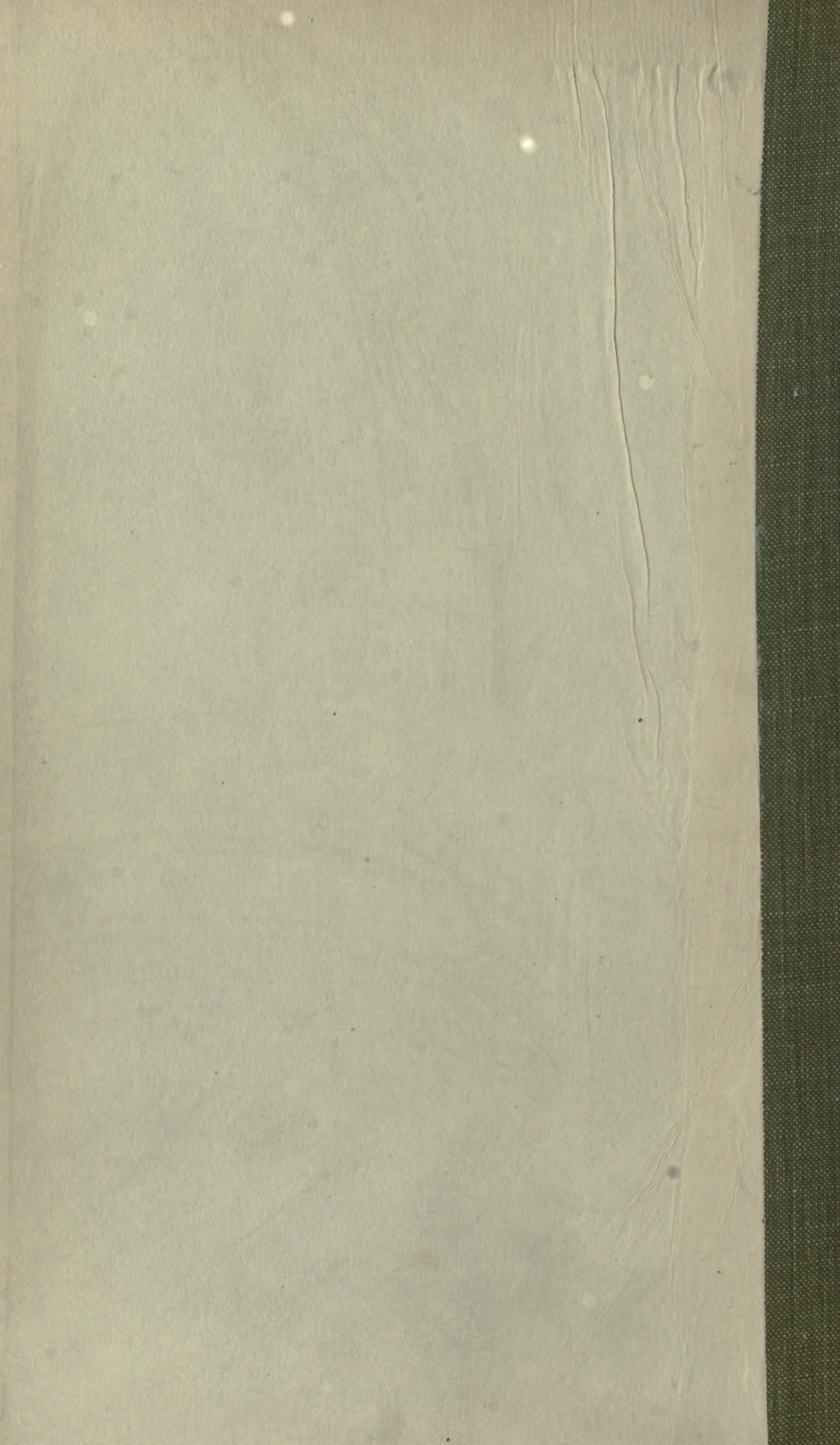
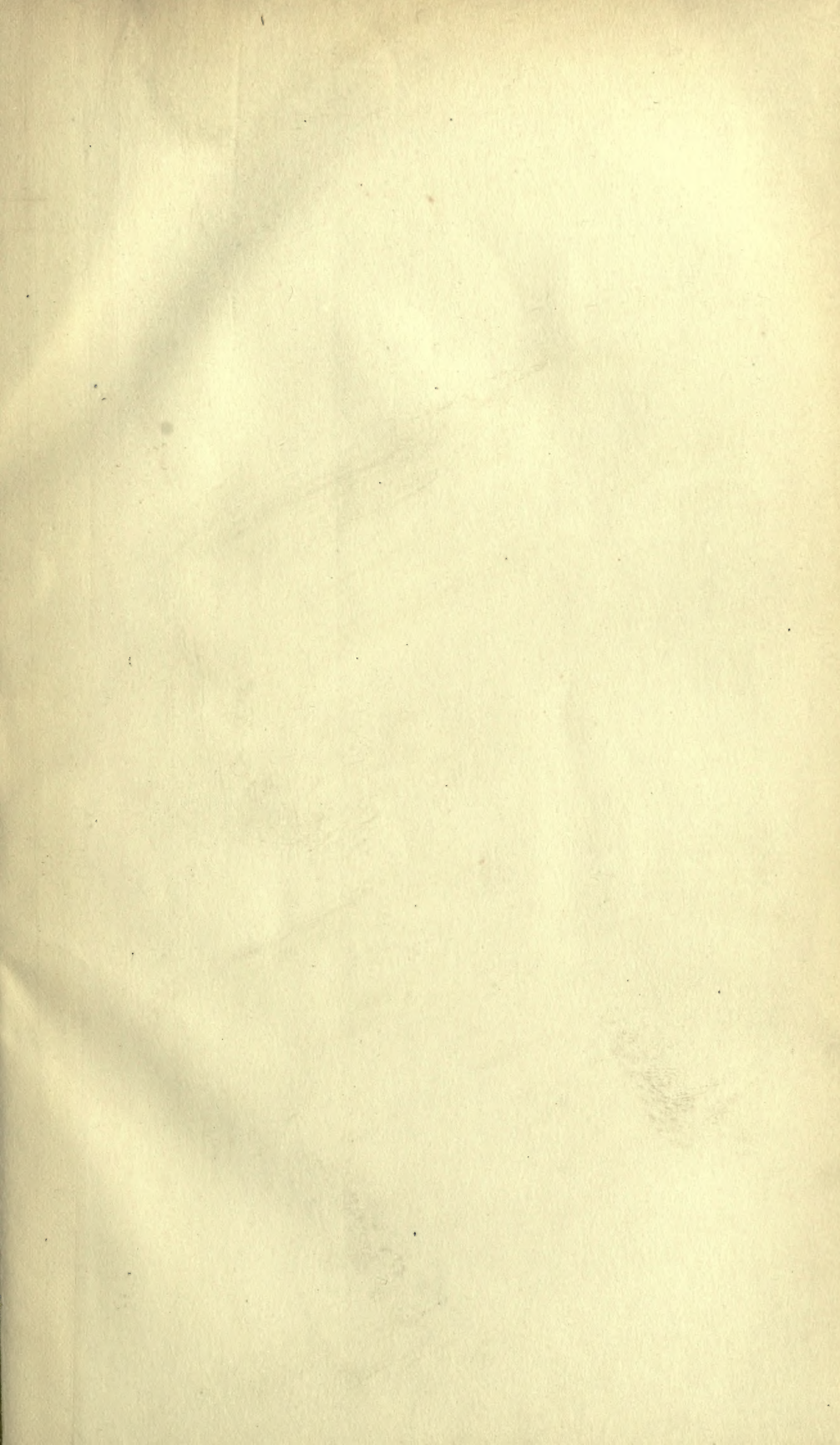



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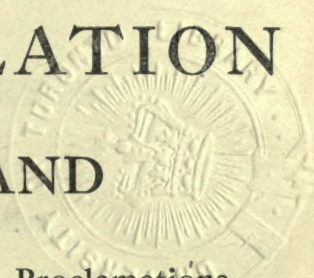




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MANUAL
OF THE
WAR LEGISLATION
OF
NEW ZEALAND



Comprising Acts of Parliament, Proclamations,
Orders in Council, and other Instruments
passed, issued, and made in consequence of
the War, and in Force on 30th September, 1916.

COMPILED BY DIRECTION OF
THE HON. A. L. HERDMAN,
HIS MAJESTY'S ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR NEW ZEALAND,

BY
JAMES CHRISTIE, LL.M.,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, CROWN LAW OFFICE, WELLINGTON.



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WAR LEGISLATION

OF

NEW ZEALAND.

PART I.—ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

BANKING AMENDMENT ACT, 1914. 1914, No. 4.

Title.

An Act to amend the Banking Act, 1908.

[5th August, 1914.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Banking Amendment Act, 1914, and shall form part of and be read together with the Banking Act, 1908.

Power of the Governor to make notes a legal tender.*

2. (1.) The Governor in Council may from time to time, as he thinks fit, by Proclamation declare that the notes payable on demand by any bank therein named, and then issued or thereafter to be issued or reissued within New Zealand under any lawful authority in that behalf, shall during the period limited by the Proclamation be everywhere within New Zealand a good and legal tender of money to the amount therein expressed to be payable.

Conditions as to issue of Proclamation.†

(2.) No such Proclamation shall be made unless the Governor in Council is satisfied,—

(a.) In the case of a bank having its head office situated in New Zealand, that, as between the bank and its creditors, the assets of the bank exceed its liabilities by at least the amount of its paid-up capital; and

(b.) In the case of a bank having its head office situated outside New Zealand, that, as between the bank and its creditors, the assets of the bank within New Zealand exceed its liabilities therein.

* Proclamations issued 5th August, 1914; 4th September, 1914; 5th October, 1914; 17th December, 1914; 15th March, 1915; 12th July, 1915; 27th October, 1915; 17th January, 1916; 27th June, 1916. (See last Proclamation issued (reciting former Proclamations), declaring notes of certain banks to be legal tender until 31st December, 1916, *infra*, p. 148.)

† Subsection (2) of this section suspended. (See clause 7 of regulations dated 21st August, 1916, under section 44 of Finance Act, 1916, *infra*, p. 298.)

(3.) Before making any such Proclamation the Governor in Council may require that adequate security be given by the bank for the performance of the condition that the bank shall pay all such notes of its own issue in gold on presentation at the office of the bank at the place of issue of the said notes respectively after the expiration of the period limited by any original Proclamation under this section, or by successive Proclamations thereunder if more than one.

Proclamation to have the force of law.

3. On the publication in the *Gazette* of any Proclamation made under this Act such Proclamation shall, during the period limited by the Proclamation, have the force of law, notwithstanding any provision in any Act, charter, or document whatever.

Payment of bank-notes by Treasury.

4. At any time within six months after the expiration of the period limited by an original Proclamation under section two hereof, or by successive Proclamations thereunder if there have been more than one, the Minister of Finance, on being satisfied that a bank-note covered by any such Proclamation has been duly presented for payment at the bank issuing the same and has not been paid, shall, without further appropriation than this Act, pay the same in gold to any *bona fide* holder, not being a bank, who may present the same for payment at the Treasury.

Managers and officers to answer inquiries made by Minister.

5. Upon the request of the Minister of Finance the managing director, manager, or accountant of any bank shall make full and true answers to such written inquiries concerning the business, and the assets and liabilities, of the bank as the said Minister thinks fit to make for the purpose of the exercise of the power conferred on the Governor in Council by section two of this Act, and shall verify the same by his statutory declaration.

Exportation of gold prohibited unless with consent of Minister of Finance.

6. During the period limited by any Proclamation under this Act, the exportation of gold shall be prohibited unless with the consent in writing of the Minister of Finance. Such consent may be given subject to any conditions or restrictions.*

BANKING AMENDMENT ACT, 1914 (No. 2).

1914, No. 5.

Title.

An Act to amend the Banking Act, 1908.

[7th August, 1914.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Banking Amendment Act, 1914 (No. 2) and shall form part of and be read together with the Banking Act, 1908.

Forfeiture of gold illegally exported.

2. Gold exported or attempted to be exported in breach of the provisions of section six of the Banking Amendment Act, 1914, shall be forfeited

* As to gold exported or attempted to be exported in breach of this section, see section 2 of the Banking Amendment Act, 1914 (No. 2).

to His Majesty, and the provisions of the Customs Act, 1913, relating to forfeited goods shall apply to such gold in the same manner as in the case of goods forfeited under that Act.

REGULATION OF TRADE AND COMMERCE ACT, 1914.*

1914, No. 6.

Title.

An Act to make Provision for the Regulation of Trade and Commerce in Time of War. [10th August, 1914.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914.

Prices of Goods in Time of War.

Governor in Council may in time of war fix maximum prices of goods.†

2. (1.) At any time when His Majesty is at war with any foreign prince or State the Governor may from time to time, by Order in Council gazetted, fix and determine the maximum price in New Zealand of any class of goods, and may from time to time in like manner revoke any such Order in Council or vary any maximum price so fixed and determined.

(2.) Every such Order in Council shall be revoked within a period of one month after His Majesty is at peace with all foreign States and princes.

Different maximum prices for same classes of goods.

3. Any such Order in Council may fix and determine different maximum prices of the same classes of goods in respect of different forms, modes, conditions, or localities of trade, commerce, sale, or supply.

Modes of fixing maximum prices.

4. The maximum price of any goods may be fixed and determined under this Act either—

(a.) As a specified sum ; or

(b.) By reference to the standard price (as hereinafter defined) of such goods.

Maximum price not to be less than standard price.

5. When fixed and determined as a specified sum, the maximum price shall not be less than the standard price, but in this respect every Order in Council made under this Act shall in all Courts and in all proceedings be conclusive of its own validity.

* See also section 32 of the Appropriation Act, 1916, relating to prices of wheat and flour (*infra*, p. 146).

† By Order in Council under this section, dated 29th September, 1914, the Governor fixed the maximum price of wheat and flour. The prices so fixed were varied by Order in Council dated 20th October, 1914. The Order in Council of 20th October, 1914, was revoked by Order in Council of 7th January, 1915, which varied the maximum price of wheat, but made no provision with respect to flour. The last-mentioned Order in Council was revoked, as from 15th February, 1915, by Order in Council dated 6th February, 1915.

Maximum price fixed by reference to standard price.

6. When fixed and determined by reference to the standard price, the maximum price shall be declared to be either the standard price itself or the standard price with such addition by way of percentage or otherwise as the Governor in Council thinks fit.

Standard price defined.

7. The "standard price" of any goods means the current price at which goods of the same nature and quality were saleable in the same locality on the first day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, if sold in the same quantity and on the same terms as to payment, delivery, and otherwise.

Selling goods in excess of maximum price an offence.

8. So long as any such Order in Council remains in force any person who, whether as principal or agent, and whether by himself or his agent, sells or agrees or offers to sell any goods for a price in excess of the maximum price so fixed and determined commits an offence against this Act.

Demanding price in excess of maximum an offence.

9. Any person who, whether as principal or agent, and whether by himself or his agent, while any such Order in Council remains in force, sells any goods for which a maximum price has been fixed and determined under this Act and thereafter demands for the goods so sold by him a price in excess of the said maximum price commits an offence against this Act.

Exception in case of goods sold for export.

10. Nothing in this Act relative to maximum prices shall extend or apply to the sale of goods which are destined by the purchaser, or believed by the seller on reasonable grounds to be so destined, for exportation and not for consumption or use in New Zealand.

False representation as to export of goods an offence.

11. Every person who in purchasing or attempting or offering to purchase goods the maximum price of which has been fixed and determined under this Act falsely represents to the seller or to any other person that the goods are destined for exportation or that they are not destined for exportation shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

Aiding and abetting offences against this Act.

12. Every person who aids, abets, counsels, or procures or is in any way knowingly concerned in the commission of an offence against this Act shall be deemed to have committed that offence.

Liability of employers and principals.

13. The liability of an employer or principal to penalties under this Act for offences committed by his servant or agent in the course of his employment shall be determined by the same principles as those which determine his liability for civil injuries done by that servant or agent, and such offences shall be deemed to have been committed by the employer or principal accordingly.

Penalties.

14. (1.) Every person who commits an offence against the foregoing provisions of this Act shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred pounds.

(2.) If two or more persons are responsible for the same offence, each of those persons shall be severally liable to a penalty of five hundred pounds, and the liability of each of them shall be independent of the liability of the others.

Penalties recoverable by action at suit of His Majesty.

15. Every such penalty shall constitute a debt due by the offender to His Majesty the King, and shall be recoverable, together with costs of suit, by a civil action in the Supreme Court instituted by the Attorney-General for and in the name of His Majesty.

Remission of penalties.

16. In any such action the Court may remit such part of the aforesaid penalty of five hundred pounds as it thinks fit, and may give judgment for the residue of the penalty only.

Injunctions.

17. In any such action the Supreme Court may, in addition to the said penalty, grant an injunction against the continuance or repetition of the offence.

Joinder of causes of action.

18. (1.) In any such action several persons may be joined as defendants, whether in respect of the same or of different offences, and whether those offences are committed by the same or by different parties, and in any such case separate judgments may be given in respect of each of the defendants so joined.

(2.) In the case of any such joinder of parties the Court may give such direction as it thinks fit for the separate trial of any cause of action against any defendant.

Evidence.

19. In any action for the recovery of a penalty or for an injunction under the foregoing provisions of this Act the Supreme Court may, in proof of any fact in issue, admit and accept as sufficient such evidence as it thinks fit, whether such evidence is legally admissible in other proceedings or not.

Answers to incriminating questions.

20. In any action for the recovery of a penalty or for an injunction under the foregoing provisions of this Act no person, whether a party to the action or not, shall be excused from answering any question put to him by interrogatory or otherwise, or from producing or making discovery of any document, on the ground that the answer to the question or the production or discovery of the document would tend to criminate him in respect of any offence against this Act.

Contracts in breach of this Act to be null and void.

21. (1.) Every contract of sale made by a seller or his agent in wilful breach of the foregoing provisions of this Act shall be wholly void as against the buyer, and the seller shall have no right of action either for the recovery of the price or value of the goods or for damages for breach of the contract, but the property in the goods so sold shall pass to the buyer at the same time and in the same manner as if the contract had been of full force and effect.

(2.) All moneys paid by the buyer to the seller as the price of goods under any contract which is void under this section shall be recoverable by the buyer from the seller as money had and received by the seller for the buyer's use.

Demand of excessive price to invalidate contract.

22. If after any contract of sale has been made, the seller, by himself or his agent, wilfully demands from the buyer any sum as the price of the goods in excess of the maximum price of those goods at the time of the

contract of sale, the seller shall be deemed to have sold the goods at the price so demanded, and the contract shall be void as against the buyer, and all the provisions of the last preceding section shall apply accordingly.

Definitions.

23. (1.) In this Act the term "price" includes every valuable consideration whatsoever, whether direct or indirect.

(2.) "Indirect consideration" includes every valuable consideration whatsoever which in effect relates to the sale of goods of which the maximum price is fixed and determined under this Act, although ostensibly relating to any other matter or thing.

(3.) "Sale" includes barter and every other disposition of goods for valuable consideration.

*Prohibition of Exportation.**

Section 47 of Customs Act, 1913, extended.†

24. (1.) At all times while His Majesty is at war with any foreign prince or State the powers of the Governor by Order in Council under section forty-seven of the Customs Act, 1913, to prohibit the exportation of goods shall extend to any goods the prohibition of the exportation of which is, in the opinion of the Governor, necessary in the public interest, and all the provisions of that section and of the said Act shall apply accordingly.

* See *infra*, pp. 149-56.

† Section 47 of the Customs Act, 1913, is as follows:—

Prohibited exports.

47. (1.) The Governor may from time to time, by Order in Council gazetted, prohibit the exportation of any goods—

- (a.) Being arms, explosives, military or naval stores, or being goods which, in his opinion, may, if exported, be used as or in the manufacture of arms, explosives, or military or naval stores, or for any purpose of war; or
- (b.) Being goods the prohibition of the exportation of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the preservation of the flora or fauna of New Zealand; or
- (c.) Being goods the prohibition of the exportation of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the protection of the revenue or the prevention of fraud or deception; or
- (d.) Being goods which have not been prepared or manufactured in accordance with or do not conform to any conditions as to purity, soundness, or freedom from disease imposed by any laws, rules, or regulations in force under any Act; or
- (e.) Being goods the exportation of which would, in his opinion, be the source of danger to life or property at sea.

(2.) The power so conferred upon the Governor in Council shall extend to authorize the prohibition of the exportation of goods either generally or to any specified place, and either absolutely or so as to allow of the exportation of the goods subject to any conditions or restrictions.

(3.) All Orders in Council made under this section shall be notified to each House of Parliament within fourteen days after the making thereof if Parliament is then in session, and, if not, then within fourteen days after the commencement of the next ensuing session.

(4.) If any person exports, or ships with intent to export, or conspires with any other person (whether within New Zealand or not) to export any goods contrary to the terms of any such prohibition in force with respect thereto, he shall be liable to a penalty of two hundred pounds.

(5.) All goods shipped on board any ship for the purpose of being exported contrary to the terms of any such prohibition in force with respect thereto, and all goods waterborne for the purpose of being so shipped and exported, shall be forfeited.

(6.) No such prohibition shall apply to goods which are already laden upon the exporting ship at the time when the prohibition comes into force.

(2.) Any Order in Council made under the authority of this section shall cease to be in force so soon as His Majesty is at peace with all foreign States and princes.

*Suspension of Awards and Statutory Provisions.**

Governor in Council may suspend industrial awards and agreements and the provisions of certain Acts in time of war.

25. (1.) At any time while His Majesty is at war with any foreign prince or State the Governor may from time to time, by Order in Council, if satisfied that such a course is necessary in the public interest, modify or suspend wholly or partially, and subject to such conditions as he thinks fit—

- (a.) All or any of the provisions of any industrial award or industrial agreement under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1908, and its amendments :
- (b.) All or any of the provisions of the Shops and Offices Act, 1908, and the Factories Act, 1908, and their amendments :
- (c.) All or any of the provisions of any other Act so far as such provisions take away or restrict the liberty of private contract in matters of trade, commerce, business, or employment.

(2.) So long as any such Order in Council remains in operation it shall have effect according to its tenor.

(3.) Every such Order in Council may at any time be revoked by the Governor in Council, and shall be so revoked within a period of one month after His Majesty is at peace with all foreign States and princes.

(4.) The powers conferred by this section shall not apply to or be exercised in respect of the provisions of any industrial award or industrial agreement, or of any of the Acts or amendments referred to in this section, in so far as they set forth and determine the minimum rate of wages.

Compulsory Requisitions in Time of War.

In time of war goods may be seized for the use of His Majesty.

26. At any time when His Majesty is at war with any foreign prince or State it shall be lawful for the Governor, whenever he deems it necessary in the public interest so to do, by Warrant under his hand, to authorize and direct any person to whom the Warrant is addressed to seize and take possession on behalf and for the use of His Majesty of any goods or class of goods specified or described in the Warrant.

Execution of warrants of seizure.

27. On the issue of any such Warrant it shall at any time while a state of war exists as aforesaid be lawful for the person to whom the Warrant is addressed by himself or by any other person or persons employed by him in that behalf to act in pursuance thereof, and for that purpose to enter into or upon any land, building, or vessel in or upon which such goods may be or be supposed to be, and in so doing to use such force, if any, as may be necessary in that behalf.

Resistance to seizure an indictable offence.

28. Any person who in any manner resists or obstructs any person acting in pursuance of such Warrant shall be guilty of an indictable offence, and may be arrested without warrant by any constable or by any officer of the Defence Forces, and shall be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding two years or to a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds.

* See *infra*, pp. 160-64.

Goods seized to become the property of His Majesty.

29. All goods seized under any such Warrant shall thereupon become the property of His Majesty, free and discharged from all right, title, estate, or interest possessed in respect thereof by any other person.

Disposition of goods seized.

30. All goods so seized may be disposed of by the Governor in such manner as he thinks fit, either for the purpose of the military, naval, or public service, or for sale to the public.

Compensation for goods seized.

31. Full compensation shall be payable by His Majesty to the owners of all goods so seized, and to all other persons possessing any right, title, estate, or interest in such goods.

Compensation payable out of Consolidated Fund.

32. Such compensation shall be payable by the Minister of Finance out of the Consolidated Fund without further appropriation than this Act.

Compensation recoverable as a debt due by the Crown.

33. (1.) Such compensation shall constitute a debt due by His Majesty to the persons entitled thereto, and shall be recoverable by petition of right under the Crown Suits Act, 1908, accordingly.

(2.) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Crown Suits Act, 1908, or in any other Act, the Governor may, by Order in Council, make regulations prescribing and modifying, in such manner as he thinks fit, the procedure in claims for such compensation under the said Act.

*Commissions of inquiry.**

Appointment of Commissions of inquiry.

34. (1.) At any time while His Majesty is at war with any foreign prince or State the Governor may appoint any person or persons to be a Commission to inquire into and report upon any or all of the following matters:—

- (a.) The state of the prices of goods in New Zealand or elsewhere, whether before or after the outbreak of war:
- (b.) The quantity, situation, demand, supply, or possession of any goods in New Zealand:
- (c.) The means or sufficiency of the supply or transport of goods:
- (d.) The necessity or advisability of the exercise by the Governor or the Governor in Council of any of the powers conferred by this Act.

(2.) Every Commission so appointed shall be deemed to have been appointed under and in pursuance of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1908, and all the provisions of that Act shall apply accordingly.

Illegal Trading with the Enemy.†

Trading with the enemy prohibited.

35. (1.) *At any time while His Majesty is at war with any foreign prince or State it shall be unlawful for any person resident, carrying on business, or being in New Zealand to do any of the following acts or things, save so far as the same are or may be expressly permitted by any Proclamation now made or hereafter to be made by His Majesty or by His Majesty in Council and notified*

* Under the authority of this section a Commission of inquiry was appointed on 31st August, 1914, instructed to report to His Excellency the Governor not later than 30th September, 1914. (See *New Zealand Gazette*, 31st August, 1914, p. 3403.)

† Section 35 has been repealed by the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914 (*infra*, p. 33).

in New Zealand by the publication of the contents or purport thereof in the New Zealand Gazette, that is to say:—

- (a.) To supply to or obtain from the territory of such foreign prince or State so at war with His Majesty any goods, wares, or merchandise:
- (b.) To supply to or obtain from any person resident, carrying on business, or being in that territory any goods, wares, or merchandise:
- (c.) To supply to or obtain from any person any goods, wares, or merchandise for or by way of transmission to or from the said territory, or to or from any person resident, carrying on business, or being therein:
- (d.) To trade in or carry any goods, wares, or merchandise destined for or coming from the said territory, or for or from any person resident, carrying on business, or being therein:
- (e.) To permit any British ship to leave for, enter, or communicate with any port or place in the said territory:
- (f.) To make or enter into any marine, life, fire, or other policy or contract of insurance with or for the benefit of any person resident, carrying on business, or being in the said territory, or to make under any policy or contract of insurance, entered into before the outbreak of war, any payment to or for the benefit of any such person in respect of any loss due to the belligerent action of His Majesty's Forces or of those of any ally of His Majesty:
- (g.) To enter into any commercial, financial, or other contract or obligation with or for the benefit of any person resident, carrying on business, or being in the said territory.

(2.) Every person who in New Zealand does or attempts to do any act or thing in breach of this section, or aids, abets, counsels, procures, incites, or conspires with any other person (whether in or out of New Zealand) to do any such act or thing (whether in or out of New Zealand), shall be guilty of an indictable offence, and shall be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding five years, or to a fine not exceeding one thousand pounds, or both to such imprisonment and to such fine. Any body corporate so offending shall be liable on indictment to a fine not exceeding five thousand pounds.

(3.) Nothing in this section shall be so construed or shall so operate as in any manner to take away, limit, or affect the liability of any person for any act which by the law as heretofore established amounts to treason.

Miscellaneous.

Definition of the term "goods."

36. In this Act the term "goods" means all goods, wares, or merchandise of any description, and includes horses, live-stock, and other animals, and all conveyances and other means of transport *other than ships*,* but does not include coin, bullion, bank-notes, or other valuable securities.

Judicial notice of war and peace.

37. All Courts shall take judicial notice of the existence or termination of a state of war between His Majesty and any foreign prince or State.

Duration of Act.†

38. This Act shall continue in force until the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and fifteen, and no longer.

* The words "other than ships" have been deleted by section 5 of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Amendment Act, 1915. The amendment operates as from the passing of the principal Act.

† Section 38 was repealed by section 6 of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Amendment Act, 1915. By the last-mentioned section the principal Act and the amendment were continued in force until the 1st August, 1916. By the Expiring Laws Continuation Act, 1916, the duration of these Acts was further extended until 31st August, 1917.

REGULATION OF TRADE AND COMMERCE AMENDMENT ACT,
1915.

1915, No. 8.

Title.

An Act to amend and continue the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act,
1914. [12th July, 1915.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament
assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Regulation of Trade and Commerce
Amendment Act, 1915, and shall be read together with and deemed part
of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914 (hereinafter referred
to as the principal Act).

Section 46 of Customs Act, 1913 (relating to the prohibition of the importation of goods)
extended.*

2. (1.) At all times while His Majesty is at war with any foreign prince
or State the powers of the Governor by Order in Council under section
forty-six† of the Customs Act, 1913, to prohibit the importation of goods
shall extend to any goods the prohibition of the importation of which is,
in the opinion of the Governor, necessary in the public interest; and all
the provisions of that section and of the said Act shall apply accordingly.

(2.) The power so conferred upon the Governor shall extend to authorize
the prohibition of the importation of goods either absolutely or so as to allow
the importation thereof subject to any conditions or restrictions.

(3.) Any Order in Council made under the authority of this section
shall cease to be in force so soon as His Majesty is at peace with all foreign
States and princes.

* See *infra*, pp. 157-59.

† Section 46 of the Customs Act, 1913, is as follows:—

Prohibited imports.

46. (1.) It shall not be lawful to import into New Zealand any of the goods specified
in the First Schedule hereto.

(2.) The Governor may from time to time, by Order in Council, prohibit the import-
ation into New Zealand of any goods the prohibition of the importation of which is, in
his opinion, necessary for the protection of the revenue, or the efficient administration
of the Customs Acts, or the prevention of fraud or deception, whether in relation to the
Customs Acts or not, or the prevention of any infectious or contagious disease, or the sale
of which in New Zealand would be an offence against the law.

(3.) All Orders in Council made under this section shall be notified to each House
of Parliament within fourteen days after the making thereof if Parliament is then in
session, and, if not, then within fourteen days after the commencement of the next
ensuing session.

(4.) All Orders in Council in force at the commencement of this Act prohibiting the
importation of any goods into New Zealand shall be deemed to have been made under
this section, and shall continue in force accordingly until revoked by Order in Council.

(5.) If any person imports into New Zealand or unships or lands in New Zealand
any goods the importation of which is prohibited by this section or by any Order in Council
made thereunder and in force at the time of importation, or is knowingly concerned in
such importation, unshipment, or landing, he shall be liable to a penalty of two hundred
pounds, and the goods shall be forfeited.

(6.) No goods otherwise dutiable shall be exempt from duty because their import-
ation is unlawful.

Penalty for attempting to unlawfully export or import goods.

3. Any person who does any act with intent to export any goods from New Zealand, or to import any goods into New Zealand, in violation of any Order in Council for the time being in force under the principal Act or this Act, or who makes, or does any act with intent to make, on behalf of himself or any other person, any contract which involves or contemplates any such exportation or importation of goods in violation of any such Order in Council, shall be deemed guilty of an attempt to export or import such goods contrary to the provisions of section forty-seven or section forty-six, as the case may be, of the Customs Act, 1913; and all the provisions of that Act shall apply accordingly.

Liability of employer for act of servant.

4. Every act done by a servant in the course of his employment in breach of section forty-six or section forty-seven of the Customs Act, 1913, as extended by the principal Act and this Act, shall be deemed to have been also done by his employer, and the employer shall be liable accordingly to all fines, penalties, and forfeitures imposed in respect thereof by the Customs Act, 1913.

Section 36 of principal Act amended.

5. Section thirty-six of the principal Act is hereby amended by omitting the words "other than ships"; and this amendment shall be deemed to have been made immediately after the passing of the principal Act.

Repeal.

6. (1.) *Section thirty-eight of the principal Act is hereby repealed.*

Duration of principal Act.*

(2.) *The principal Act and this Act shall continue in force until the first day of August, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and no longer.*

REGULATION OF TRADE AND COMMERCE AMENDMENT ACT, 1915 (No. 2).

1915, No. 22.

Title.

An Act to amend the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914.

[4th September, 1915.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives on the twenty-sixth day of August, nineteen hundred and fifteen, certain duties of Customs are now being collected on refined mineral oil imported after that day: And whereas it is desirable to fix a maximum price for the sale of all such oil which has been imported free of duty on or before the said twenty-sixth day of August, nineteen hundred and fifteen, and thereby to prevent the imposition of such duties from being used as a pretext for an unjustifiable increase in the price of such merchandise:

* The duration of the Acts referred to in this section has been extended until 31st August, 1917, by the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1916.

Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Amendment Act, 1915 (No. 2), and shall be read together with and deemed part of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act).

Interpretation.

2. In this Act the term "refined mineral oil" means kerosene, motor-spirit, benzine, coal-benzine, benzol, petrol gasoline, petroleum ethers, and petroleum spirits, and includes all mineral oils and mineral spirits similar to any of the foregoing.

Commencement.

3. This Act shall for all purposes be deemed to have come into operation on the first day of September, nineteen hundred and fifteen.

Maximum price of refined mineral oil.

4. The maximum price of refined mineral oil imported into New Zealand within the meaning of the Customs Act, 1913, on or before the twenty-sixth day of August, nineteen hundred and fifteen, shall be the current price at which goods of the same nature and quality were saleable in the same locality on the twentieth day of August, nineteen hundred and fifteen, if sold in the same quantity and on the same terms as to payment, delivery, and otherwise.

Application of principal Act to sales of refined mineral oil.

5. The maximum price of refined mineral oil as determined by the last preceding section shall for all the purposes of the principal Act be deemed to have been lawfully determined by an Order in Council under that Act, and all the provisions of the principal Act, including the penal provisions thereof, shall apply accordingly in the same manner as if such an Order in Council had been duly made and had come into operation on the first day of September, nineteen hundred and fifteen, and the rights and liabilities of all persons for all things done or suffered on or after that day shall be determined accordingly.

Modification of contracts already made.

6. When any refined mineral oil imported into New Zealand on or before the twenty-sixth day of August, nineteen hundred and fifteen, is or has been at any time since that day, and whether before or after the commencement of this Act, delivered to a purchaser in pursuance of a contract of sale made since that day and before the commencement of this Act, the purchaser shall be entitled to obtain from the seller a refund of any sum by which the price paid for the oil so delivered exceeds the maximum price of refined mineral oil as determined by this Act, and the contract of sale shall be deemed to be modified accordingly by a reduction of the agreed price, but otherwise shall remain in full force.

Evidence.

7. Whenever in any proceedings under the principal Act or this Act it becomes a question whether any refined mineral oil was imported after the twenty-sixth day of August, nineteen hundred and fifteen, the burden of proving that it was so imported shall lie upon the seller thereof.

Interchange of stocks.

8. (1.) A Collector of Customs at the request of any person who is the owner of any stock of refined mineral oil imported on or before the twenty-sixth day of August, nineteen hundred and fifteen (hereinafter called duty-free stock), and who is also the owner of any stock of refined mineral oil imported after the said day (hereinafter called duty-paid stock), may from time to time approve of the substitution of any mineral oil included in the duty-paid stock for an equal quantity of mineral oil of the same description included in the duty-free stock.

(2.) On such approval being given, the duty-paid stock to which the approval extends shall in respect of all subsequent dealings therewith be deemed for all the purposes of this Act to be duty-free stock, and the duty-free stock to which the approval extends shall in respect of all subsequent dealings therewith be deemed for all the purposes of this Act to be duty-paid stock.

Duration of Act. *

9. This Act shall continue in operation during the continuance of the principal Act and no longer.

MORTGAGES EXTENSION ACT, 1914.

1914, No. 7.

Title.

An Act to limit the Powers and Rights of Mortgagees during a State of War.

[14th August, 1914.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Mortgages Extension Act, 1914.*

Interpretation.

2. In this Act, unless inconsistent with the context,—

“Mortgage” means any deed, memorandum of mortgage, instrument or agreement whereby security for payment of moneys or for the performance of any contract is granted over land or chattels or any interest therein respectively:

“Mortgagor” means the person liable under the provisions of a mortgage, and includes any person who has guaranteed the performance by the mortgagor of any covenant, condition, or agreement expressed or implied in the mortgage, whether such guarantee is expressed in the mortgage or in any other instrument:

“Mortgagee” means the person entitled to the benefit of the security of any mortgage.

Limitation of rights of mortgagees during the continuance of a state of war in New Zealand.

3. (1.) So long as a state of war exists in New Zealand, and for such period as may be prescribed by regulations hereunder, not exceeding six

* This Act has been amended by the Mortgages Extension Amendment Act, 1914; the Mortgages Extension Amendment Act, 1914 (No. 2); the Mortgages Extension Amendment Act, 1915.

months after a state of war has ceased to exist, it shall not be lawful for a mortgagee without the leave of the Supreme Court—*

- (a.) To call up or demand payment from any mortgagor of the principal sum or any part of the principal sum secured by any mortgage :
- (b.) To exercise any power of sale or entry into possession conferred by any mortgage or by statute :
- (c.) To commence any action or proceeding for breach of any covenant, agreement, or condition expressed or implied in any mortgage other than a covenant, agreement, or condition for the payment of interest :
- (d.) To commence any action or proceeding for any rate of interest higher than the reduced rate (if any) provided in the mortgage in the case of punctual payment.

(2.) *Application for the leave of the Supreme Court may be made by originating summons.*†

(3.) A state of war exists in New Zealand when His Majesty is at war with any foreign prince or State.

(4.) All Courts shall take judicial notice of the existence or termination of a state of war.

Conditions on which leave of the Supreme Court may be granted to mortgagee to call up principal or exercise right of re-entry, &c.

4. (1.) *If the ground upon which such leave is prayed is that the mortgagor has failed to pay the principal sum or any part thereof at any date, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, appointed for payment thereof, no such leave shall be granted so long as interest on the principal sum secured at the [ordinary] rate of interest provided in the mortgage ‡ is paid by the mortgagor within such time or times as the Supreme Court is hereby authorized to appoint in that behalf. Where the mortgage provides a reduced rate of interest on punctual payment such reduced rate shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the rate provided in the mortgage.*§

(2.) *If the ground upon which such leave is sought is the breach of any covenant, condition, or agreement other than non-payment of the principal sum or any part thereof or non-payment of interest, the Supreme Court shall in every case determine whether such breach is of such a nature as to seriously endanger the security of the mortgagee, and shall not grant such leave unless the Supreme Court determines that the security is so seriously endangered.*||

Jurisdiction of Court in actions for recovery of interest secured by mortgage.

5. In every action or proceeding by a mortgagee for the recovery of any sum for interest secured by a mortgage the Court hearing such action or

* As to matters to be considered by the Court in determining whether or not leave shall be granted, see section 5 of the Mortgages Extension Amendment Act, 1915 (*infra*, p. 18).

† Subsection (2) of section 3 has been repealed by section 2 of the Mortgages Extension Amendment Act, 1915. As to procedure in applications for leave of the Court, see section 6 of the last-mentioned Act.

‡ By section 3 of the Mortgages Extension Amendment Act, 1914 (No. 2), the words "ordinary rate" were deleted, and the words "rate of interest provided in the mortgage" were substituted.

§ The words "Where the mortgage provides . . . the rate provided in the mortgage" were added to subsection (1) by section 3 of the Mortgages Extension Amendment Act, 1914 (No. 2).

|| The whole of section 4, together with the amending section 3 of the Mortgages Extension Amendment Act, 1914 (No. 2), have been repealed by section 3 of the Mortgages Extension Amendment Act, 1915.

proceeding may, if in its discretion and in the circumstances of the case it deems it just and expedient in lieu of giving judgment for immediate payment, give judgment for payment at a date to be fixed, or by instalments payable at such times as such Court in its discretion determines, and for this purpose such Court shall have jurisdiction to cause judgment to be entered in such form as it deems best to give full effect to the intent of this Act, and to direct the method of enforcement of such judgment.

Where mortgage repayable by instalments.

6. Where by the terms of a mortgage the payment of both principal and interest is provided by a series of regular instalments upon the completion of which the principal debt becomes extinguished, each such instalment shall, for the purposes only of this Act, be deemed to consist wholly of interest.

Extension of Act to agreements for sale and purchase of land and to leases containing a purchasing clause.

7. (1.) The provisions of this Act shall extend and apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to agreements for sale and purchase of land,* and to leases of land containing an optional or compulsory purchasing clause.

(2.) For the purposes of this Act an agreement for sale and purchase of land shall be deemed to be a mortgage of such land to secure payment of the unpaid purchase-money and interest thereon, and fulfilment of the conditions set forth in the agreement.

(3.) For the purposes of this Act a lease of land containing a purchasing clause shall be dealt with in all respects as if the lessee had already notified his exercise of an option to purchase under an optional purchasing clause, and as if the lessor were mortgagee and the lessee were mortgagor of the land, and as if the rent reserved by the lease were interest and the agreed purchase-money were principal-moneys secured. The term of the lease shall, if necessary, be extended for the purpose of giving effect to this provision.

(4.) *The Supreme Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction in respect of agreements for sale and purchase and of leases containing a purchasing clause, and of all payments falling due thereunder.*†

Jurisdiction of Supreme Court with respect to matters arising under this Act.

8. In order that full effect may be given to the intent of this Act, the Supreme Court shall in every matter arising in respect of a mortgage or an agreement for sale and purchase, or a lease containing a purchasing clause, have full power and jurisdiction to deal with and determine such matter as it deems just and equitable under the circumstances of the case, notwithstanding that express provision in respect of such matter is not contained herein.

Governor may by Proclamation impose conditions on the withdrawal of moneys deposited at interest with savings-banks and other institutions.

9. (1.) So long as a state of war exists in New Zealand, and for such period as may be prescribed by regulations hereunder, not exceeding six months after a state of war has ceased to exist, the Governor in Council may from time to time as he thinks fit by Proclamation declare that moneys heretofore or hereafter deposited at interest with any savings-bank,

* Not to apply (a) to agreements for sale and purchase of leasehold interests only; or (b) to agreements to purchase under the Workers' Dwellings Act, 1910. (See note to section 2 of Mortgages Extension Amendment Act, 1914 (No. 2), *infra*, p. 17.)

† Subsection (4) of section 7 has been repealed by section 4 of the Mortgages Extension Amendment Act, 1915. The effect of the repeal is to restore jurisdiction to the Magistrates' Courts in certain cases.

Municipal Corporation, building society, investment company, or public company, not being moneys deposited at call, shall not be withdrawn by depositors except subject to conditions and upon terms set forth in such Proclamation.

(2.) Any Proclamation issued under this section may relate to one or more institutions or corporations part of whose business it is to accept deposits of money, or it may relate to such institutions or corporations generally, and may relate to the whole or part only of the sums deposited.

(3.) Every such Proclamation shall according to its tenor have the force of law.

Act to apply to Crown

10. All the provisions of this Act shall apply to the Crown.

Regulations.

11. The Governor in Council may from time to time make regulations for giving full effect to the provisions of this Act and for the due administration thereof.

Duration of Act.*

12. *This Act shall continue in force until the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and fifteen, and no longer.*

MORTGAGES EXTENSION AMENDMENT ACT, 1914.

1914, No. 17.

Title.

An Act to amend the Mortgages Extension Act, 1914.

[12th September, 1914.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Mortgages Extension Amendment Act, 1914, and shall form part of and be read together with the Mortgages Extension Act, 1914 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act).

Provisions of principal Act may be negatived by agreement between mortgagor and mortgagee.

2. Nothing in the principal Act shall apply to any mortgage, or to any agreement for sale and purchase, or to any lease containing an optional or compulsory purchasing clause, executed after the commencement of the principal Act if the said mortgage, agreement, or lease contains a condition or covenant expressly excluding the provisions of the principal Act.

Trustees not personally liable for loss occasioned by operation of principal Act.

3. (1.) No trustee shall be personally liable in respect of any loss to the trust estate occasioned by reason of the operation of the principal Act in respect of investments made either before or after the commencement of this Act.

* Section 12 was repealed by section 9 of the Mortgages Extension Amendment Act, 1915. By the last-mentioned section the principal Act and its amendments were continued in force until 31st December, 1916. By the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1916, the duration of these Acts was further extended until 31st August, 1917.

(2.) It shall not be deemed to be the duty of any trustee, in respect of the investment of trust funds, to insert in any mortgage or other instrument mentioned in the principal Act a condition expressly excluding the provisions of that Act.

MORTGAGES EXTENSION AMENDMENT ACT, 1914 (No. 2)

1914, No. 60.

Title.

An Act to amend the Mortgages Extension Act, 1914.

[5th November, 1914.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Mortgages Extension Amendment Act 1914 (No. 2).

Power to suspend or modify principal Act.*

2. The Governor may from time to time, by Order in Council gazetted, suspend the operation of the Mortgages Extension Act, 1914, for such period as he thinks fit, or may modify any of the provisions of that Act as he thinks fit, and may revoke any such Order in Council.

Section 4 of principal Act amended.

3. *Subsection one of section four of the Mortgages Extension Act, 1914, is hereby amended by omitting the words "ordinary rate," and substituting the words "rate of interest provided in the mortgage"; and by adding at the end of the subsection the words "Where the mortgage provides a reduced rate of interest on punctual payment such reduced rate shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the rate provided in the mortgage."*†

MORTGAGES EXTENSION AMENDMENT ACT, 1915.

1915, No. 59.

Title.

An Act to amend the Mortgages Extension Act, 1914.

[11th October, 1915.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

* Act not to apply (a) to agreements for the sale and purchase of leasehold interests only (see Order in Council dated 1st February, 1915, and gazetted 4th February, 1915, *infra*, p. 165); (b) to agreements to purchase entered into under the Workers' Dwellings Act, 1910 (see Order in Council dated 8th November, 1915, and gazetted 11th November, 1915, *infra*, p. 165).

† This section has been repealed by section 3 of the Mortgages Extension Amendment Act, 1915.

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Mortgages Extension Amendment Act, 1915, and shall be read together with and deemed part of the Mortgages Extension Act, 1914 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act).

Repeal.

2. Section three of the principal Act is hereby amended by repealing subsection two thereof.

Repeal.

3. Section four of the principal Act and section three of the Mortgages Extension Amendment Act, 1914 (No. 2), are hereby repealed.

Repeal.

4. Subsection four of section seven of the principal Act is hereby repealed.

Grant of leave by Supreme Court.

5. (1.) In determining whether leave shall be granted under section three of the principal Act the Supreme Court may take into consideration—

- (a.) The effect of the continuance of the mortgage upon the security thereby afforded to the mortgagee :
- (b.) The inability of the mortgagor to redeem the property either from his own moneys or by borrowing at a reasonable rate of interest :
- (c.) The ability of the mortgagor to pay a reasonably increased rate of interest in consideration of the continuance of the mortgage :
- (d.) The conduct of the mortgagor in respect of any breaches by him of the covenants of the mortgage :
- (e.) Any hardship that would be inflicted on the mortgagee by the continuance of the mortgage or upon the mortgagor by the enforcement thereof.

(2.) If, having regard to these and to all other relevant considerations, the Court is of opinion that it is just and equitable that leave should be granted, leave shall be granted accordingly.

(3.) Such leave may be granted on such terms and conditions (if any) as the Court thinks fit.

(4.) In any case where after the date fixed by the mortgage for repayment of the principal sum, the principal sum or any part thereof remains unpaid, and the Court is of opinion that the interest payable under the mortgage is inadequate, the Court may grant such leave subject to a condition that it shall be suspended so long as interest is paid punctually at a rate fixed by the Court as fair and equitable.

Procedure.

6. (1.) Application for leave of the Supreme Court under the principal Act may be made by motion, with notice to such persons as the Court considers entitled thereto, or *ex parte* in any case in which by reason of special circumstances the Court considers such procedure to be just and equitable. Except with the consent of the mortgagor every such application shall be made and heard in the Supreme Court office nearest to the place where the land or other property to which the application relates is situated.

(2.) Any such application may be made to and disposed of by a Judge in Chambers or by a Registrar in Chambers.

(3.) Proceedings pending at the commencement of this Act may be continued as if this Act had not been passed.

(4.) There shall be no appeal from any order granting such leave if made by a Judge, but an appeal shall lie to a Judge in Chambers from an order made by a Registrar.

Consent by mortgagor to exercise of powers of mortgagee.

7. (1.) When a mortgagor is entitled to the protection of the principal Act, he may consent to the exercise by the mortgagee of any power, but such consent shall not take away the necessity of the leave of the Supreme Court unless such consent is in writing and witnessed by a solicitor of the Supreme Court, who certifies in writing that such consent is given by his advice.

(2.) If consent is so given and certified, the leave of the Supreme Court shall, so far as such consent extends, be unnecessary.

Application of principal Act to extension of the term of a mortgage.

8. Nothing in the principal Act shall apply to any mortgage the term of which has been extended for a period not less than one year by the agreement of the parties thereto, if it is expressly declared in such agreement that the provisions of the principal Act are excluded.

Repeal.

9. (1.) *Section twelve of the principal Act is hereby repealed.*

Duration of Acts.*

(2.) *The principal Act and all amendments thereof shall continue in force until the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and no longer.*

PUBLIC REVENUES AMENDMENT ACT, 1914.

1914, No. 9, Section 8.

Special authority to borrow £2,000,000 during current financial year.

8. (1.) In addition to the power conferred on him by section thirty-nine of the principal Act† as amended by this Act, the Minister may *during the current financial year‡* borrow money, on the security of Treasury bills, to an amount not exceeding two million pounds.

(2.) All moneys raised under this section shall be paid into the Public Account to the credit of the Public Works Fund and of a special account called the "War Expenses Account," in such proportions as the Minister of Finance determines. All moneys paid into the War Expenses Account|| pursuant to this section shall, without further appropriation, be expended for such purposes as the Minister of Defence thinks fit in connection with the defence of New Zealand, or of any other part of the British Empire, or for the purpose of assisting in the carrying-on of any war in which His Majesty is for the time being engaged, *or for the relief of distress occasioned by the war, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere, or for the supply of comforts for sick and wounded soldiers.*§

(3.) All moneys at any time hereafter in the War Expenses Account and not required for any of the purposes hereinbefore specified may, with the approval of the Minister of Defence, be transferred to the Public Works

* The duration of the Acts referred to in this section has been extended until 31st August, 1917, by the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1916.

† The Public Revenues Act, 1910.

‡ The words "during the current financial year" have been deleted by section 6 of the Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1914.

§ The words in italics in subsection (2) have been added by section 6 of the Public Revenues Amendment Act, 1915.

|| See section 2 of the Public Expenditure Validation Act, 1915 (*infra*, p. 40.)

Fund and the Consolidated Fund in such proportions as the Minister of Finance determines.

(4.) The provisions of the said section thirty-nine, including the provisions relating to renewal, shall, subject to the foregoing provisions of this section, extend and apply to Treasury bills issued under this section.

WAR CONTRIBUTIONS VALIDATION ACT, 1914.

1914, No. 12.

Title.

An Act to enable Contributions in aid of the War in which His Majesty is at present engaged to be made by Corporations and other Bodies of Persons having only Limited or Statutory Powers.

[15th August, 1914.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the War Contributions Validation Act, 1914.*

Contributions in aid of war validated.

2. (1.) Contributions, whether in money or in kind, made by any local authority or body of persons, whether corporate or unincorporate, to the Empire Defence Fund or otherwise in aid of the war in which His Majesty is engaged shall be deemed to be lawfully made, notwithstanding that no authority other than this Act exists for making the same.

(2.) All contributions of money made as aforesaid shall be paid into the War Expenses Account established pursuant to the Public Revenues Amendment Act, 1914, and dealt with as provided by that Act.

WAR CONTRIBUTIONS VALIDATION ACT, 1914 (No. 2).

1914, No. 71.

Title.

An Act to enable Contributions to be made for the Relief of Distress occasioned by the War in which His Majesty is at present engaged.

[5th November, 1914.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the War Contributions Validation Act, 1914 (No. 2).

* See also the War Contributions Validation Act, 1914 (No. 2); section 5 of Native Land Amendment and Native Land Claims Adjustment Act, 1915 (relating to contributions by owners of Native land from proceeds of alienation); section 129 of the Reserves and other Lands Disposal and Public Bodies Empowering Act, 1915 (relating to contribution by Board of Governors of McLean Institute); the War Legislation Amendment Act, 1916—section 26 (relating to payments by local authorities of insurance premiums on behalf of employees who are members of Expeditionary Force), section 27 (contributions to Navy League), section 28 (contributions to patriotic funds by Bank of New Zealand); section 22 of Reserves and other Lands Disposal and Public Bodies Empowering Act, 1916 (validating contributions by Auckland Savings-bank to Auckland Provincial Aeroplane Fund; sections 25 and 26 of the Appropriation Act, 1916 (validating expenditure incurred in entertainment of members of Expeditionary Force).

Validation of contributions for relief of distress.*

2. (1.) Contributions, whether in money or kind, may be made by any local authority or body of persons, whether corporate or unincorporate, other than private trustees under a settlement or will,†—

(a.) For the relief of distress occasioned by the war in which His Majesty is at present engaged, whether such distress exists in New Zealand or elsewhere in the British dominions, or in any country allied to His Majesty :

(b.) For any patriotic objects approved for the purposes of this Act by the Governor :

Provided that every such contribution is paid either—

(i.) Into a public fund established by the Government or by any local authority for the purposes of such relief of distress or patriotic objects : or

(ii.) Into a fund, established by persons other than the Government or a local authority, where such fund and the conditions of control and expenditure thereof are approved for the purposes of this Act by the Governor.‡§||

* Extended by section 26 of the War Legislation Amendment Act, 1916, so as to authorize the making of contributions to funds established by Navy League.

† Special statutory authority conferred on the Board of Governors of the McLean Institute by section 129 of the Reserves and other Lands Disposal and Public Bodies Empowering Act, 1915.

‡ Conditions approved under this section are to be construed subject to the provisions of the War Funds Act, 1915. (See section 21, *infra*, p. 74.)

§ The following funds have been approved under this section, viz. :—

- (1.) The Auckland Provincial Belgian Relief Association Fund. (See warrant dated 10th February, 1915 ; gazetted 11th February, 1915, p. 554.)
- (2.) The Auckland Relief Association Fund. (See warrant dated 2nd April, 1915 ; gazetted 8th April, 1915, p. 1066.)
- (3.) The Poor of Britain and Belgium Relief Association (Marlborough Branch) Fund. (See warrant dated 8th April, 1915 ; gazetted 15th April, 1915, p. 1110.)
- (4.) The Canterbury Patriotic Fund. (See warrant dated 16th April, 1915 ; gazetted 22nd April, 1915, p. 1205.)
- (5.) The Marlborough Patriotic Fund. (See warrant dated 25th June, 1915 ; gazetted 1st July, 1915, p. 2194.)
- (6.) The Auckland Provincial Hospital Ship Fund and War Relief Association Fund. (See warrant dated 2nd July, 1915 ; gazetted 8th July, 1915, p. 2281.)
- (7.) The fund established by the Poor of Great Britain, Ireland, and Belgium Relief Fund (Incorporated). (See warrant dated 27th July, 1915 ; gazetted 29th July, 1915, p. 2617.)
- (8.) The Southland Patriotic Fund. (See warrant dated 6th September, 1915 ; gazetted 9th September, 1915, p. 3175.)
- (9.) The Auckland Provincial Patriotic and War Relief Association Funds. (See warrant dated 1st October, 1915, and gazetted 7th October, 1915, p. 3460 ; and warrant dated 16th February, 1916, and gazetted 17th February, 1916, p. 502.)
- (10.) The Ashburton Belgian Relief Association Fund. (See warrant dated 17th April, 1916 ; gazetted 20th April, 1916, p. 1122.)
- (11.) Stratford Patriotic Committee's Fund. (See warrant dated 27th May, 1916 ; gazetted 1st June, 1916, p. 1860.)
- (12.) Hawke's Bay War Relief Association Fund. (See warrant dated 26th June, 1916 ; gazetted 29th June, 1916, p. 2231.)
- (13.) Buller Patriotic Sick, Wounded, and Relief Association Fund. (See warrant dated 6th May, 1916 ; gazetted 11th May, 1916, p. 1689.)
- (14.) Mayor of Auckland's Serbian Relief Fund. (See warrant dated 21st August, 1916 ; gazetted 24th August, 1916, p. 2826.)

|| By Order in Council dated 24th May, 1915, it was declared that the limitations as to the amount of interest-bearing deposits in the Post Office Savings-bank should not apply in the case of deposits by the trustees of any fund approved by the Governor under this section.

(2.) All such contributions heretofore made for the purposes defined in paragraph (a) of subsection one hereof are hereby validated.

(3.) All such contributions heretofore made for any patriotic objects hereafter approved by the Governor for the purposes of this Act are hereby validated.

Authorizing contributions by savings-banks.

3. (1.) A savings-bank, and the trustees of a savings-bank, shall be deemed to be a body of persons authorized to make contributions as provided by section two hereof, and nothing contained in the Savings-bank Act, 1908, shall operate to restrict or prevent the making of such contributions by the trustees of any savings-bank out of the funds of such savings-bank.

(2.) All such contributions heretofore made by any savings-bank or the trustees of any savings-bank are hereby validated as if this Act had been in force at the time when such contributions were made.

Authorizing allowances by local authorities to dependants of former employees, being members of Expeditionary Force or on active service in New Zealand.

4. Any local authority may make such weekly or other allowance as it thinks fit to any relative of any employee of the local authority—

(a.) Who is or may hereafter become a member of any Expeditionary Force raised for service outside New Zealand; or

(b.) Who has been or may hereafter be called out for active service in New Zealand,—

if such relative satisfies the local authority that he was dependent or partially dependent for support upon the employee.

TRUSTEE AMENDMENT ACT, 1914.

1914, No. 13.

Title.

An Act to authorize the Deposit of Trust-moneys by Trustees.

[15th August, 1914.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Trustee Amendment Act, 1914, and shall form part of and be read together with the Trustee Act, 1908 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act).

Interpretation.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, "institution" means any savings-bank, Municipal Corporation, building society, investment company, or public company.

Authorizing deposit at interest of trust-moneys with certain approved institutions.*

3. So long as a state of war exists in New Zealand, and for such period as may be prescribed by regulations hereunder, not exceeding six months after a state of war has ceased to exist, subsection one of section ninety-five of the principal Act shall be read and interpreted as if the following paragraph were added thereto :—

“(e.) On deposit at interest with any institution approved for the purpose by the Governor by Order in Council gazetted.”

Validation of deposits of trust-moneys heretofore made.

4. Deposits at interest heretofore made within twelve months before the commencement of this Act by trustees with any institution shall be deemed to have been authorized by the terms of the trust and by law, and may be continued, and may from time to time be renewed, so long as a state of war exists in New Zealand, whether the institution be or be not hereafter approved for the purpose by Order in Council.

Term for which deposits made.

5. Deposits under this Act may be made for any period not exceeding twelve months.

Courts to take judicial notice of existence or termination of a state of war.

6. A state of war exists in New Zealand when His Majesty is at war with any foreign prince or State. All Courts shall take judicial notice of the existence or termination of a state of war.

Duration of Act.†

7. *This Act shall continue in force until the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and fifteen, and no longer.*

* The following institutions have been approved by the Governor in Council for the purposes of this section :—

- (1.) Wellington Investment Trustee and Agency Company (Limited). (*Gazette*, 24th September, 1914, p. 3617.)
- (2.) Christchurch Building and Land Society (Permanent). (*Gazette*, 29th October, 1914, p. 3872.)
- (3.) Stratford Loan and Deposit Company (Limited). (*Gazette*, 5th November, 1914, p. 3942.)
- (4.) Wellington Trust Loan and Investment Company (Limited). (*Gazette*, 3rd December, 1914, p. 4221.)
- (5.) Permanent Investment and Loan Association of Canterbury. (*Gazette*, 7th January, 1915, p. 12.)
- (6.) Mutual Benefit Building and Investment Society of Canterbury (Permanent). (*Gazette*, 7th January, 1915, p. 12.)
- (7.) Wellington Deposit, Mortgage, and Building Association (Limited). (*Gazette*, 21st January, 1915, p. 272.)
- (8.) New Zealand Investment, Mortgage, and Deposit Company (Limited). (*Gazette*, 11th March, 1915, p. 830.)
- (9.) Permanent Investment and Loan Association of Southland. (*Gazette*, 24th February, 1916, p. 560.)
- (10.) Ashburton Loan and Investment Society and Bank of Deposit. (*Gazette*, 2nd March, 1916, p. 634.)
- (11.) Blenheim Building Society. (*Gazette*, 4th May, 1916, p. 1613.)
- (12.) Southland Building and Investment Society and Bank of Deposit. (*Gazette*, 25th May, 1916, p. 1784.)

† The duration of this Act was extended to 31st August, 1916, by the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1915, and was further extended to 31st August, 1917, by the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1916.

WAR RISK INSURANCE ACT, 1914.

1914, No. 20.

Title.

An Act to empower the Government of New Zealand to grant Cover against Marine War Risk on certain Exports from the Dominion, and to validate certain Cover already granted. [30th September, 1914.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the War Risk Insurance Act, 1914.

Validation of cover of war risk in respect of cargo in transports.

2. The cover of war risk on policies of marine insurance upon cargo in military transport vessels heretofore undertaken by the Government of New Zealand is hereby declared to be valid.

Minister of Internal Affairs authorized to grant cover of war risk on gold bullion exported from New Zealand.

3. The Minister of Internal Affairs, for and on behalf of His Majesty, may grant cover, at such rates as the Governor in Council may from time to time fix, against war risk on marine policies of insurance of gold bullion exported from New Zealand to Australia:

Provided that the total amount so insured in any one vessel shall not exceed ten thousand pounds.

Cover of war risk on other cargo.

4. Where the value of cargo of any description intended to be exported by any person from New Zealand is so small as that in the opinion of the Minister of Internal Affairs the employment by such person of London agents to effect insurance at the Imperial War Risk Office would constitute an excessive addition to the cost of insurance, the Minister of Internal Affairs, for and on behalf of His Majesty, may grant cover of war risk upon such cargo at the rates charged by the Imperial War Risk Office:

Provided that in any one vessel the total amount so covered for all insurers shall not exceed ten thousand pounds.

Claims by insurers to be paid out of Consolidated Fund.

5. Claims duly established by insurers under cover, the grant whereof is validated by or authorized by this Act, shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund without further authority than this Act.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT FUND AMENDMENT ACT, 1914 (No. 2).

1914, No. 35.

Title.

An Act to preserve the rights of certain Contributors to the National Provident Fund while absent from New Zealand as Members of any Expeditionary Force or while engaged on Military Duty in New Zealand. [27th October, 1914.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the National Provident Fund Amendment Act, 1914 (No. 2), and shall form part of and be read together with the

National Provident Fund Act, 1910 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act).

Special provisions to apply to contributors who are members of Expeditionary Force.

2. The following provisions shall apply with respect to every contributor to the fund who is now or hereafter may become a member of any Expeditionary Force raised in New Zealand for military service beyond New Zealand:—

- (a.) The absence from New Zealand of any such contributor as a member of an Expeditionary Force as aforesaid shall not be deemed to be absence from New Zealand within the meaning of section nineteen of the principal Act.
- (b.) Contributions payable to the fund by or on behalf of any such contributor in respect of the period during which he is so absent from New Zealand and for such period thereafter, not exceeding six months, as the Board may determine shall be reduced to one-half of the contributions that would have been payable by that contributor if this Act had not been passed.
- (c.) The period of six months referred to in subsection three of section ten of the principal Act shall be deemed to be the period of six months immediately succeeding the expiration of the period referred to in the last preceding paragraph, and the period of eighteen months referred to in subsection six of the said section ten shall be deemed to be the period of eighteen months immediately succeeding the expiration of the said period.

Reduction of contributions payable by men serving in New Zealand.

3. At any time while a contributor to the fund (not being a member of the Permanent Defence Forces of New Zealand) is engaged on military duty in New Zealand the Board may, if it thinks fit, reduce the contributions payable to the fund by that contributor by an amount not exceeding one-half of the contributions that would otherwise have been payable by him.

Duration of Act.*

4. *This Act shall continue in force until the thirtieth day of June, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and no longer.*

WAR REGULATIONS ACT, 1914.

1914, No. 38.

Title.

An Act to confer on the Governor in Council Power to make Better Provision for the Public Safety during the Present War.

[2nd November, 1914.

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the War Regulations Act, 1914.

Regulations as to powers and duties of Defence Forces, &c.†

2. For the purpose of better securing the public safety, the defence of New Zealand, and the effective conduct of the military or naval operations

* The duration of this Act was extended to 31st August, 1916, by the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1915, and was further extended to 31st August, 1917, by the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1916.

† See *infra*, pp. 166 *et seq.*

of His Majesty during the present war the Governor in Council may make such regulations as he thinks necessary in that behalf as to the powers and duties of the members of the Defence Forces or the Police Force or of other persons acting on His Majesty's behalf.

Regulations prohibiting acts injurious to the public safety.*

3. The Governor in Council may make such regulations as he thinks necessary for the prohibition of any acts which in his opinion are injurious to the public safety, the defence of New Zealand, or the effective conduct of the military or naval operations of His Majesty during the present war.

Liability for breach of regulations.

4. Any person who commits, or attempts to commit, or does any act with intent to commit, or counsels, procures, aids, abets, or incites any other person to commit, or conspires with any other person (whether in New Zealand or elsewhere) to commit, any offence against a regulation made under this Act shall be liable on summary conviction before a Magistrate to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months *when the accused is an alien, or three months in any other case*,† or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

Validity of regulations.‡

5. No regulation under this Act shall be deemed invalid because it deals with any matter already provided for by any Act in that behalf, or because of any repugnancy to any such Act.

Procedure in prosecutions under this Act.

6. In any prosecution under this Act—

- (a.) The Magistrate shall take judicial notice of the existence or termination of a state of war:
- (b.) The burden of proving that the accused is not an alien shall lie upon the accused:
- (c.) The prosecution shall take place by way of summary proceedings and not by way of indictment, notwithstanding the provisions of any other Act to the contrary:
- (d.) No person convicted shall be released from custody by reason of and during the pendency of an appeal from the conviction, and warrants may be issued in execution of the conviction in the same manner as if no appeal had been instituted, anything in any other Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Penal provisions of other Acts not affected.

7. Nothing in this Act shall be so construed or shall so operate as to take away or restrict the liability of any person for any offence punishable independently of this Act.

Duration of Act.§

8. *This Act shall continue in operation until the first day of August, nineteen hundred and fifteen, and no longer.*

* See *infra*, pp. 166 *et seq.*

† The words in italics have been deleted by section 12 of the War Regulations Amendment Act, 1915 (No. 2).

‡ As to validity of regulations heretofore made, see section 2 of the War Regulations Amendment Act, 1915, section 13 of the War Regulations Amendment Act, 1915 (No. 2), and section 2 of the War Regulations Amendment Act, 1916.

§ Section 8 has been repealed by section 5 of the War Regulations Amendment Act, 1915. By the last-mentioned section the principal Act and the amendment are continued in operation during the present war with Germany, and no longer.

WAR REGULATIONS AMENDMENT ACT, 1915.

1915, No. 5.

Title.

An Act to amend the War Regulations Act, 1914, and to continue the Operation thereof. [3rd July, 1915.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the War Regulations Amendment Act, 1915, and shall be read together with and deemed part of the War Regulations Act, 1914 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act).

Validation of regulations.

2. All regulations heretofore made by the Governor in Council under the principal Act shall for all purposes whatever be deemed as from the making thereof to have been made with full power and authority, and to be and to have been valid and of full effect accordingly.

Evidence.

3. In any prosecution under the principal Act the Court may admit such evidence as it thinks fit, whether such evidence is legally admissible in other proceedings or not.

Interpretation.

4. The term "acts" as used in section three of the principal Act includes acts of omission as well as acts of commission.

Repeal.*

5. (1.) *Section eight of the principal Act is hereby repealed.*

Duration of Act.

(2.) *The principal Act and this Act shall continue in operation during the present war with Germany, and no longer.*

WAR REGULATIONS AMENDMENT ACT, 1915 (No. 2).

1915, No. 66.

Title.

An Act to further amend the War Regulations Act, 1914.

[11th October, 1915.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the War Regulations Amendment Act, 1915 (No. 2), and shall be read together with and deemed part of the War Regulations Act, 1914 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act).

* This section has been repealed by section 7 of the War Regulations Amendment Act, 1916, *q.v. infra*, p. 33.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act the term "military supplies" means all goods, wares, or merchandise which the Minister of Defence thinks requisite for the use of His Majesty for any purpose in connection with the present war.

Minister of Defence may requisition military supplies.

3. The Minister of Defence may by notice in writing, hereinafter termed a requisition, demand on behalf of His Majesty any military supplies from the owner or occupier of any factory or workshop which is adapted, or which may by reasonable expenditure be adapted, for the manufacture or production of the military supplies so demanded.

Requisition to be deemed a contract.

4. The delivery of any such requisition shall be deemed to constitute a contract between the Crown and the owner or occupier to whom it has been so delivered; and the owner or occupier shall be bound accordingly to manufacture or produce and sell and deliver to the Minister of Defence on behalf of the Crown the military supplies so demanded, in accordance in all respects as to quantity, quality, time, and place of delivery, and otherwise, with the tenor of the requisition.

Price to be determined by arbitration.

5. The price payable by the Crown for the supplies so requisitioned shall in default of agreement between the seller and the Minister of Defence, be determined by the arbitration of a Judge of the Supreme Court, and the Governor may by Order in Council make such regulations as he deems necessary with respect to the procedure on such arbitration.

Penalty for failure to comply with requisition.

6. Every owner or occupier of a factory or workshop who wilfully refuses or fails to perform his obligations under any such requisition of military supplies, and every person who wilfully counsels, procures, aids, abets, or incites any such owner or occupier so to refuse or fail to fulfil his obligations, or who wilfully prevents or obstructs the fulfilment of such obligations, shall be severally liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds.

On failure to comply with requisition Minister may take possession.

7. If the owner or occupier of a factory or workshop refuses or fails to fulfil his obligations under any such requisition the Minister of Defence may take possession of that factory or workshop, and may use the same as the agent of the owner or occupier for the purpose of manufacturing or producing the military supplies to which the requisition relates.

Penalty for obstruction.

8. Any person who wilfully obstructs the Minister of Defence or any servant of the Crown in the exercise of the right hereby conferred of taking possession of and using any factory or workshop shall on summary conviction be liable to the same punishment as if he had committed an offence against the regulations made under the principal Act.

Requisition to be a defence to actions for breach of contract.

9. If and so far as the fulfilment of the obligations imposed by any such requisition prevents the owner or occupier of any factory or workshop from fulfilling any contract made by him before the making of the requisition, the owner or occupier shall be entitled to plead the requisition as a defence to any claim made against him for the breach of that contract.

Requisition not to affect contracts with the Crown.

10. No requisition under this Act shall have the effect of cancelling or altering any contract made between the Crown and the owner or occupier of the factory or workshop prior to the making of the requisition.

Cancellation of requisitions.

11. Any requisition under this Act may be at any time cancelled by the Minister of Defence, either by agreement with the owner or occupier, or on any ground on which it might have been cancelled had it been a contract between the Crown and the owner or occupier.

Section 4 of principal Act amended.

12. Section four of the principal Act is hereby amended by omitting the words "when the accused is an alien, or three months in any other case."

Validation of regulations.

13. All regulations heretofore made by the Governor in Council under the principal Act shall for all purposes whatever be deemed as from the making thereof to have been made with full power and authority and to be and to have been valid and of full effect, and the powers, rights, duties, and liabilities of all persons in respect of all things done or suffered, whether before or after the passing of this Act, shall be determined accordingly.

Duration of Act.*

14. *This Act shall continue in operation during the present war with Germany, and no longer.*

WAR REGULATIONS AMENDMENT ACT, 1916.

1916, No. 9.

Title.

An Act to amend the War Regulations Act, 1914.

[7th August, 1916.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the War Regulations Amendment Act, 1916, and shall be read together with and deemed part of the War Regulations Act, 1914 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act).

Validation of regulations.

2. All regulations heretofore made by the Governor in Council under the principal Act or its amendments shall for all purposes whatever be deemed, as from the making thereof, to have been made with full power and authority, and to be and to have been valid and of full effect; and the powers, rights, duties, and liabilities of all persons in respect of all things done or suffered, whether before or after the passing of this Act, shall be determined accordingly.

Power to make further regulations.

3. (1.) In addition to, and without in any manner restricting, the powers conferred by the principal Act and its amendments, the Governor in Council may by regulations make—

(a.) Such provisions as he thinks necessary for the suppression, restriction, or control of enemy trade:

* This section has been repealed by section 7 of the War Regulations Amendment Act, 1916, *q.v. infra*, p. 33.

- (b.) Such provisions as he thinks advisable with respect to enemy property :
- (c.) Such provisions as he thinks advisable for enabling an attorney, agent, trustee, executor, or administrator, while out of New Zealand, to exercise and perform his powers, functions, and duties, as such, in New Zealand through the agency of the Public Trustee or any other attorney, delegate, or substitute, and for determining the rights and liabilities resulting from any such delegation of authority :*
- (d.) Such provisions as he thinks advisable providing that any power of attorney or other authority heretofore or hereafter granted by a member of an Expeditionary Force raised under the Expeditionary Forces Act, 1915, shall continue in force for all purposes, notwithstanding any notice of the death or any incapacity of the donor of such power of attorney or authority, until the donee of such power of attorney or authority shall receive express notice in writing signed by the donor of the revocation by the donor of such power or authority, or until probate of the will or administration of the estate of the donor shall have been granted by the Supreme Court of New Zealand; and if probate of the will or letters of administration of the estate of the donor shall have been first granted by any other Court, then until such probate or letters of administration shall have been rescinded in the Supreme Court of New Zealand :
- (e.) Such provisions as he thinks advisable empowering minors who may be members of any such Expeditionary Force to execute and grant valid powers of attorney and other authorities :*
- (f.) Such provisions as he thinks advisable modifying or altering, in the case of powers of attorney granted by members of any such Expeditionary Force, all or any of the provisions of sections one hundred to one hundred and three of the Property Law Act, 1908 :
- (g.) Such provisions as he thinks advisable modifying or altering the provisions of section one hundred and nineteen of the Property Law Act, 1908, and of section one hundred and seventy-six of the Land Transfer Act, 1915 (relating to the verification of instruments executed out of New Zealand), in the case of instruments executed out of New Zealand by members of any such Expeditionary Force or by persons serving with any other portion of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces :
- (h.) Such provisions as, having regard to the exigencies of the present war or the conditions created thereby, he thinks advisable for all or any of the following purposes, namely :—
- (i.) For the prevention of the sale of intoxicating liquor by any person not being the holder of a license under the Licensing Act, 1908 ;†
- (ii.) For the prevention of the sale of intoxicating liquor by the holders of licenses under the last-mentioned Act otherwise than in conformity with the terms of such licenses ;†
- (iii.) For the regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquor to women ;†
- (iv.) For the suppression or regulation of the practice of treating, as hereinafter defined ;†

* See regulations made and gazetted 2nd September, 1916 (*infra*, p. 227).

† See regulations made and gazetted 21st August, 1916 (*infra*, p. 218).

(v.) For the suppression of prostitution, or for the prevention of venereal disease* ; and

(vi.) For the maintenance of industries essential for the public welfare.

(2.) For the purposes of this Act the term "treating" includes the act of any person who, directly or indirectly,—

(a.) Pays, or undertakes or offers to pay; or

(b.) Gives or lends, or offers or undertakes to give or lend, money with which to pay—

for any intoxicating liquor sold or to be sold on licensed premises within the meaning of the Licensing Act, 1908, for consumption on those premises by any person other than the person first mentioned, and also includes any other act that the Governor may by Order in Council declare to be treating.

(3.) All such regulations shall have the force of law as if enacted in this Act, anything to the contrary in any other Act notwithstanding, and all the provisions of the principal Act or its amendments with respect to regulations made by the Governor in Council shall extend and apply to regulations made under the authority of this section.

(4.) In addition to, and without in any manner restricting, the powers conferred by the principal Act or its amendments, regulations so made in relation to enemy trade or enemy property may confer upon the Supreme Court such civil jurisdiction as is thought necessary, and may regulate the procedure of the Court in the exercise of such jurisdiction, and may create, determine, and affect civil rights, obligations, and liabilities.

(5.) In this section—

(a.) "Enemy trade" means any trade, business, undertaking, or transaction which is carried on or entered into by or for the benefit of or under the control of persons or companies of enemy nationality, descent, origin, residence, connections, or associations (whether present or past), or which may be to the advantage of an enemy State or of the subjects or inhabitants thereof, whether during or after the present war.

(b.) "Enemy property" means property of any kind whatever which belongs or at any time since the commencement of the present war with Germany has belonged to any person or company of enemy nationality, descent, origin, residence, connections, or associations (whether present or past), or to an enemy State, or in which any such person, company, or State has or at any such time has had any interest.

Power to make regulations for cancellation of publicans' licenses in certain cases.

4. (1.) In addition to the powers conferred by the last preceding section, the Governor in Council may from time to time by regulations make such provisions as he thinks advisable—

(a.) Conferring authority on any Superintendent or Inspector of Police, with the approval of the Commissioner of Police, to apply to the Licensing Committee of a licensing district for the cancellation of any publican's license issued under the Licensing Act, 1908, and in force within that district, and to call upon the holder of such license to appear before the Licensing Committee to show cause why his license should not be cancelled on any of the grounds following, namely:—

(i.) That he has committed any breach of the Licensing Act, 1908, or of the regulations under the foregoing pro-

* See regulations made and gazetted 21st August, 1916 (*infra*, p. 220).

visions of this Act relating to the sale of intoxicating liquor, or that he has committed a breach of the conditions of his license; or

(ii.) That he has permitted the licensed premises to be frequented by disorderly or disreputable persons; or

(iii.) That he has failed to conduct the licensed premises in an orderly manner; or

(iv.) That for any other reason he is not a fit and proper person to be the holder of such license :

- (b.) Conferring jurisdiction on the Licensing Committee of any district to hear and determine any application for the cancellation of a license pursuant to regulations under this section, and to cancel such license if, in its opinion, it is advisable so to do in the public interest :
- (c.) Conferring upon the Licensing Committee, or upon any other persons, such powers as may be necessary to compel a licensee whose license has been cancelled (whether under the Licensing Act, 1908, or under regulations pursuant to this Act) to vacate the licensed premises :
- (d.) Conferring upon the Chairman of the Licensing Committee authority to execute any transfer or assignment of a lease or other instrument of title, or to execute any other document that may be necessary for the purpose of enabling a new licensee to enter into possession of the licensed premises :
- (e.) Conferring upon the Licensing Committee such other powers, and making all such other provisions, as may be necessary for the effective carrying-out of any regulations that may be made under this section.

(2.) The powers that may be conferred on a Licensing Committee by regulations under this section shall not be exercised at any meeting of the Committee unless the Magistrate who is for the time being a member of the Committee is present thereat.

(3.) On the cancellation of a license pursuant to regulations under this section the Licensing Committee shall, with the approval of the owner of the licensed premises and of the Superintendent or Inspector of Police, grant a license in respect of such premises to some fit and proper person, to hold the same until the next succeeding quarterly meeting of the Committee; and at that meeting, or as soon as possible thereafter, the Committee shall consider and dispose of the applications (if any) for a new license in respect of the said premises, and shall not fail to grant a new license in respect thereof if any applicant therefor is approved for the purpose by the owner of the premises and the Superintendent or Inspector of Police.

Publication in *Gazette* to be notice to all persons concerned.

5. The publication in the *Gazette*, whether before or after the passing of this Act, of any Order in Council, Proclamation, regulation, notice, warrant, license, or other act of authority under the principal Act or any amendment thereof, including this Act, shall for all purposes be deemed to be notice thereof to all persons concerned, and in any prosecution under any such Act the liability of the accused shall be determined accordingly.

Act extended to Cook Islands.

6. (1.) The principal Act and all amendments thereof, including this Act, shall be in force in the Cook Islands.

(2.) Regulations made under those Acts, whether before or after the passing of this Act, shall not be in force in the Cook Islands except so far as expressly extended thereto.

Repeal.

7. (1.) Section five of the War Regulations Amendment Act, 1915, and section fourteen of the War Regulations Amendment Act, 1915 (No. 2), are hereby repealed.

Duration of Act.

(2.) The principal Act and all amendments thereof, including this Act, and all regulations heretofore made or hereafter to be made thereunder, shall, unless sooner repealed or revoked, remain in operation during the present war with Germany and for one year thereafter, or for such shorter period thereafter as the Governor may by Proclamation made after the end of that war determine, and on the expiration of such period shall be deemed to be repealed or revoked. In the application of the said Acts and regulations after the end of the war every State with which His Majesty is now at war shall be deemed to continue to be an enemy State at war with His Majesty so long as those Acts remain in force.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT, 1914.

1914, No. 40.

Title.

An Act to prohibit Trading with the Enemy.

[2nd November, 1914.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914.

Repeal.

2. Section thirty-five of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, is hereby repealed.

Trading with the enemy prohibited.

3. (1.) Every person who during the present war trades or attempts to trade with the enemy, or aids, abets, counsels, procures, incites, or conspires with any other person* (whether in or out of New Zealand) to trade (whether in or out of New Zealand) with the enemy, shall be guilty of an indictable offence,† and shall be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding five years, or to a fine not exceeding one thousand pounds, or both to such imprisonment and to such fine. Any body corporate so offending shall be liable on indictment to a fine not exceeding five thousand pounds.

(2.) Nothing in this section shall be so construed or shall so operate as in any manner to take away or restrict the liability of any person for any act which by the law as heretofore established amounts to treason.

“Trading with the enemy” defined.

4. In this Act “trading with the enemy” means any act for the time being prohibited by or in pursuance of a certain Proclamation‡ made by

* The term “person” except where first used in this section includes a body corporate. (See section 8, Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1915.)

† Indictable offences to be also punishable summarily. (See Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1915, section 6.)

‡ Effect of Proclamation in New Zealand extended with reference to enemy corporations. (See 1915, No. 11, section 7.)

His Majesty on the ninth day of September, nineteen hundred and fourteen, called the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 (as amended by a certain Proclamation made by His Majesty on the eighth day of October, nineteen hundred and fourteen), or by or in pursuance of any Proclamation which may hereafter be made by His Majesty in substitution therefor or in amendment or extension thereof.

Judicial notice.

5. Judicial notice shall be taken in all Courts and proceedings of all such Proclamations as aforesaid and of the existence and termination of the present state of war.

Power to inspect books and documents.

6. (1.) If a Magistrate is satisfied on information on oath laid on behalf of the Attorney-General that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence against this Act has been or is about to be committed by any person, firm, or company, he may issue a warrant authorizing any person appointed by the Attorney-General and named in the warrant—

- (a.) To inspect all books or documents belonging to or under the control of that person, firm, or company; and
- (b.) To require any person able to give any information with respect to the business or trade of that person, firm, or company to give that information; and
- (c.) If accompanied by a constable, to enter and search any premises used in connection with that business or trade, and to seize any such books or documents as aforesaid.

(2.) If any person having the custody of any book or document which a person is authorized to inspect under this section refuses or wilfully neglects to produce it for inspection, or if any person who is able to give any information which may be required to be given under this section refuses or wilfully neglects, when required, to give that information, or if any person wilfully obstructs the execution of any warrant issued under this section, that person may be taken into custody without warrant, and shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, or both to such imprisonment and to such fine.

Duration of Act.*

7. *This Act shall continue in force until the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and fifteen, and no longer.*

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT, 1915.
1915, No. 11.

Title.

An Act to amend and continue the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914.

[28th July, 1915.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1915, and shall be read together with and deemed part of the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act).

* By section 9 of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1915, the principal Act and the amendment were continued in operation until 1st August, 1916. By the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1916, the duration of these Acts was further extended until 31st August, 1917.

Attempting to trade with the enemy.

2. Every person who does any act with intent to trade (whether in or out of New Zealand) with the enemy shall be deemed guilty of attempting to trade with the enemy, and shall be liable accordingly.

Inciting other persons to trade with the enemy.

3. Any person who does any act with intent to aid, counsel, procure, or incite any other person to do (whether in New Zealand or elsewhere) any act which if done in New Zealand would be an offence against the principal Act shall be deemed guilty of inciting that other person to trade with the enemy, and shall be liable accordingly.

Evidence.

4. In a prosecution for an offence against the principal Act or this Act the Court may admit such evidence as it thinks fit, whether such evidence is legally admissible in other proceedings or not.

Offences by corporations.

5. An offence against the principal Act or this Act committed by the servant of a body corporate in the course of his employment shall be deemed to have been also committed by the body corporate itself.

Proceedings may be taken summarily for offences against principal Act.

6. (1.) Every indictable offence against the principal Act or this Act shall also be an offence punishable on summary conviction before a Stipendiary Magistrate by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or by a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

Consent of Attorney-General to summary proceedings.

(2.) No prosecution for any such offence by way of summary proceedings under this section, instead of by way of indictment, shall be commenced without the leave of the Attorney-General.

(3.) For the purposes of this section judicial notice shall be taken of the signature of the Attorney-General.

Corporation carrying on business in enemy territory deemed to be an enemy.

7. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Proclamations referred to in section four of the principal Act, a body corporate carrying on business in an enemy country as defined by those Proclamations shall, in respect of the business so carried on, be deemed to be an enemy within the meaning of those Proclamations, whatever may be the place of incorporation of that body.

Interpretation.

8. The term "person" as used in the principal Act and in this Act (except where that term is first used in section three of the principal Act) includes a body corporate.

Repeal.

9. (1.) *Section seven of the principal Act is hereby repealed.*

Duration of Act.*

(2.) *The principal Act and this Act shall continue in operation until the first day of August, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and no longer.*

*The duration of the Acts referred to in this section has been extended until 31st March, 1917, by the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1916.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AMENDMENT ACT, 1914.

1914, No. 47.

Title.

An Act to amend the Friendly Societies Act, 1909.

[2nd November, 1914.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Friendly Societies Amendment Act, 1914, and shall form part of and be read together with the Friendly Societies Act, 1909 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act).

Exemption from requirement as to certificate of Actuary on certain amendments of rules.

2. (1.) The Registrar may, if he thinks fit, in his discretion, exempt any society or branch from the requirements of section thirty of the principal Act in respect of any amendment providing for the postponement or waiver of the payment of the whole or any part of any contribution payable by—

(a.) Any member of the society or branch who is or hereafter becomes a member of the Defence Forces of New Zealand on active service ;
or

(b.) Any other member of the society or branch during any period of unemployment occasioned, either directly or indirectly, by the war in which His Majesty is engaged at the passing of this Act.

Duration of Act.*

(2.) *This section shall continue in force until the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and fifteen, on which date it shall be deemed to be repealed :*

Provided that the repeal of this Act shall not affect the validity of any amendment registered before that date.

PATENTS, DESIGNS, AND TRADE-MARKS AMENDMENT ACT, 1914.

1914, No. 48.

Title.

An Act to amend the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act, 1911.

[2nd November, 1914.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Amendment Act, 1914, and shall form part of and be read together with the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act, 1911 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act).

Governor may make regulations.†

2. (1.) The Governor may, by Order in Council, make regulations and do all things necessary—

(a.) For avoiding or suspending in whole or in part any patent or license the person entitled to the benefit of which is the subject of any State at war with His Majesty the King :

* The duration of this Act was extended to 31st August, 1916, by the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1915, and was further extended to 31st August, 1917, by the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1916.

† Regulations (temporary) gazetted on 17th December, 1914. (See *infra*, p. 233 (Patents), and p. 235 (Trade-marks).)

- (b.) For avoiding or suspending the registration and all or any rights conferred by the registration of any design or trade-mark* the proprietor whereof is a subject as aforesaid ;
- (c.) For avoiding or suspending any application made by any such subject under the principal Act ;
- (d.) For the grant in favour of persons other than such subjects, on such terms and conditions, and either for the whole term of the patent or registration or for such less period as the Governor in Council thinks fit, of licenses to make, use, exercise, or sell patented inventions and registered designs liable to suspension or avoidance as aforesaid, and for the application of royalties or other payments made under any such grant ; and
- (e.) For extending the time within which any act or thing may or is required to be done under the principal Act.
- (2.) For the purposes of this Act the term "subject of a State" includes any person resident and carrying on business in any territory of a State; and with reference to a company includes a company the business whereof is managed or controlled by subjects of a State, or is carried on wholly or mainly for the benefit or on behalf of such subjects, notwithstanding that the company may be registered within His Majesty's dominions.
- (3.) When a patent has been granted to any person declared in the application or any specification to be the nominee or assignee of the actual inventor or of some person deriving the invention from such actual inventor, such actual inventor shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the person entitled to the benefit of the patent unless the contrary is proved.
- (4.) Such regulations may provide that they or any of them shall have effect as from the commencement of this Act.

Duration of Act.

3. This Act and regulations made thereunder shall continue in force during the continuance of the war in which His Majesty is at present engaged and for six months thereafter, and shall then be deemed to be repealed.

LAND LAWS AMENDMENT ACT, 1914.

1914, No. 51; Sections 42, 43, 44.

Minister may exempt lessees of Crown lands, &c., from conditions as to cropping, &c.

42. (1.) The Minister may, in such manner and subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, exempt any lessee or licensee of Crown land, or settlement land, or of any land comprised in any public reserve or education reserve, from any provisions of his lease or license restricting the right of the tenant to use any part of the land comprised in his lease or license for agricultural purposes, or may modify any provisions of such leases or licenses relating to the rotation of crops.

Duration of this section.†

(2.) *This section shall continue in force until the thirtieth day of June, nineteen hundred and seventeen, on which day it shall be deemed to be repealed.*

Minister may postpone payment of rent of pastoral runs.

43. (1.) Notwithstanding anything in section two hundred and fifty-one of the Land Act, 1908, the Minister may, on the recommendation of the Land

* See Order in Council dated 23rd August, 1915, and published in *Gazette* of 2nd September, 1915, re "Lysol" (*infra*, p. 237).

† The duration of this section has been extended until 31st August, 1917, by the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1916.

Board, and subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, postpone the payment of rent in respect of any run for such period, not exceeding four months at any one time, as he thinks fit.

(2.) If the rent so postponed, together with interest thereon at the rate of five per centum per annum, is paid within the extended period, the provisions of the said section two hundred and fifty-one as to the payment of a penalty shall not apply, and in any case the said penalty shall not be added to the amount of the rent until the expiration of thirty days after the expiry of the said extended period.

(3.) *This section shall be deemed to have been in force as from the commencement of the first day of September, nineteen hundred and fourteen, and shall continue in operation until the thirty-first day of August, nineteen hundred and fifteen.**

Minister may postpone payment of rent on small grazing-runs of settlement land.

44. (1.) The Minister may, on the recommendation of the Land Board, and subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, postpone the payment of rent in respect of any small grazing-run of settlement land for such period, not exceeding four months at any one time, as he thinks fit.

(2.) If the rent so postponed, together with interest thereon at the rate of five per centum per annum, is paid within one month after the expiry of the extended period, the Commissioner of Crown Lands and the Receiver of Land Revenue may grant to the lessee the same rebate as if the rent had been paid within one month after the day appointed in the lease for the payment thereof.

(3.) *This section shall be deemed to have been in force as from the commencement of the first day of September, nineteen hundred and fourteen, and shall continue in operation until the thirty-first day of August, nineteen hundred and fifteen.**

MINING AMENDMENT ACT, 1914.

1914, No. 62, Sections 32 and 33.

Authorizing reduction of rent in certain cases in respect of mining privileges.

32. (1.) Notwithstanding anything in the principal Act, the Minister may, in his discretion, on the recommendation of the Warden, direct, by order in writing under his hand, that the rent payable in respect of any mining privilege shall, during such period as the Minister determines, be reduced to such sum as he thinks fit.

(2.) The Minister may also in like manner direct that the labour conditions prescribed by regulations shall be suspended or modified in respect of any mining privilege for such time and to such extent as he thinks fit.

(3.) No order under this section shall be made or have effect at any time if gold or other material in respect of which the mining privilege was taken up is being obtained.

Protection of mining privileges in time of war or industrial strike.†

33. Notwithstanding anything in the principal Act, the Minister, on the recommendation of the Warden, may, if he is satisfied—

(a.) That the holder of any mining privilege has used all reasonable efforts to procure the necessary plant and appliances for the

* The duration of sections 43 and 44 was extended to 31st August, 1916, by the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1915, and was further extended to 31st August, 1917, by the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1916.

† See also sections 30 and 31 of the War Legislation Amendment Act, 1916 (*infra*, p. 141).

working of the mining privilege, but has, by reason of the existence of a state of war or a strike, been unable and is still unable to procure the same; or

- (b.) That, by reason of the existence of a state of war or a strike as aforesaid, any metal or mineral in respect of which the privilege was granted is not able to be disposed of at a fair market value,—

grant protection of such privilege for such period as he thinks necessary, and may extend such grant or make further grants for such further periods as he considers to be rendered necessary by reason of such war or strike.

SUSPENSION OF DISQUALIFICATION DURING WAR ACT, 1915.*

1915, No. 2.

Title.

An Act to suspend certain Provisions of the Legislature Act, 1908, relating to the Disqualification of Members of the Legislative Council and of the House of Representatives. [3rd July, 1915.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Suspension of Disqualification During War Act, 1915, and shall form part of and be read together with the Legislature Act, 1908.

Members of Parliament not disqualified by reason of appointment to or enlistment in His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces.

2. (1.) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Legislature Act, 1908, the seat of a member of the Legislative Council or of the House of Representatives shall not become vacant, nor shall any person be incapable of appointment to the Legislative Council or of election to the House of Representatives, by reason—

- (a.) Of his enlistment in any of His Majesty's Military or Naval Forces raised for service beyond New Zealand; or
- (b.) Of his appointment as a commissioned or non-commissioned officer in either of the said Forces; or
- (c.) Of his receipt of pay in either of the said Forces.

(2.) No person who enlists in or is appointed as a commissioned or non-commissioned officer in either of the said Forces while he is or within twelve months after he has ceased to be a member of the Legislative Council or of the House of Representatives shall thereby be deemed to be a Civil servant or contractor, notwithstanding the receipt by him of pay in respect of such enlistment or appointment.

Commencement of Act.

3. This Act shall be deemed to have been in force since the fourth day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

† See also section 22 of the War Legislation Amendment Act, 1916 (*infra*, p. 139).

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE VALIDATION ACT, 1915.

1915, No. 3.

Title.

An Act to validate the Payment of certain Moneys out of the Public Account. [3rd July, 1915.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS the moneys raised pursuant to section eight of the Public Revenues Amendment Act, 1914, and paid into the War Expenses Account constituted by that section, have proved insufficient for the purposes for which the said account was constituted: And whereas, in order to raise further moneys for those purposes, the Minister of Finance, acting under the authority conferred by section one hundred and ten of the Public Revenues Act, 1910, pledged certain Reserve Fund securities and paid the proceeds into the War Expenses Account: And whereas there was no appropriation or other statutory authority for the expenditure of the moneys so paid into the War Expenses Account, but it was necessary in the public interest that such moneys should be expended for the purposes of the present war, and those moneys were so expended accordingly: And whereas by section fifty-four of the Public Revenues Act, 1910, authority is given for the payment out of the Unauthorized Expenditure Account of moneys in excess of or without the appropriation of Parliament: And whereas the total amount that may be so expended in any year is limited to one hundred and fifty thousand pounds for all services other than services in connection with working railways under the control of the Government Railways Department: And whereas during the financial year ended on the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and fifteen, the said amount of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds was not sufficient, owing to the special circumstances and the extraordinary expenditure occasioned by the present war, and it was necessary in the public interest that expenditure should be incurred in excess of the limit of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds aforesaid, and such expenditure was accordingly incurred:

Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Public Expenditure Validation Act, 1915.

Validation of payments out of War Expenses Account.

2. (1.) All moneys heretofore raised on the security of Reserve Fund securities pursuant to section one hundred and ten of the Public Revenues Act, 1910, and paid into the War Expenses Account and thereafter, before the passing of this Act, paid out of that account for any of the purposes mentioned in section eight of the Public Revenues Amendment Act, 1914, shall be deemed for all purposes to have been as validly expended as if those moneys had been paid into the said account pursuant to the said section eight.

Authority to expend moneys in the said account.

(2.) All moneys lawfully in the said account on the passing of this Act or at any time thereafter (not being moneys paid into that account pursuant to section eight of the Public Revenues Amendment Act, 1914) may be expended in the same manner as if they had been paid into that account pursuant to the said section.

Validation of payments out of Unauthorized Expenditure Account.

3. All moneys in excess of the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds paid out of the Unauthorized Expenditure Account during the financial year ended the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and fifteen, for services other than services in connection with working railways under the control of the Government Railways Department, shall be deemed for all purposes to have been as lawfully expended as if the said limit of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds had not been exceeded.

PUBLIC REVENUES AMENDMENT ACT, 1915.

1915, No. 4, Sections 1, 5, 6.

Title.

An Act to amend the Public Revenues Act, 1910.

[3rd July, 1915.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Public Revenues Amendment Act, 1915, and shall form part of and be read together with the Public Revenues Act, 1910 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act).

* * * * *

Minister of Finance authorized to raise £10,000,000 for purposes of present war.

5. (1.) The Minister of Finance is hereby empowered to raise, on the security of and charged upon the public revenues of New Zealand, such sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of ten million pounds, as he thinks fit.

(2.) This Act shall be deemed to be an authorizing Act within the meaning of the New Zealand Loans Act, 1903, and the moneys herein authorized to be raised shall be raised under and subject to the provisions of that Act accordingly.

(3.) The sums so raised shall bear interest at such rate, not exceeding five per centum per annum, as the Minister prescribes.

(4.) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this section, the amount hereby authorized to be raised, or any part thereof, may be raised by the Minister on the security of Treasury bills.

(5.) All moneys borrowed under this section shall be paid into the War Expenses Account established under section eight of the Public Revenues Amendment Act, 1914, and the provisions of that section, as amended by this Act, shall, in so far as it relates to moneys paid into the War Expenses Account, extend and apply to moneys borrowed under this section.

(6.) The limit fixed by section thirty-nine of the principal Act as the total amount that may be outstanding at any time in respect of Treasury bills shall not apply to Treasury bills issued under this section or under section eight of the Public Revenues Amendment Act, 1914.

Moneys in War Expenses Account may be expended for relief of distress.

6. Section eight of the Public Revenues Amendment Act, 1914, is hereby amended by adding to subsection two the words " or for the relief of distress occasioned by the war, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere, or for the supply of comforts for sick and wounded soldiers."

* * * * *

ENEMY CONTRACTS ACT, 1915.

1915, No. 9.

Title.

An Act to provide for the Cancellation of Contracts with the Enemy.
[28th July, 1915.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Enemy Contracts Act, 1915.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act, except where a different intention appears,—

“Enemy” means any person or corporation residing, being, or carrying on business in enemy territory, whatever may be the nationality of that person or the place of incorporation of that corporation :

“Enemy territory” means the territory of any foreign prince or State at war with His Majesty, and includes territory in the military occupation of any such foreign prince or State, but does not include territory in the military occupation of His Majesty or of any of His Majesty’s allies in such war :

“Present war” means the present war with Germany.

Attorney-General may declare any contract made with an enemy, or in which an enemy is interested, or which is for the profit or benefit of an enemy, to be an enemy contract.*

3. When the Attorney-General is satisfied in respect of any contract made by any person or corporation resident or carrying on business in New Zealand (whether made before or during the present war, and whether made before or after the passing of this Act) that any enemy or any person or corporation claiming through an enemy is or has at any time been a party to that contract, or is or has at any time been directly or indirectly interested therein (whether as a shareholder in a company which is a party to that contract or otherwise howsoever), or that the validity or continued validity of such contract will enure in any manner directly or indirectly to the profit or benefit of an enemy or of any person or corporation claiming through an enemy, the Attorney-General, if he deems it expedient in the public interest so to do, may, by notice published in the *Gazette*, declare that such contract is an enemy contract.

Declaration, when to take effect.

4. Every such declaration shall take and be deemed to have taken effect either on the day of the publication thereof in the *Gazette* or on such earlier day as may be specified by the Attorney-General in that behalf in such declaration (not being earlier than the fourth day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen).

Effect of declaration.

5. Every contract so declared to be an enemy contract shall on the day of the taking-effect of the declaration, so far as the contract then

* See notice in *Gazette* of 26th August, 1915, re certain contracts entered into by New Zealand Casein Company (Limited). (*Infra*, p. 238.)

remains executory, become and be deemed to have become void, in the same manner as if the performance or further performance thereof had then become illegal, but without prejudice to any rights or liabilities in respect of part-performance prior to the day of the publication of such declaration in the *Gazette*.

Declaration may be made in certain cases, notwithstanding that the existence of a state of war may have terminated.

6. A contract made before or during the present war may be declared by the Attorney-General to be an enemy contract notwithstanding the termination of the present war before the making of that declaration, and for the purpose of such a declaration the terms "enemy" and "enemy territory" shall be construed and applied in the same manner as if a state of war with Germany and with all of the allies of Germany in the present war still continued to exist.

Declaration to be made only on application by a party to the contract or his duly authorized agent.

7. The power conferred by this Act upon the Attorney-General of declaring a contract to be an enemy contract shall be exercised only on the application of a party to that contract or of his agent duly authorized in that behalf; but no declaration made by the Attorney-General under this Act shall be questioned in any Court or in any proceedings on the ground that an application therefor was not duly made in accordance with this section, and every such declaration shall for all purposes be deemed to have been made with due authority accordingly.

Attorney-General may revoke declaration in certain cases.

8. If the Attorney-General is satisfied that any declaration made by him under this Act has been made in error, he may revoke the same by notice in the *Gazette*, and the declaration so revoked shall be deemed never to have been made.

Declaration may be made notwithstanding proceedings pending.

9. (1.) A declaration may be made by the Attorney-General under this Act with respect to any contract notwithstanding the fact that any action or other proceeding may have been already instituted in any Court for the enforcement of that contract or otherwise with respect thereto, and any declaration so made shall have effect according to its tenor notwithstanding the pendency of such proceedings.

(2.) No declaration made under this Act shall affect any judgment, decree, or order made by any Court before the making of the declaration.

Restriction as to operation of Act.

10. Nothing in this Act shall be so construed or shall so operate as to give to any contract any further validity or operation than if this Act had not been passed.

Regulations.

11. The Governor in Council may make such regulations (if any) as he thinks fit, prescribing the procedure under this Act and making such other provisions as he thinks necessary for the administration and execution of this Act.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES EMPOWERING ACT, 1915.

1915, No. 10.

Title.

An Act to extend the Powers of Local Authorities in certain Matters during the Continuance of the Present War. [28th August, 1915.

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Local Authorities Empowering Act, 1915.

Interpretation.

2. For the purposes of this Act "local authority" has the same meaning as in Part XIV of the Public Revenues Act, 1910.

Leave of absence on pay or part pay to employees of local authorities engaged on military service.*

3. A local authority may grant leave of absence to any of its employees—

(a.) While engaged on military service within New Zealand; or

(b.) While engaged as a member of any Expeditionary Force on military service beyond New Zealand, and for such period thereafter, not exceeding twelve months, as the local authority thinks fit;

and may, during such leave of absence, pay to every such employee or to his order the whole or any part of the salary or wages of that employee, at the rate at which he was employed at the commencement of such leave of absence.

Provision for remission of rates payable by members of Expeditionary Forces.

4. Any local authority possessing rating-powers may remit either wholly or in part, or may from time to time postpone for such time as it thinks fit the date of payment of, any rates payable by any person who is a member of any Expeditionary Force intended for or engaged on military service beyond New Zealand:

Provided that where a local authority resolves to postpone the date of payment of any such rates:—

(a.) The additional charge of ten per centum authorized by section twenty-eight of the Rating Amendment Act, 1910, to be added shall not be added until the expiration of six months after such postponed date or the latest of such dates, and shall not be recoverable unless at least fourteen days' notice in writing that the same will be added has been given to the ratepayer:

(b.) Judgment may be given and signed for any such rates at any time within two years after such postponed date or the latest of such dates, notwithstanding anything in section seventy-one of the Rating Act, 1908.

Validation of past payments or remissions.

5. All moneys heretofore paid by any local authority since the commencement of the present war by way of salary or wages to or to the order of any employee engaged on military service within New Zealand or as a member of any Expeditionary Force for military service beyond New Zealand, and all remissions of rates made to members of any Expeditionary

* See section 25 of the War Legislation Amendment Act, 1916, as to additional powers conferred on local authorities with respect to employees who may become members of the Expeditionary Force.

Force, shall be deemed to have been as validly paid and made as if this Act had been in force at the time when such payments or remissions were made.

Interpretation.

6. For the purpose of this Act the expression " member of any Expeditionary Force " means an officer, non-commissioned officer, or man in any Expeditionary Force heretofore or hereafter raised for service beyond New Zealand, and includes nurses and other persons engaged or employed in any capacity in connection with any such force.

EXPIRING LAWS CONTINUANCE ACT, 1915.*

1915, No. 14.

Title.

An Act to continue the Operation of certain Expiring Enactments.

[5th August, 1915.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1915.

Operation of certain expiring enactments continued.

2. The enactments mentioned in the Schedule hereto shall be continued until the thirty-first day of August, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and shall then expire, unless further continued.

SCHEDULE.

Enactments continued.

1914, No. 13.—The Trustee Amendment Act, 1914.

1914, No. 35.—The National Provident Fund Amendment Act, 1914 (No. 2).

1914, No. 47.—The Friendly Societies Amendment Act, 1914.

1914, No. 51.—The Land Laws Amendment Act, 1914 : Sections 43 and 44.

CIVIL LIST AMENDMENT ACT, 1915.†

1915, No. 15.

Title.

An Act to amend the Civil List Act, 1908.

[5th August, 1915.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Civil List Amendment Act, 1915, and shall form part of and be read together with the Civil List Act, 1908 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act).

* This Act was repealed (as spent) by the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1916.

† The occasion of this Act was the constitution of a National Ministry.

Second Schedule to principal Act extended during operation of this Act.

2. So long as this Act remains in force the principal Act shall be read and shall operate as if the Second Schedule thereto were amended by this Act as follows:—

- (a.) As if the amount of £11,700 were substituted for the amount of £9,700;
- (b.) As if the words "To eight other members of the Executive Council" were substituted for the words "To six other members of the Executive Council"; and
- (c.) As if the amount of £8,000 were substituted for the amount of £6,000.

Duration of Act.

3. The Governor may by Proclamation declare that on a date to be fixed by the Proclamation this Act shall cease to be in force, and on that date this Act shall be deemed to be repealed accordingly.

WAR PENSIONS ACT, 1915.

1915, No. 16.

Title.

An Act to provide Pensions on the Death or Disablement of Members of the New Zealand Expeditionary Forces and Others whose Death or Disablement results from their Employment in connection with the Present War.* [5th August, 1915.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the War Pensions Act, 1915.

Interpretation.

2. (1.) In this Act, if not inconsistent with the context,—
 - "Child" means a dependant under the age of sixteen years, being a son, daughter, step-son, step-daughter, or illegitimate child of a member of the Forces, or a child legally adopted by such member before he became a member of the Forces;
 - "Dependants" means—
 - (a.) The wife of a member of the Forces at the time of his death or disablement;
 - (b.) A woman who becomes the wife of a member at any time before the expiry of twelve months after the date of his discharge, and who satisfies the Board that at the date of the departure of the member from New Zealand there was a binding contract to marry subsisting between the member and such woman;
 - (c.) A woman who becomes the wife of a member of the Forces at any time before the expiry of twelve months after the date of his discharge, and who satisfies the Board—
 - (i.) That she is the mother of a child born to the member before the date of her marriage;

* Affidavits and declarations required for purposes of War Pensions Act are exempt from stamp duty. (See Seventh Schedule to Finance Act, 1915.)

(ii.) That such child was born either before or within ten months after the departure of the member from New Zealand; and

(iii.) That the child was living at the date of her marriage to the member;

(d.) The children of a member of the Forces, whether born before or after his death or disablement, and includes the children of a marriage solemnized after the disablement of the member as provided in either paragraph (b) or paragraph (c) hereof, but does not include the children of any other marriage solemnized after the disablement of the member, or illegitimate children born to him after the expiry of ten months from the date of his departure from New Zealand; and

(e.) Any other member of his family who was in fact wholly or in part dependent upon his earnings at any time within the period of twelve months immediately preceding the date upon which he became a member of the Forces:

“Disablement” means total or partial disablement due to wounds or injuries received or disease contracted by a member of the Forces in his employment as such member:

“Member of the family” means wife, child, father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, step-father, step-mother, grandson, granddaughter, brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister, or mother-in-law:

“Member of the Forces” means a member of the New Zealand Naval Forces or of any Expeditionary Force raised in New Zealand for service beyond New Zealand in the present war:*

“Minister” means the Minister of Defence:

“Wife” [see the *War Pensions Amendment Act, 1916, section 2*].

(2.) *For the purposes of this Act officers shall be deemed to become members of the Forces on the date of their first appointment thereto, and non-commissioned officers and men on the date of taking the oath of allegiance or of leaving New Zealand as members of the Forces, whichever first happens.†*

Pensions payable on death or disablement of members of Naval or Expeditionary Forces.

3. (1.) On the death or disablement of a member of the Forces whose death or disablement results or has resulted from his employment as such member at any time subsequent to his departure from New Zealand, pensions shall, subject to this Act, be payable out of the Consolidated Fund, without further appropriation than this Act, to the dependants of the member in the case of his death, or to the member and his dependants in the case of his disablement.

(2.) The right to a pension in respect of the death of a member of the Forces shall extend to the wife and children of a member who dies of wounds or injuries received or disease contracted in his employment as such member if such death occurs within seven years after the receipt of the wound or injury or the commencement of the disease. Such pension shall be in lieu of the pension receivable by the wife and children respectively in respect of the disablement of the member.

* For extension of the term “member of the Forces,” see section 4 of the War Pensions Amendment Act, 1916.

† This subsection has been repealed by section 3 of the War Pensions Amendment Act, 1916.

War Pensions Board constituted.

4. (1.) There shall be a War Pensions Board (hereinafter referred to as the Board), consisting of three persons, to be appointed by the Minister (of whom one shall be a registered medical practitioner), who shall hold office for a term of three years, but may from time to time be reappointed.

(2.) One member shall be appointed by the Minister to be the Chairman of the Board.

Functions of Board.

(3.) The Board shall—

(a.) Determine whether the death or disablement of a member of the Forces in fact resulted from his employment as such member, and, in the case of disablement, the nature and extent thereof ;

(b.) Determine the extent to which persons alleged to be dependent upon a member of the Forces were in fact so dependent ;

(c.) Determine the rates of pensions to be paid to members of the Forces and their dependants ; and

(d.) Have such other duties as may be prescribed by regulations :

Provided that any determination of the Board shall be subject to the approval of the Minister.

(4.) *Every determination of the Board shall be expressed by resolution passed at a meeting at which all the members of the Board are present. The determination of two members of the Board shall be deemed to be the determination of the Board.**

(5.) The Board shall have all the powers conferred on Commissions under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1908.

Secretary and other officers.

(6.) For the purposes of the Board there shall be appointed a Secretary and such staff as the Public Service Commissioner deems necessary.

Maximum rates of pensions in case of death of member of Forces.

5. (1.) In the case of the death of a member of the Forces the rates of pensions shall not exceed—

(a.) To the wife, the appropriate rate specified in the second column of the First Schedule hereto :

(b.) To each child, the rate specified in the third column of the said Schedule :

(c.) To the dependants other than the wife and children, the value of the benefit in fact received by them from the member during the year preceding the date upon which he became a member of the Forces.

Maximum rates of pensions in case of disablement of member.

(2.) In the case of the total disablement of a member of the Forces the rates of pensions shall not exceed—

(a.) To the member of the Forces, the appropriate rate specified in the second column of the Second Schedule hereto :

(b.) To the wife, the appropriate rate specified in the third column of the said Schedule :

(c.) To each child, the rate specified in the fourth column of the said Schedule :

* Subsection (4) has been repealed and provision for the conduct of meetings of the Board has been made by section 5 of the War Pensions Amendment Act, 1916.

(d.) To the dependants other than the wife and children, the value of the benefit in fact received by them from the member during the year preceding the date upon which he became a member of the Forces.

(3.) In the case of the partial disablement of a member of the Forces the rates of pensions payable to the member and his dependants shall be such less rates than those specified in the Second Schedule hereto as are in each case determined by the Board, having regard to the nature and probable duration of the disablement.

(4.) When considering a claim by a member of the Forces for a pension in respect of his disablement the Board shall take into consideration evidence (if any) of the wilful misconduct of the member during his period of service, and may, in its discretion, if satisfied that such misconduct has contributed to the disablement, either refuse to grant a pension or grant a pension at a reduced rate.

Increased pension may be granted to member requiring services of attendant.

6. In addition to the amount of any pension payable to a member under the last preceding section in respect of his total disablement, the Board may, in its discretion, grant to the member a further pension, not exceeding ten shillings per week, if and so long as it is satisfied that the services of an attendant are indispensable, and that the member is not possessed of means to pay for such services.

Claims of wife and children to have precedence over claims of other dependants.

7. (1.) The claims of the wife and children to a pension shall have precedence over the claim of any other dependant; and where a wife or children are entitled to a pension the amount paid to any other dependant shall not exceed three-fourths of the pension prescribed for a wife; and where no wife or children are so entitled the amount paid to any other dependant shall not exceed the amount of the pension prescribed for a wife:

Provided that nothing in this subsection shall be deemed to authorize the grant of pensions to dependants in excess of the rates authorized by paragraph (c) of subsection one, or paragraph (d) of subsection two, of section five hereof.

Aggregate amount of pensions.*

(2.) *The aggregate of the several rates of pensions payable in respect of the death or disablement of any member of the Forces shall not, except where an increased pension is granted in respect of the services of an attendant and to the extent of such increase, exceed the rates specified in the fourth column of the First Schedule or the fifth column of the Second Schedule hereto, as the case may be.*

Special provisions as to wives and children of Native members of Forces.

8. (1.) Where application is made for a pension under this Act in respect of the death or disablement of a Native member of the Forces, a Native woman who has been married to such member in accordance with Native custom and whose marriage is subsisting at the time of his death or disablement shall be deemed to be his wife within the meaning of this Act, and the children of such marriage shall be deemed to be his legitimate children.

* This subsection has been repealed. The repeal is consequential on the repeal of the provisions fixing a "maximum aggregate" of the pensions that may be granted in respect of the death or disablement of any member of the Forces. (See Schedule to the War Pensions Amendment Act, 1916.)

(2.) Every application, by a Native woman to whom this section applies, for a pension under this Act in respect of the death or disablement of her husband shall be supported by a certificate signed by a Judge, Commissioner, or Registrar of the Native Land Court that the applicant was married according to Native custom, and that the marriage was subsisting at the time of the death or disablement of the husband.

Pension to widow to cease on remarriage.

9. (1.) A pension to the wife of a deceased member of the Forces shall cease on her remarriage :

Provided that in any such case there may be paid to her on her remarriage a gratuity not exceeding two years' pension. *Such gratuity may be paid either in a lump sum or in such instalments as the Board thinks fit.*

(2.) *A pension payable to any other female dependant of a member of the Forces shall cease on her marriage.**

Increased pensions to orphan children.

10. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Act, the maximum rate of pension that may be paid to a child whose parents are dead at the date of granting a pension, or whose parents or surviving parent may die after that date, shall be double the appropriate rate specified with respect to such child in the First or Second Schedule hereto :

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize the grant of pensions in excess of the aggregate rates specified in those Schedules.†

Pensions to female children and defective children.

11. A pension payable to any female child may, if the Board thinks fit, be continued until she attains the age of seventeen years : and a pension payable to any child suffering from any mental or bodily infirmity may be continued for such period as the Board thinks fit.

Limitations as to grant of pensions.

12. (1.) A pension shall not be payable under this Act unless a claim therefor is made—

- (a.) In the case of the death of a member of the Forces, by a dependant within six months after the date of the notification of the death ; and
- (b.) In the case of the disablement of a member of the Forces, by the member or a dependant within six months after the termination of the appointment or the discharge of the member ; and
- (c.) In the case of the death of a member of the Forces before the passing of this Act, by a dependant of the member within six months after the passing of this Act, or within six months after the date of the notification of the death, whichever is the later ; and
- (d.) In the case of the disablement of a member of the Forces before the passing of this Act, by the member or a dependant within six months after the termination of the appointment or the discharge of the member, or within six months after the passing of this Act, whichever is the later :

Provided that the limit of time fixed by this section shall not apply in any case where the Board is satisfied that through inadvertence or accident

* The words in italics have been added by section 6 of the War Pensions Amendment Act, 1916.

† This proviso has been repealed by the War Pensions Amendment Act, 1916. (See note on proviso to section 7.)

or because disablement had not become evident or for other sufficient cause a claim for a pension was not made within the prescribed time.

(2.) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this section, and without restricting the operation of those provisions,—

(a.) Application for a pension in respect of the disablement of a member of the Forces may be made by a wife entitled to a pension under this Act at any time within six months after her marriage if the marriage was solemnized after the date of the disablement of the member; and

(b.) Application for a pension in respect of the death or disablement of a member may be made on behalf of a child born to that member after his death or disablement and entitled to a pension under this Act at any time within six months after the birth of the child.

(3.) For the purposes of this section “notification” means notification by the Minister in the *Gazette*, or in such other manner as may be prescribed by regulations.

Provisions for pensions to parents of deceased member whose means may in future become inadequate.

13. (1.) *Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Act, the Board may at any time grant a pension of such amount as it thinks fit to any person, not being a dependant within the meaning of this Act, and being the father or mother of a member of the Forces whose death has resulted from his employment as such member at any time subsequent to his departure from New Zealand, if—*

(a.) *In the case of the mother, the applicant is not less than fifty years of age;*

(b.) *In the case of the father, the applicant is not less than fifty-five years of age; and*

(c.) *In either case, the applicant has not adequate means of support.*

(2.) *Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize the grant of pensions in excess of the aggregate rates specified in the First Schedule hereto.**

Pensions not payable except to persons resident in New Zealand.

14. *Except in the case of the father or mother of a member of the Forces, or as otherwise provided in section twenty-two hereof, a pension shall not be payable under this Act to any person who is not bona fide resident in New Zealand.†*

Mode of determining rates of pensions by Board.

15. (1.) *In determining the rate of pension payable to any member of the Forces the Board shall take into consideration any payment of public moneys by way of compensation, pension, or gratuity to which the member may be entitled under any Act or Imperial Act (not being a payment by way of retiring-allowance or superannuation in respect of which the member has contributed), but shall not take into consideration any other property or income to which the member is entitled.*

(2.) *In determining the rate of pension payable to any dependant of a member the Board shall take into consideration the property or income from all sources of the dependant and of all persons liable at law for the maintenance of the dependant.‡*

* This section has been repealed and new provision has been made by section 7 of the War Pensions Amendment Act, 1916 (*infra*, p. 58).

† This section has been repealed and new provision made by section 8 of the War Pensions Amendment Act, 1916 (*infra*, p. 58).

‡ This section has been repealed and new provision made by section 9 of the War Pensions Amendment Act, 1916 (*infra*, p. 58).

Review of pensions in certain cases.

16. The Board may, in any case, review its determination in the event of the circumstances of a pensioner or of a claimant for a pension being altered, or for any other sufficient reason, and on any such review may, subject to the approval of the Minister, grant or withdraw any pension, or within the limits prescribed by this Act increase or diminish the rate of any pension, or confirm its previous determination.

Date of commencement of pensions.

17. Pensions under this Act shall be payable as from the date of the death in the case of the death of a member of the Forces, and as from the date of the termination of the appointment or from the date of the discharge of the member in the case of disablement:

*Provided that the Board may determine such other date as it thinks fit to be the date of the commencement of any pension granted on an application made under subsection two of section twelve or on an application received by the Board pursuant to the proviso to subsection one of that section.**

Protection of pensions against assignment, &c.

18. Subject to this Act, a pension shall be absolutely inalienable, whether by way of sale, assignment, charge, execution, insolvency, or otherwise howsoever.

Suspension or withdrawal of pensions for certain offences.

19. If any person in receipt of a pension under this Act is convicted of any offence punishable by imprisonment for three months or upwards and dishonouring him in the public estimation, the Board, with the consent of the Minister, may suspend the payment of the pension for such period as it thinks fit, or may withdraw the pension altogether.

Penalties.

20. Every person is liable to a fine of one hundred pounds or to twelve months' imprisonment who—

- (a.) Obtains any pension or instalment which is not payable;
- (b.) Being a claimant for a pension, does not faithfully disclose particulars of his property or income;
- (c.) Obtains payment of any pension or instalment by means of any false or misleading statement; or
- (d.) Makes or presents to the Minister or Board, or to any officer doing duty in relation to this Act, any statement or document which is false in any important particular.

Minister may make certain payments to dependants pending grant of pension.

21. (1.) Pending the determination of the Board on the claim of any dependant of a member of the Forces who has died of wounds or injuries received or disease contracted in his employment as such member, the Minister may without further appropriation than this Act continue, for a period of twenty-six weeks from the date of the death, the payment of any voluntary allotment of pay to or on behalf of that dependant made by the member:

Provided that the amount of such payment shall not exceed—

- (a.) In the case of a Major, or of a naval Lieutenant of eight years' seniority, or of any officer of equivalent rank or of higher rank than a Major or such Lieutenant, fifty per centum of his rate of pay; or

* Proviso added by section 10 of the War Pensions Amendment Act, 1916 (*infra*, p. 58).

- (b.) In the case of a military Captain, or of a naval Lieutenant of less than eight years' seniority, or other officer of equivalent rank, sixty per centum of his rate of pay ; or
- (c.) In the case of a military Lieutenant or Second Lieutenant, or of a naval commissioned Warrant Officer or naval Sub-Lieutenant, or of any officer of equivalent rank, seventy-five per centum of his rate of pay :

Provided also that payment for the first four weeks after the date of the death shall be at the full rate of the allotment.

(2.) All moneys paid before the passing of this Act by the Minister by way of allotment to or on behalf of the dependants of any member of the Forces who has died as aforesaid are hereby validated.

(3.) All payments made under this section to any dependant shall be regarded as payments on account of a pension to that dependant, and subsequent payments on account of the pension shall be adjusted in such manner as the Board directs.

Pensions to nurses and other persons not members of Forces.

22. (1.) The Board shall, on the recommendation of the Minister, consider the claim for a pension—

(a.) Of any nurse (being a member of the New Zealand Army Nursing Service), or of any other person (not being a member of the Forces within the meaning of this Act), who, while domiciled in New Zealand, has served beyond New Zealand in the present war and in respect of his or her service was in receipt of pay from the New Zealand Government ; or

(b.) Of any person, being a member of the New Zealand Defence Forces or the New Zealand Naval Forces and temporarily attached to any other portion of His Majesty's Forces, who has served beyond New Zealand in the present war and in respect of his service was in receipt of pay from the Imperial Government ; or

(c.) Of any dependant of any person referred to in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) hereof ;

and shall thereupon determine—

(d.) Whether, having regard to the circumstances of the case, any pension should be paid ; and

(e.) The amount of the pension (if any) that should be paid.

(2.) Pensions under this section shall be payable in the same manner in all respects as if they were pensions payable to members of the Forces or their dependants under the foregoing provisions of this Act :

*Provided that pensions may be paid to any of the persons referred to in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of the last preceding subsection, notwithstanding that those persons may be out of New Zealand.**

(3.) No pension payable under this section shall exceed such rates as may be prescribed by regulations under this Act.†

(4.) For the purposes of this section the term "dependant" has, *mutatis mutandis*, the same meaning as in section two hereof.

Special provisions to apply in the case of members of Forces officially reported as missing.

23. (1.) Pensions under this Act shall be payable to the dependants of a member of the Forces who is officially reported to the Minister as missing, in the same manner as if the member had died of wounds or injuries received in his employment as such member on the date on which he was so reported.

* This proviso has been repealed by section 8 of the War Pensions Amendment Act, 1916. The repeal is consequential on the enactment of subsection (1) of the said section 8 (*infra*, p. 58).

† See regulations in Order in Council made and gazetted 26th November, 1915 (*infra*, p. 249).

(2.) In the event of the member being subsequently reported as dead, pensions granted under this section shall be confirmed by the Board.

(3.) In the event of the member being subsequently reported as living and disabled, pensions granted under this section shall be withdrawn and pensions in respect of disablement granted in lieu thereof.

(4.) In the event of the member being subsequently reported as living and not disabled, all pensions granted under this section shall be withdrawn, and the amounts theretofore paid by way of pensions to the dependants may, in the discretion of the Board, be deducted from the accumulated pay of the member.

(5.) The provisions of section twenty-one hereof (authorizing the payment by the Minister of allotments of pay after the date of the death of a member of the Forces) shall, *mutatis mutandis*, extend so as to authorize the payment of allotments after the date on which a member is reported missing, and all payments heretofore made by the Minister by way of allotment of pay in respect of such members are hereby validated.

Inquiry to be made in case of claims on behalf of illegitimate children.

24. (1.) In the case of illegitimate children pensions shall be granted only after a Magistrate has inquired into and determined the paternity of the child, and has reported thereon in writing to the Board.

(2.) The Governor in Council may by regulations* confer jurisdiction upon Magistrates to make such inquiries and determination notwithstanding the death of the putative father, and for that purpose may modify the procedure under the Destitute Persons Act, 1910, so as to enable the powers hereby conferred upon Magistrates to be effectively exercised and to ensure that the paternity of the child is determined with certainty.

Local advisory committees.

25. For the purpose of assisting in the investigation of claims for pensions made in different parts of New Zealand, and generally for the purposes of the administration of this Act, the Minister may set up such local advisory committees as he thinks fit.

Regulations.†

26. The Governor may, by Order in Council gazetted, make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, prescribing all matters necessary for giving effect to this Act, and, in particular, prescribing—

(a.) The duties of the Secretary to the Board:

(b.) The nature of the evidence that may be required in support of any claim:

(c.) The mode of inquiry to be adopted in the case of claims for pensions by persons out of New Zealand:

(d.) The times at which and the instalments in which pensions or gratuities may be paid:

(e.) The manner in which pensions or instalments due to children or other persons under disability, or to aged, infirm, or improvident persons, may be dealt with:‡

(f.) The payment of capitalized sums in lieu of pensions:§

(g.) The duties of local advisory committees.

* See regulations in Order in Council made and gazetted 29th November, 1915 (*infra*, p. 249).

† Regulations have been made and gazetted as follows:—

(1.) By Order in Council dated 23rd August, 1915, and gazetted 26th August, 1915 (*infra*, p. 239).

(2.) By Order in Council made and gazetted 29th November, 1915 (*infra*, p. 249).

‡ The words in italics have been inserted by section 16 of the War Pensions Amendment Act, 1916.

§ Regulations made and gazetted on 29th November, 1915 (*infra*, p. 249).

Persons entitled under this Act not entitled to pensions under Defence Act, 1909, or Naval Defence Act, 1913.

27. No person who is entitled to a pension under this Act shall be entitled to a pension, gratuity, or allowance under Part IX of the Defence Act, 1909, or to an annuity or gratuity under the Naval Defence Act, 1913.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.*

Maximum Rates of Pension in case of Death.

I. Rank or Rating.	II. To the Wife per Week.	III. To Each Child per Week.	IV. Maximum of Aggregate Pension per Week.
	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
Private, Bombardier, Lance-Corporal, Trooper, Gunner, Driver, Sapper, Trumpeter, Bugler Able Seaman and equivalent ratings	1 5 0	5 0	3 0 0
Corporal			
Farrier, Shoeing-smith, } If Bombardier, Lance- Saddler, or Fitter } Corporal, Gunner, or Private	1 6 0	5 0	3 3 0
Lance-Sergeant (not paid as such)			
Leading Seaman and equivalent ratings			
Sergeant, Farrier-Corporal, Shoeing-smith Corporal, Saddler-Corporal, Corporal-Fitter, Farrier-Ser- geant, Saddler-Sergeant, Armourer-Sergeant, Sergeant-Fitter	1 7 0	5 0	3 6 0
Lance-Sergeant (paid as such)			
Petty Officer and equivalent ratings			
Squadron, Battery, or Company Sergeant-major, Quartermaster-Sergeant, Colour-Sergeant, Staff Sergeant, Pay-clerk	1 9 0	5 0	3 8 0
Chief Petty Officer and equivalent ratings			
Regimental Sergeant-major, Regimental Quarter- master-Sergeant	1 10 0	5 0	3 9 0
Warrant Officer and equivalent ranks (Navy)			
2nd Lieutenant, Lieutenant (Army)			
Commissioned Warrant Officer and equivalent ranks; Sub-Lieutenant and equivalent ranks (Navy)	2 0 0	5 0	3 16 0
Captain (Army)			
Lieutenant under eight years' seniority and equi- valent ranks (Navy)	2 5 0	5 0	4 3 0
Major			
Lieutenant of eight years' seniority and equivalent ranks (Navy)	2 12 0	5 0	4 12 0
Lieutenant-Colonel			
Captain under three years' seniority and equivalent ranks; <i>Commanders and equivalent ranks</i> (Navy)†	3 1 0	5 0	5 3 0
Colonel			
Captain of three years' seniority and equivalent ranks (Navy)†	3 3 0	5 0	5 5 0
Brigadier-General, Major-General			
Commodores, first and second class; Rear-Admiral and other equivalent ranks	3 5 0	5 0	5 9 0

* By the War Pensions Amendment Act, 1916, the maximum rate of pension payable in respect of children has been increased to 7s. 6d. a week; and the fourth column of this Schedule (fixing the maximum aggregate) has been repealed.

† As amended by the War Pensions Amendment Act, 1916 (Schedule).

SECOND SCHEDULE.*

Maximum Rates of Pension in Case of Disablement.

I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
Rank or Rating.	To the Member per Week.	To the Wife per Week.	To each Child per Week.	Maximum of Aggregate Pension per Week.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
Private, Bombardier, Lance-Corporal, Trooper, Gunner, Driver, Sapper, Trumpeter, Bugler	1 15 0	0 12 6	5 0	3 12 6
Able Seaman and equivalent ratings				
Corporal				
Farrier, Shoing- smith, Saddler, or Fitter	1 15 0	0 13 0	5 0	3 13 0
If Bombardier, Lance-Corporal, Gunner, or Private				
Lance-Sergeant (not paid as such)				
Leading Seaman and equivalent ratings				
Sergeant, Farrier-Corporal, Shoing-smith Corporal, Saddler - Corporal, Corporal - Fitter, Farrier - Sergeant, Saddler - Sergeant, Armourer-Sergeant, Sergeant-Fitter	1 15 0	0 13 6	5 0	3 13 6
Lance-Sergeant (paid as such)				
Petty Officer and equivalent ratings				
Squadron, Battery, or Company Sergeant-major, Quartermaster - Sergeant, Colour-Sergeant, Staff Sergeant, Pay-clerk	1 15 0	0 14 6	5 0	3 14 6
Chief Petty Officer and equivalent ratings				
Regimental Sergeant - major, Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant	1 15 0	0 15 0	5 0	3 15 0
Warrant Officer and equivalent ranks (Navy)				
2nd Lieutenant, Lieutenant (Army)				
Commissioned Warrant Officer and equivalent ranks; Sub-Lieutenant and equivalent ranks (Navy)	1 17 6	0 17 6	5 0	4 0 0
Captain (Army)				
Lieutenant under eight years' seniority and equivalent ranks (Navy)	2 0 0	1 0 0	5 0	4 5 0
Major				
Lieutenant of eight years' seniority and equivalent ranks (Navy)	2 7 0	1 3 6	5 0	4 15 6
Lieutenant-Colonel				
Captain under three years' seniority and equivalent ranks; Commanders and equivalent ranks (Navy)†	2 16 0	1 8 0	5 0	5 9 0
Colonel				
Captain of three years' seniority and equivalent ranks (Navy)†	2 18 0	1 9 0	5 0	5 12 0
Brigadier-General, Major-General				
Commodores, first and second class; Rear-Admiral and other equivalent ranks	3 0 0	1 10 0	5 0	5 15 0

* By the War Pensions Amendment Act, 1916, the maximum rate of pension payable in respect of children has been increased to 7s. 6d. a week; and the fifth column of this Schedule has been repealed.

† As amended by the War Pensions Amendment Act, 1916 (Schedule).

WAR PENSIONS AMENDMENT ACT, 1916.

1916, No. 1.

Title.

An Act to amend the War Pensions Act, 1915.

[8th July, 1916.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the War Pensions Amendment Act, 1916, and shall be read together with and deemed part of the War Pensions Act, 1915 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act).

Section 2 of principal Act amended.

2. Section two of the principal Act is hereby amended by adding the following definition:—

“ ‘Wife’ of a member of the Forces includes the widow of a deceased member of the Forces.”

Section 2 of principal Act further amended.

3. (1.) Section two of the principal Act is hereby further amended by repealing subsection two thereof.

Section 3 of principal Act amended.

(2.) Section three of the principal Act is hereby amended by omitting from subsection one the words “ at any time subsequent to his departure from New Zealand.”

Repeal.

(3.) Section two of the Defence Amendment Act, 1915, is hereby repealed.

Act extended to persons engaged on military service in New Zealand.

4. The expression “ member of the Forces ” as used in the principal Act shall include any person who is, or at any time has been or may hereafter be, engaged on active military service in any capacity within New Zealand in connection with the present war.

Conduct of meetings of War Pensions Board.

5. (1.) Every question before the Board shall be decided by the votes of not less than two members.

(2.) The Chairman shall have a deliberative vote only.

(3.) Two members shall constitute a quorum of the Board, and no business shall be transacted at any meeting unless at least a quorum of members is present thereat during the whole time at which the business is transacted.

(4.) In the absence of the Chairman from any meeting of the Board the remaining two members shall agree between themselves as to which of them shall act as Chairman, and the Chairman for the time being shall, while he so acts, have all the functions and may exercise all the powers of the Chairman appointed under the principal Act.

Repeal.

(5.) Subsection four of section four of the principal Act is hereby repealed.

Section 9 of principal Act amended.

6. (1.) Section nine of the principal Act is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words: “ Such gratuity may be paid either in a lump sum or in such instalments as the Board thinks fit.”

(2.) The said section is hereby further amended by adding the following subsection :—

“(2.) A pension payable to any other female dependant of a member of the Forces shall cease on her marriage.”

Pensions to parents in special cases.

7. (1.) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the principal Act, the Board may at any time grant a pension, of such amount as it thinks fit, to the father or mother of a member of the Forces if the Board is satisfied that the applicant for a pension under this section has not adequate means of support.

(2.) This section shall apply notwithstanding that the applicant in any case may or may not be a dependant within the meaning of the principal Act.

(3.) Where an application for a pension in respect of the death or disablement of a member of the Forces is made by the widowed mother of such member and such member was her sole support, the pension granted to the applicant shall not in any case be less than would have been granted if the applicant was the wife of the member in respect of whose death or disablement the application is made.

(4.) A pension under this section shall commence on such date as the Board determines.

Repeal.

(5.) This section is in substitution for section thirteen of the principal Act, which section is accordingly hereby repealed.

Payment of pensions out of New Zealand.

8. (1.) Pensions under the principal Act may be granted and paid to a member of the Forces, or to the father, mother, wife, or children of any such member, but not to any other dependant, notwithstanding that the pensioner may not be, or may cease to be, resident in New Zealand.

Repeals.

(2.) Section fourteen and the proviso to subsection two of section twenty-two of the principal Act are hereby repealed.

Repeal.

9. Section fifteen of the principal Act is hereby repealed, and the following section substituted therefor :—

“Income and property of applicants not to be taken into consideration except in special cases.

“15. (1.) In determining the rate of pension payable to a member of the Forces, or to the wife or to any child of a member of the Forces, the Board shall not take into consideration the property or income from any source of the applicant.

“(2.) In determining the rate of pension payable to any dependant of a member of the Forces (other than his wife or children) the Board shall take into consideration the property and the income from all sources of the dependant.”

Section 17 of principal Act amended.

10. Section seventeen of the principal Act is hereby amended by adding the following proviso :—

“Provided that the Board may determine such other date as it thinks fit to be the date of the commencement of any pension granted on an application made under subsection two of section twelve or on an application received by the Board pursuant to the proviso to subsection one of that section.”

Increased rates of pensions to children.

11. (1.) The maximum rate of pension payable to a child of a deceased or disabled member of the Forces is hereby increased from five shillings a week to seven shillings and sixpence a week, and the First and Second Schedules to the principal Act are hereby amended accordingly.

(2.) This section shall be deemed to have been in operation immediately after the passing of the principal Act.

Act may be extended to officers and men (not being members of New Zealand Naval Forces) serving on vessel forming part of New Zealand Naval establishment.

12. (1.) The Governor may, by Order in Council, extend the provisions of the principal Act so as to apply—

(a.) To any officers and men (not being members of the New Zealand Naval Forces) serving or who may have served on board any ship, vessel, or boat that has been acquired under the Naval Defence Act, 1913, and that during the continuance of the war is under the control and at the disposition of the Government of Great Britain pursuant to the provisions of section nineteen of the last-mentioned Act; and

(b.) To any officers and men engaged or employed on any vessel chartered by the New Zealand Government or otherwise under its control, and used for the transport of troops or for any other purpose directly connected with the carrying-on of the present war, if such officers and men have entered into a contract of service on board such vessel for a period not less than the period of the war; and

(c.) To the dependants of any officers and men referred to in either of the two preceding paragraphs as if such officers and men were members of the New Zealand Naval Forces.

(2.) No pension payable to any officer or man referred to in paragraph (b) of subsection one hereof, or to the dependants of any such officer or man, shall exceed such rates as may be prescribed, and for the purpose of fixing such rates the said officers and men may be graded in such manner as the Governor in Council thinks fit.

(3.) A pension shall not be payable as aforesaid to any officer or man referred to in paragraph (b) of subsection one hereof, or to any dependant of such officer or man, in respect of his death or disablement if compensation under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1908, has been paid to that officer or man, or to such dependant, in respect of the accident (if any) which caused the death or disablement.

(4.) An Order in Council under this section may apply the principal Act as from the date of the passing thereof, or as from such later date as may be expressed in such Order, and every such Order shall have effect according to the tenor thereof.

Pensions to persons other than dependants.

13. (1.) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the principal Act, the Board may grant a pension under that Act, in respect of the death or disablement of a member of the Forces, to any person not being a dependant within the meaning of that Act if such person satisfies the Board that he has suffered material loss of income or property by reason of the death or disablement of the member of the Forces and that he has not adequate means of support.

(2.) A pension under this section shall commence on such date as the Board determines.

Limitations as to grant of pensions.

14. (1.) If any applicant for a pension under the principal Act is in receipt of an Imperial or any other pension granted in respect of the present war (other than a pension attached to the award of any decoration or other distinction for distinguished service), the amount of such pension shall be deducted from the amount of the pension (if any) that would otherwise be payable under the principal Act, and the balance only shall be payable to the applicant.

(2.) If any person who is in receipt of a pension under the principal Act is afterwards in receipt of any other pension granted in respect of the present war (other than a pension attached to the award of any decoration or distinction as aforesaid), the amount of such pension shall be deducted from the amount of the pension under the principal Act, and the balance only shall be paid to the person entitled thereto.

(3.) For the purpose of giving effect to the last preceding subsection the Board shall forthwith, on being notified that any person in receipt of a pension under the principal Act is also in receipt of any other pension granted in respect of the present war, review its determination with respect to the amount of the first-mentioned pension, and shall reduce the amount of such pension accordingly.

Board may refuse pension in certain cases.

15. (1.) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the principal Act, the Board may refuse to grant a pension to any applicant who is, in the opinion of the Board, of notoriously bad character, or has been guilty of gross misconduct dishonouring him in the public estimation.

(2.) Every person who feels himself aggrieved by the refusal of the Board to grant a pension on either of the grounds mentioned in this section may apply to the Board to submit the matter to a Stipendiary Magistrate for investigation, and thereupon the Board shall, by writing under the hand of the Chairman, submit the matter to a Stipendiary Magistrate accordingly.

(3.) As soon as conveniently may be after the matter has been so submitted to him, the Magistrate shall make such inquiries with respect to the character or conduct of the applicant as he thinks proper, and for that purpose shall have the same power to require the attendance of witnesses, including the applicant, and the production of evidence, and to take evidence on oath, as if the matter were a proceeding under the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1908.

(4.) On the conclusion of his investigation the Magistrate shall report to the Board the result thereof, and thereupon the Board may confirm its original decision, or may grant a pension subject to such conditions (if any) as it thinks proper.

(5.) Every investigation by a Magistrate acting under this section shall be conducted in private, and in accordance with such regulations (if any) as the Governor by Order in Council may make for that purpose.

Section 26 of principal Act amended.

16. Section twenty-six of the principal Act is hereby amended by inserting, after the words "persons under disability" in paragraph (e), the words "or to aged, infirm, or improvident persons."

Validation of payments.

17. All payments made out of the Consolidated Fund after the passing of the principal Act and before the passing of this Act shall be deemed to have been as validly made as if this Act had been in operation when such payments were made.

Miscellaneous amendments of principal Act.

18. The principal Act is hereby further amended in the manner and to the extent specified in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Section of Principal Act.	Nature and Extent of Amendment.
Section 7	By repealing subsection (2).
Section 10	By repealing the proviso.
First Schedule	(a.) By omitting the fourth column thereof; and (b.) By omitting the words "Commanders and equivalent ranks" after the words "Captain of three years' seniority and equivalent ranks," and inserting the words so omitted after the words "Captain under three years' seniority and equivalent ranks."
Second Schedule	(a.) By omitting the fifth column thereof; and (b.) By omitting the words "Commanders and equivalent ranks" after the words "Captain of three years' seniority and equivalent ranks," and inserting the words so omitted after the words "Captain under three years' seniority and equivalent ranks."

CRIMES AMENDMENT ACT, 1915.

1915, No. 17.

Title.

An Act to amend the Crimes Act, 1908.

[5th August, 1915.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Crimes Amendment Act, 1915.

Endangering ships.

2. Every one who without lawful justification does any act, whether of commission or omission, with intent to destroy or endanger any ship or the cargo being carried thereon, whether such ship or cargo is in New Zealand or elsewhere; and

Every one who without lawful justification incites or attempts to incite any person to do any such act, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere; and

Every one who without lawful justification conspires or attempts to conspire with any other person, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere, to do any such act, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere,—

shall be guilty of an indictable offence, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to suffer death.

Duration of Act.*

3. This Act shall continue in operation until the first day of August, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and no longer.

* The duration of this Act has been extended until 31st August, 1917, by the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1916.

PUBLIC REVENUES AMENDMENT ACT, 1915 (No. 2).

1915, No. 21, Sections 4, 5, and 6.

Redemption, out of War Expenses Account, of certain Reserve Fund securities.

4. Notwithstanding anything in section eight of the Public Revenues Amendment Act, 1914, as amended by section six of the Public Revenues Amendment Act, 1915, the Minister may pay out of the War Expenses Account such sums as may from time to time be required for the redemption of Reserve Fund securities heretofore or hereafter pledged for the purpose of raising moneys for the said Account.

War Loans Sinking Fund.

5. (1.) The Public Debt Extinction Act, 1910, shall not apply to any moneys that have heretofore been or may hereafter be raised by the Minister for the purposes of the present war. Any purpose for which moneys in the War Expenses Account may be lawfully expended shall be deemed to be a purpose of the present war within the meaning of this section.

(2.) With respect to all such moneys there is hereby established a special sinking fund to be known as the War Loans Sinking Fund.

(3.) The Minister of Finance shall, in each year, without further appropriation than this Act, pay out of the Consolidated Fund into the War Loans Sinking Fund an amount equal to one per centum of the total capital moneys raised for the purposes aforesaid and outstanding on the thirty-first day of March of the preceding year.

(4.) The said sinking fund shall be held by the Public Trustee, who shall invest the same and all accumulations of interest thereon :

Provided that, as and when directed by the Minister so to do, the Public Trustee shall pay over the sinking fund or such part thereof as may be required for the repayment of the moneys or any portion of the moneys raised for the purposes aforesaid.

Facilitating remittance of moneys to and from members of Expeditionary Forces.

6. (1.) For the purpose of facilitating the remittance of moneys from New Zealand to members of any Expeditionary Force, and the remittance of moneys to New Zealand by or on behalf of any such member, the amount of any such remittance may be paid into the War Expenses Account in New Zealand, and a corresponding amount paid out of the Imprest Account of the Paymaster of the Force or other approved person, or may be paid into such Imprest Account and out of the War Expenses Account in New Zealand, as the case may require.

(2.) The Governor may from time to time, by Order in Council, make regulations for the purposes of this section: and section three of the principal Act shall apply to such regulations as if they had been made under that section.

MARRIAGE AMENDMENT ACT, 1915.

1915, No. 25, Section 3.

Registrar may issue immediate certificate notwithstanding residence of parties in different districts.

3. (1.) In any case where any Registrar is satisfied that one of the persons intending marriage has been appointed or has enlisted as a member

of an Expeditionary Force organized under the Expeditionary Forces Act, 1915, it shall be lawful for such Registrar (wheresoever either of the persons intending marriage may reside, and notwithstanding that such persons reside in different districts) to issue a certificate of marriage immediately upon the making by one of such persons of the declaration required by section twenty-four of the principal Act.

(2.) Every certificate purporting to be issued by a Registrar under the authority of this section shall be full authority for any Officiating Minister or Registrar to solemnize the marriage.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION ACT, 1915.

1915, No. 33.

Title.

An Act to provide for the Compilation of a National Register of Men between the Ages of Seventeen and Sixty Years, and for the Compilation of Statistics as to other Persons. [1st October, 1915.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the National Registration Act, 1915.

*National Register of Men.**

Governor may require men between seventeen and sixty years of age to furnish particulars for National Register.

2. (1.) The Governor may from time to time, by Proclamation, require the male residents of New Zealand between the ages of seventeen and sixty years to furnish to the Government Statistician at Wellington, within such time as may be specified in the Proclamation, particulars in the prescribed form as to the matters hereinafter specified in section four hereof.

(2.) Any such Proclamation may relate generally to all men between the ages of seventeen and sixty years, or may relate specially to any class or classes of men between those ages. For the purposes of this section men may be classified with reference to age, or locality of residence, or occupation, or as to the number and condition of dependants, or in any other manner that may be deemed expedient.

(3.) Any person to whom any such Proclamation relates who wilfully fails to furnish particulars as required by such Proclamation, or who wilfully makes any false statement with respect to any such particulars, shall be liable on summary conviction before a Stipendiary Magistrate to a fine not less than five pounds and not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

Compilation of National Register of Men.

3. (1.) The Government Statistician shall, as soon as practicable, compile a National Register of Men, in such form as may be prescribed, from the particulars furnished to him under this Act.

* A "National Register" has been compiled pursuant to this Act. (See Proclamation dated 11th October, 1915, in *Gazette* of 21st October, 1915, p. 3549; and also Order in Council dated 18th October, 1915, in same *Gazette*, at p. 3550. *Infra*, pp. 251, 252.) By section 6 of the Military Service Act, 1916 (*infra*, p. 115), the Government Statistician is directed to use the National Register for the purpose of compiling a roll of the Expeditionary Force Reserve.

Maintenance of secrecy as to contents of Register.

(2.) Every officer employed for the purpose of assisting, either directly or indirectly, in the compilation of the Register under this Act or in the collection of the returns from which the Register is to be compiled shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of all matters which come to his knowledge by reason of his employment, and shall not communicate any such matters to any person except for the purposes of this Act.

(3.) If any person, without lawful justification or excuse, divulges or makes use of any information acquired by him from the National Register of Men or from the returns from which the said Register is compiled, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of one hundred pounds.

Particulars to be furnished for purposes of National Register.

4. A Proclamation under section two of this Act may require particulars to be furnished by every male resident of New Zealand to whom it applies with respect to all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a.) His name in full, and usual address;
- (b.) His age, date, and place of birth, and the place of birth of his parents;
- (c.) His nationality and country of allegiance;
- (d.) If a British subject, whether a British subject by birth or by naturalization; if by naturalization, the date on which and the place in which letters of naturalization were issued;
- (e.) Whether single, married, or widower;
- (f.) The number of dependants (if any); the name, age, address, and occupation (if any) of each dependant; the extent of dependency; the names of any other persons contributing either in cash or kind towards the maintenance of any dependant, and the estimated annual value of such contribution; any other sources of income of the dependant, and the annual amount or value of the benefit derived therefrom;
- (g.) His present occupation, with a statement whether he is (i) an employer of labour; or (ii) working on his own account but not employing labour; or (iii) in receipt of salary or wages; or (iv) unemployed for more than one week (with period of unemployment): former occupations (if any), with approximate periods;
- (h.) If employed, the name of his employer, and the place and nature of the employer's business;
- (i.) His physical condition, including a statement as to (i) sight; (ii) hearing; (iii) height; (iv) weight; (v) physical infirmities, and (vi) general health;
- (j.) His military experience (if any), stating periods and nature of service, with rank or successive ranks;
- (k.) In the case of every man between the ages of nineteen and forty-five years—

(i.) Whether he has volunteered for military service beyond New Zealand as a member of an Expeditionary Force in connection with the present war; if so, whether he has been accepted for service or rejected;

(ii.) If he has not volunteered for service, whether he is willing to become a member of an Expeditionary Force; if so, in what arm of the service he is prepared to serve;

(iii.) If he has not volunteered for service or is not prepared to volunteer for service, whether he is willing to serve in any other capacity in connection with the present war; if there are any circumstances or reasons that prevent him from offering his services as aforesaid, such circumstances or reasons; and

(l.) Such other matters as may from time to time be prescribed.

Statistics as to other Persons.

Compilation of statistics as to other persons.

5. (1.) The Governor may from time to time, by Proclamation, require persons resident in New Zealand, not being men to whom the foregoing provisions of this Act relate, to furnish to the Government Statistician particulars as to such matters as may be specified in the Proclamation or as may be prescribed by regulations under this Act.

(2.) Any person to whom a Proclamation under this section relates who wilfully fails to furnish particulars as required by such Proclamation, or who wilfully makes any false statement with respect to any such particulars, shall be liable on summary conviction before a Stipendiary Magistrate to a fine not less than five pounds and not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

(3.) The provisions of subsections two and three of section three of this Act, relating to the maintenance of secrecy with respect to matters contained in the National Register of Men, shall apply with the necessary modifications to particulars furnished to the Government Statistician pursuant to this section.

Regulations.

6. The Governor may from time to time, by Order in Council gazetted, make regulations for any or all of the following purposes, namely:—

- (a.) Prescribing the form in which particulars are to be furnished by persons to whom a Proclamation under section two or section five hereof may relate;
- (b.) Prescribing the method of the distribution of such forms, and the transmission of the completed forms to the Government Statistician;
- (c.) Prescribing the form of the National Register of Men to be compiled pursuant to this Act; and
- (d.) Prescribing such other matters as may be necessary for the purpose of giving effect to this Act.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS AMENDMENT ACT, 1915.

1915, No. 36, Sections 1 and 3.

Title.

An Act to amend the Census and Statistics Act, 1910.

[1st October, 1915.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Census and Statistics Amendment Act, 1915, and shall form part of and be read together with the Census and Statistics Act, 1910 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act).

Section 21 of principal Act amended.

3. Section twenty-one of the principal Act is hereby amended by omitting the words "shall, subject to the directions of the Minister, collect annually," and substituting the words "shall, whenever directed by the Minister so to do, collect."*

FINANCE ACT, 1915.

1915, No. 39, Sections 28 and 93.

Surtax on enemy goods.

28. (1.) The Governor may at any time, by Order in Council gazetted, direct that on the importation into New Zealand of any goods specified in such Order, or of any goods of a class specified in such order, being the produce or manufacture of any country now at war with His Majesty, there shall be imposed, in addition to the duties (if any) imposed by the Customs Duties Act, 1908, or by this Act, an *ad valorem* duty by way of surtax of fifty per centum, and every such Order in Council shall have effect, on and after the day specified in that behalf in the Order, as if it had been enacted in this Act.

(2.) Any such Order may at any time be altered or revoked by a subsequent Order in Council.

(3.) The Governor in Council may make such regulations as he thinks necessary for securing the collection of the duty imposed by any such Order in Council.

Exemption from estate duty and succession duty in the case of soldiers' estates.

93. (1.) This section shall apply to the estate of any person—

- (a.) Who dies, or has since the fourth day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, died, while on active service out of New Zealand with any of His Majesty's Military or Naval Forces in the present war; or
- (b.) Who dies or has since the day aforesaid died of wounds, accident, or disease suffered or contracted while on such service out of New Zealand; or
- (c.) Who dies or has since the day aforesaid died of wounds, accident, or disease suffered or contracted by him while an officer, non-commissioned officer, or man of any Expeditionary Force raised in New Zealand for service in the present war.

* The effect of this amendment is to enable the Government Statistician, when directed by the Minister of Internal Affairs so to do, to collect statistics as to all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a.) Population;
- (b.) Vital, social, and industrial matters;
- (c.) Employment and non-employment;
- (d.) Imports and exports;
- (e.) Postal and telegraphic matters;
- (f.) Factories, mines, and productive industries generally;
- (g.) Agricultural, horticultural, dairying, and pastoral industries;
- (h.) Banking, insurance, and finance;
- (i.) Railways, tramways, shipping, and transport;
- (j.) Land tenure and occupancy; and
- (k.) Any other prescribed matters.

In this connection, see regulations under the principal Act (dated respectively 15th and 16th January, 1915, and 18th June, 1915) relating to statistics as to wheat, flour, and other agricultural products (*infra*, pp. 254, 255).

(2.) In the case of any estate to which this section applies the value of any succession (within the meaning of Part II of the Death Duties Act, 1909) acquired by the wife of the deceased or by any lineal ancestor or lineal descendant of the deceased in respect of his dutiable estate shall to the extent of five thousand pounds, but no more, in the case of each such successor be deducted from the final balance of that estate, and estate duty shall be payable on the residue only.

(3.) The rate of estate duty so payable on the residue shall, nevertheless, be determined by the total amount of the said final balance without any such deduction as aforesaid.

(4.) The aforesaid deduction in the case of the wife of the deceased shall be in substitution for, and not in addition to, the deduction allowed by section thirteen of the Death Duties Act, 1909.

(5.) In the case of any estate to which this section applies no succession duty shall be payable on any succession acquired by the father, mother, or other lineal ancestor of the deceased and not exceeding five thousand pounds in value, and if any succession so acquired exceeds five thousand pounds in value, succession duty shall be payable at the appropriate rate on the total value thereof, save that the succession duty so payable shall not in any case exceed the amount by which the value of the succession exceeds five thousand pounds.

(6.) The determination of the Commissioner of Stamps that any estate is not one to which this section applies shall be final for all purposes.

WAR FUNDS ACT, 1915.

1915, No. 41.

Title.

An Act to make Provision for the Administration and Control of Moneys raised wholly or in Part by Private Subscription for Purposes of or incidental to the Present War. [11th October, 1915.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the War Funds Act, 1915.

Interpretation.

2. For the purposes of this Act,—

“War fund” means any fund heretofore or that may hereafter be raised wholly or in part by private subscription for any purpose in connection with the present war, and in particular for any of the following purposes, namely:—

(a.) For the relief of distress occasioned by the war, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere in the British dominions, or in the territory of any State allied to His Majesty, whether such territory is in enemy occupation or not;

(b.) For the equipment in whole or in part of any portion of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, including the equipment of any hospital ship;

(c.) For the supply of comforts or conveniences to members of the said Forces; and

(d.) For the relief, assistance, or support of members of the said Forces who may be sick, wounded, disabled, or out of employment, or for the relief, assistance, or support of their dependants or of the dependants of members who may lose their lives directly or indirectly in or in connection with the present war, and includes any other fund that the Minister by notice in the *Gazette* declares to be a war fund :

“Minister” means the Minister of the Crown for the time being administering this Act :

“Trustee” includes every person for the time being exercising control, either solely or jointly with any other person or persons, over any war fund.

*National War Funds Council.**

Constitution of National War Funds Council.

3. (1.) For the purpose of securing the efficient administration and control of war funds the Governor may, by Order in Council, establish a National War Funds Council (hereinafter referred to as the Council) consisting of the Minister for the time being administering this Act and of such other persons, being not less than three in number, as the Governor may, by the same or any subsequent Order in Council, appoint.

(2.) The Minister shall be the Chairman of the Council, and shall, in the determination of questions before the Council, have a casting as well as a deliberative vote.

(3.) Except as herein provided, the Council shall determine its own procedure.

Private trustees authorized to transfer funds to Council.

4. (1.) The Council shall, at the request in writing of not less than three-fifths of the trustees of any war fund, undertake the control and administration of that fund for the purposes for which it was established, or for any purpose authorized under the provisions of this Act; and not less than three-fifths of the trustees of every such fund, whether established before or after the commencement of this Act, are hereby authorized by writing under their hands to transfer the fund and the administration thereof to the Council.

(2.) The transfer of any such fund as aforesaid shall not operate so as to exempt any trustee from liability under this Act or otherwise for any breach of trust or other unlawful act, whether of commission or omission, for which he was legally responsible before such transfer.

National Council War Funds Accounts.

5. (1.) Every war fund transferred to the Council under this Act shall be paid into such bank within the meaning of the Banking Act, 1908, as the Council may determine, to the credit of [*a separate account to be known as “The National Council (Distinctive name of fund) War Fund Account”*] an account to be known as “The National War Funds Council Account.”†

(2.) [*Every such account*] The National War Funds Council Account shall be operated on only by cheque signed by such person as the Council may

* For Order in Council establishing National War Funds Council, see *Gazette*, 4th November, 1915, p. 3692 (*infra*, p. 289).

† The words within square brackets have been repealed by section 36 of the War Legislation Amendment Act, 1916, and the words following the brackets substituted.

appoint or nominate for the purpose, and countersigned by a member of the Council.*

Investment of moneys not immediately required for purposes of funds.†

6. Where any moneys belonging to a war fund that has been transferred to the Council under this Act are not immediately required for the purposes of the said fund the Council may invest the same, either by deposit in the Post Office Savings-bank or in such other manner as the Council, having regard to the prospective expenditure of the fund, may determine :

Provided that no moneys belonging to a war fund shall be invested by the Council under this section except in such securities as those in which trust funds may be invested under the Trustee Act, 1908.

Council to have regard to recommendations of former trustees or of Local Advisory Committees.

7. In the administration of any war fund under this Act the Council shall take into consideration the recommendations (if any) of the trustees from whom the fund was transferred, or of any other persons acting as Local Advisory Committees for the purposes of the administration of such fund.

Additional powers of Council.

8. In addition to the powers conferred on the Council by this Act, the Council shall, at the request of the trustees of any war fund which has not been transferred to the Council, have power to assist in the administration or investment of that fund.

Administration of War Funds by Private Trustees.

Particulars to be supplied by trustees to Minister.

9. (1.) It shall be the duty of the trustees of every war fund which has not been transferred to the Council as hereinbefore provided to furnish to the Minister a written statement, setting forth—

- (a.) The name of the fund ;
- (b.) The date of the establishment of the fund ;
- (c.) The objects of the fund ;
- (d.) The name, address, and description of the trustees of the fund ;
- (e.) The name, address, and description of the secretary, the treasurer, and other administrative officers of the fund ;
- (f.) The name of the bank at which the fund is kept ; and
- (g.) Such other particulars as may be prescribed, or as the Minister may require.

(2.) In the case of a fund established before the commencement of this Act the particulars required to be furnished as aforesaid shall be furnished within thirty days after the commencement of this Act, and in the case of all other funds shall be furnished within thirty days after the date of the establishment of the fund.

(3.) In the event of the death or retirement of a trustee, or of the appointment of a new trustee, or of the appointment of any secretary, treasurer, or other administrative officer of the fund, it shall be the duty of the trustees forthwith to send to the Minister notice in writing of such death, retirement, or appointment, as the case may be.

* As amended by section 36 of the War Legislation Amendment Act, 1916.

† See Orders in Council dated respectively 24th May, 1915, and 21st August, 1916, as to interest-bearing deposits in Post Office Savings-bank, in case of funds (1) approved under War Contributions Validation Act, 1914 (No. 2), and (2) held by a society or trustees incorporated under the War Funds Act, 1915 (*infra*, pp. 290, 291). See also sections 62 and 63 of Finance Act, 1916, as to interest on fixed deposits of war funds, and as to withdrawal of deposits from Savings-bank (*infra*, p. 113).

Particulars to be supplied as to expenditure of fund.

10. In addition to the particulars required to be supplied pursuant to the last preceding section, it shall be the duty of the trustees of every fund, as and when required by the Minister, to cause to be furnished to him a statement in writing setting forth such particulars as the Minister may require with respect to—

- (a.) The amount for the time being in the fund ;
- (b.) The amount expended from the fund for the special purposes for which the fund was established ;
- (c.) The names, addresses, and descriptions of persons to whom moneys in the fund have been paid, with the amounts so paid ;
- (d.) The obligations incurred or undertaken by the trustees of the fund, involving future expenditure of the fund, with estimates as to the amounts to be so expended ; and
- (e.) Such other matters as the Minister may from time to time require.

Penalties for failure to furnish particulars or for furnishing false particulars.

11. Any person, being required to furnish particulars pursuant to either of the two last preceding sections, who wilfully fails to furnish such particulars, or who wilfully furnishes any statement which is to his knowledge false in any material particular, shall be liable on summary conviction before a Magistrate to a fine of not less than five pounds and not exceeding one hundred pounds, and to a further fine not exceeding five pounds for every day during which the failure to supply correct particulars continues.

Incorporation of societies or trustees.*

12. (1.) On application in writing addressed to the Minister, by or on behalf of any society possessing a war fund or by the trustees for the time being of any such fund, the Governor may, by Order in Council gazetted, incorporate the said society or trustees with such name as he thinks fit, and thereupon the members of the society (including persons or associations of persons who may afterwards become members of the society) or the trustees, as the case may be, shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal, with power for the purposes of the said fund,

* Orders in Council under this section have been issued incorporating the following societies and trustees, viz. :—

- (1.) War Relief Association of Wellington. (*Gazette*, 2nd December, 1915, p. 3950.)
- (2.) Auckland Provincial Patriotic and War Relief Association. (*Gazette*, 17th February, 1916, p. 498.)
- (3.) Rangitikei Patriotic Society. (*Gazette*, 17th February, 1916, p. 499.)
- (4.) Pahiatua War Relief Association. (*Gazette*, 16th March, 1916, p. 786.)
- (5.) Canterbury Patriotic Fund. (*Gazette*, 13th April, 1916, p. 1038.)
- (6.) Taranaki Provincial War Relief Association. (*Gazette*, 4th May, 1916, p. 1620.)
- (7.) Bull's. Sanson, Carnarvon, Ohakea, and Lower Rangitikei War Relief Fund. (*Gazette*, 11th May, 1916, p. 1689.)
- (8.) Southland War Funds Association. (*Gazette*, 11th May, 1916, p. 1689.)
- (9.) Feilding and District Patriotic Society. (*Gazette*, 25th May, 1916, p. 1784.)
- (10.) Hawke's Bay War Relief Association. (*Gazette*, 1st June, 1916, p. 1834.)
- (11.) War Relief Association of Akitio County. (*Gazette*, 6th July, 1916, p. 2307.)
- (12.) Hunterville Patriotic Society. (*Gazette*, 20th July, 1916, p. 2412.)
- (13.) Wairarapa Patriotic Association. (*Gazette*, 20th July, 1916, p. 2412.)
- (14.) Hauraki District Comforts Committee. (*Gazette*, 10th August, 1916, pp. 2618, 2619.)
- (15.) Wanganui-Waitotara Patriotic Association. (*Gazette*, 24th August, 1916, p. 2826.)
- (16.) Manawatu Patriotic Society. (*Gazette*, 31st August, 1916, p. 2890.)
- (17.) Taihape and District Patriotic Society. (*Gazette*, 14th September, 1916, p. 2997.)

but not otherwise, to hold land, to sue and be sued, and to do and suffer all that bodies corporate may do and suffer.

(2.) Any such society as is referred to in the last preceding subsection may consist either of persons or of associations of persons (herein referred to as branch societies), or partly of persons and partly of branch societies, and any branch society may be incorporated in the same manner as a society.

(3.) The fact that any person exercises, either alone or jointly with any person or persons, control over moneys belonging to any war fund shall be sufficient evidence that he is a trustee of such fund within the meaning of this section.

Authorizing transfer of funds to incorporated societies or trustees.*

13. Any person, society, or trustees (whether such society or trustees are incorporated or not) having control of any war fund may, with the

* Under the authority of this section transfers of funds have been made as follows:—

Name of Fund transferred.	To whom transferred.	Gazette.
1. Rangitikei Advocate's Wounded Soldiers and Sailors and their Dependants Fund	Rangitikei Patriotic Society (incorporated)	6th April, 1916, p. 970.
2. New Plymouth Patriotic Committee's Wounded Soldiers and Sailors and their Dependants Fund	Taranaki Provincial War Relief Association (incorporated)	11th May, 1916, p. 1689.
3. Taranaki Patriotic League's Wounded Soldiers and Sailors and their Dependants Fund	Taranaki Provincial War Relief Association (incorporated)	25th May, 1916, p. 1784.
4. Eltham Patriotic Committee's Wounded Soldiers Fund	Taranaki Provincial War Relief Association (incorporated)	25th May, 1916, p. 1785.
5. Patea and District Patriotic League's Wounded Soldiers and Sailors and their Dependants Fund	Taranaki Provincial War Relief Association (incorporated)	15th June, 1916, p. 1966.
6. Manaia and District Patriotic Committee's Wounded Soldiers Fund	Taranaki Provincial War Relief Association (incorporated)	6th July, 1916, p. 2306.
7. Southland War Fund	Southland War Funds Association	6th July, 1916, p. 2306.
8. Inglewood Patriotic Committee's Sick and Wounded Soldiers Fund	Taranaki Provincial War Relief Association (incorporated)	13th July, 1916, p. 2348.
9. Dannevirke Patriotic Fund	Hawke's Bay War Relief Association	27th July, 1916, p. 2492.
10. Norsewood Empire Defence Fund		
11. Makotuku War Relief Fund		
12. Wairoa District War Fund		
13. Ormondville Patriotic Fund		
14. Matamau Wounded Soldiers Fund		
15. Hastings Wounded Soldiers Fund		
16. Oero (Elsthorpe) Patriotic League War Fund		
17. Ngapearuru Wounded Soldiers Fund		
18. Takapau Wounded Soldiers Fund		
19. Waipawa Patriotic Fund	Southland War Funds Association	10th August, 1916, p. 2619.
20. Waipukurau Patriotic and Relief Fund		
21. Mataura Local Relief Fund	Taranaki Provincial War Relief Association	24th August, 1916, p. 2825.
22. Stratford Patriotic Committee's Wounded Soldiers Fund	Hawke's Bay War Relief Association (Incorporated)	14th September, 1916, p. 2997.
23. Ongaonga Patriotic Fund		
24. Waipawa County Council Wounded and Sick Soldiers Fund		
25. Rua Roa and Rokai Fund in Aid of Returned Wounded Soldiers		

consent of the Governor in Council, transfer such fund to any other society or trustees incorporated pursuant to the last preceding section, to be applied by such last-mentioned society or trustees for the purposes for which such last-mentioned society or trustees were incorporated, notwithstanding that such purposes may not be identical with the purposes for which the fund to be transferred was established :

Provided that consent shall not be given to any application under this section unless the Governor in Council is satisfied that the fund to be transferred can be administered by the incorporated society or trustees for substantially the same purposes as those for which the fund was established.

Rules of societies and trustees as to administration of funds, &c.

14. (1.) Any society or branch society incorporated under this Act may make rules, not inconsistent with this Act or with regulations thereunder, for the purposes of the said society or branch, and in particular for the determination of any question or dispute which may arise between the society and any branch of such society, or between two or more branches of a society, or between any officer or member of a society or branch and the society or branch.

(2.) All such rules, not being inconsistent with this Act or the regulations as aforesaid, shall, if made by a society, be binding on the society and its branches (if any) ; and, if made by a branch society, shall be binding on the members of such branch.

(3.) The determination of any question or dispute in accordance with the rules shall be binding and conclusive on all parties thereto without appeal, and shall not be removable into any Court of law by certiorari or otherwise, or be restrainable by injunction ; and every such determination or levy shall be enforceable by any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Trustees' war funds accounts.

15. (1.) All moneys received by or on behalf of the trustees of any war fund shall be forthwith paid into such bank, within the meaning of the Banking Act, 1908, as the trustees may determine, to the credit of an account to be known as "The [*Distinctive name of fund*] War Fund Account," or of an account to be kept in the names of the trustees as trustees of the said fund.

(2.) Every such account shall be operated on only by cheque signed by the treasurer of the fund and countersigned by a trustee.

Penalty for failure to pay moneys into bank.

16. Every person in receipt of moneys belonging to a war fund who fails to pay the same into the proper account within such time as may be prescribed by regulations under this Act shall be liable, for every day during which such failure continues, to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds.

Penalty for misappropriation or wrongful application of war fund.

17. (1.) If on the audit of any war fund as hereinafter provided it appears that any moneys belonging to the fund have been expended or applied for any unauthorized purpose, the moneys so unlawfully expended or applied may be recovered to the use of the fund by the Minister, or any person

authorized in that behalf by the Minister, from the trustees of the fund as if the said moneys were a debt owing jointly and severally by those trustees.

(2.) Every trustee who authorizes or joins in authorizing the expenditure or application of any moneys belonging to a fund for any unauthorized purpose shall be liable on summary conviction before a Stipendiary Magistrate to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds.

(3.) In any proceedings under this section, either for the recovery of moneys unlawfully expended or applied or for the recovery of a fine, it shall be a good defence if the defendant proves—

(a.) That the moneys were expended or applied either—

(i.) Without his knowledge; or

(ii.) If with his knowledge, then against his protest made at or before the time when the expenditure or application was authorized; or

(b.) That, in being a party to the authorization of any such expenditure or application, he acted in good faith and with the written advice of a solicitor.

General.

Expenditure of fund.*

18. (1.) No moneys shall be payable out of a war fund except—

(a.) For any purpose for which the fund has been specifically constituted, or for any purpose defined by the Governor pursuant to subsection two or subsection three hereof;

(b.) For any purpose incidental to the proper administration of the fund; or

(c.) For any other purpose that may be approved by the Minister, either generally or in respect of any particular fund.

(2.) †Where in the opinion of the Council (in the case of a war fund administered by the Council) or of the trustees of any other war fund the purposes for which such fund has been established are not sufficiently defined, the Governor in Council may, on the application in writing of the Council or trustees, define the purposes for which the said fund shall be deemed to have been established, and the moneys in the said fund may be expended for such purposes accordingly.

(3.) Where the moneys belonging to any fund are, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, more than sufficient to meet all reasonable requirements of the fund for the purposes for which it was established, he may, on the application in writing of the Council (in the case of a fund administered by the Council) or of the trustees of any other fund, define such other purposes as he thinks fit (being purposes for which a war fund may be established) to be purposes of the said fund, and thereupon the moneys in the said fund may be expended for all or any of the purposes so defined.

* Additional powers conferred on trustees of funds raised for Maori soldiers by section 13 of the Native Land Amendment, &c., Act, 1916 (*infra*, p. 91).

† See Order in Council under this section defining purposes of New Zealand War Relief Fund (*infra*, p. 291).

Audit of accounts.*

19. (1.) Every war fund within the meaning of this Act shall at such intervals, not exceeding one year, as the Minister directs be audited either by the Audit Office or by an auditor to be appointed for the purpose by the Audit Office.

(2.) The Audit Office or other auditor acting under this section may require the production of all books, papers, accounts, and other documents relating to the receipt and expenditure of moneys belonging to the fund; and any person in whose possession or under whose control such books, papers, accounts, or documents may be who refuses *or fails*,† on the request of the auditor, to produce the same at some reasonable time and place, or to allow reasonable access thereto, commits an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

(3.) All expenses in connection with the audit of a war fund under this section, including the fee (if any) payable for such audit, shall be paid out of [the said fund] *the Consolidated Fund without further appropriation than this Act.*‡

Audit Office to furnish report and certificate to Minister.

20. (1.) On the completion of the audit of any war fund the Audit Office shall forward to the Minister a report as to the result of such audit, together with a certificate, in such form as may be prescribed, as to the regularity or otherwise of payments to or from the fund.

(2.) Forthwith on the receipt of such report and certificate the Minister shall cause the same to be published in such manner as he may direct, or may cause to be published in lieu thereof a statement setting forth the material parts of such certificate and report.

Section 2 of War Contributions Validation Act, 1914 (No. 2), modified.

21. The conditions of control and expenditure of any fund approved by the Governor for the purposes of the War Contributions Validation Act, 1914 (No. 2), shall be construed subject to the provisions of this Act.

Offence for unauthorized person to collect moneys for war funds.

22. (1.) It shall not be lawful for any person after the passing of this Act to solicit contributions for any war fund unless he is the holder of a permit granted under this section.

(2.) Application for a permit to collect contributions for a war fund may be made to and such permits may be issued by any of the following persons, namely:—

- (a.) The Mayor of the city or borough or the Chairman of the county in which any collection is to be made;
- (b.) Any trustee of a war fund for the benefit of which such collection is to be made if the trustees of that fund have been incorporated under the provisions of this Act;

* By notice in the *Gazette* of 23rd December, 1915, p. 4120, the Minister of Internal Affairs has directed that in the case of each war fund the first audit shall be for the period ending 31st December, 1915.

† The words " or fails " were inserted by section 38 of the War Legislation Amendment Act, 1916.

‡ The words within square brackets have been repealed and the words in italics substituted by section 38 of the War Legislation Amendment Act, 1916.

(c.) Any Inspector of Police ; or

(d.) Any other person authorized by the Minister of Internal Affairs to issue permits for the purposes of this section.

(3.) Any person who, not being the holder of a permit under this section, directly or indirectly solicits contributions, whether in money or in kind, for or for the benefit of a war fund commits an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds :

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to the collection of contributions for a war fund made by way of a general appeal at a public meeting or other assembly of persons.

(4.) Any permit issued under this section may at any time be revoked or suspended either by the Minister of Internal Affairs or by the person who issued such permit.*

Regulations.

23. (1.) The Governor may from time to time, by Order in Council gazetted, make regulations for all or any of the following purposes, namely :—

(a.) Providing for the appointment of Local Advisory Committees to assist the National War Funds Council in the administration of any war fund being administered by the Council, and prescribing the duties of such Committees ;

(b.) Prescribing the times within which payment of moneys belonging to a war fund must be paid into the appropriate bank account ;

(c.) Prescribing the form or forms in which certificates by auditors may be given under section eighteen† hereof ; and

(d.) Prescribing such other matters or things as may be necessary for the purpose of giving effect to this Act.

(2.) Regulations under this section may apply generally to all war funds or particularly to any specified fund.

EXPEDITIONARY FORCES ACT, 1915.‡

1915, No. 44.

Title.

An Act to make Provision for the Raising of Expeditionary Forces for Service abroad during the Present War.

[11th October, 1915.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Expeditionary Forces Act, 1915, and shall be read together with and deemed part of the Defence Act, 1909 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act).

* Subsection (4) has been added by section 39 of the War Legislation Amendment Act, 1916.

† *Quære* section 20.

‡ See also the Military Service Act, 1916 (*infra*, pp. 114–30).

Interpretation.

2. In this Act, unless a contrary intention appears,—

“Commandant” means the Commandant of the Defence Forces or any person for the time being acting, with the consent of the Minister of Defence, as or in the place of the Commandant during his absence from New Zealand or during any vacancy in that office :

“Officer of the Defence Forces” includes any person who in fact holds any commission or appointment or acts as an officer of the Defence Forces or of any branch thereof, notwithstanding any defect or irregularity in his commission, appointment, or position.

Constitution of Expeditionary Forces.

Governor may raise, by voluntary enlistment, Expeditionary Forces for service outside New Zealand during the present war.

3. (1.) At all times and from time to time during the present war with Germany it shall be lawful for the Governor to raise by voluntary enlistment, and to organize, administer, and maintain in such manner as he thinks fit, an Expeditionary Force for service out of New Zealand with or in aid of His Majesty's Forces.

(2.) Every such Expeditionary Force shall consist of such numbers of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men as may from time to time be appointed or enlisted as members thereof in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Expeditionary Force may be disbanded.

4. The Governor may at any time disband an Expeditionary Force or any part thereof.

Expeditionary Force to be part of Defence Forces.

5. Every Expeditionary Force, and all officers, non-commissioned officers, and men belonging thereto, shall form part of the Defence Forces within the meaning of the principal Act.

Members of Force to be under obligation of military service.

6. All officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of an Expeditionary Force shall at all times be under an obligation of military service, whether in or out of New Zealand.

Expeditionary Forces to be deemed on active service.

7. All officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of an Expeditionary Force shall, so long as a state of war exists, be deemed to be on active service within the meaning and for the purposes of the Army Act—

(a.) At all times while out of New Zealand :

(b.) At all times while in New Zealand in the interval between the publication of a military order warning them for embarkation and their actual departure from New Zealand.

Members to take oath of allegiance.

8. (1.) All officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of an Expeditionary Force shall take the oath of allegiance to His Majesty in the form set forth in the Schedule hereto or to the like effect.

(2.) Such oath shall be taken before any officer of the Defence Forces authorized in that behalf by the Commandant.

(3.) No such oath need be taken by any person who is already when he becomes an officer of the Expeditionary Force an officer of some other branch of the Defence Forces.

Period of enlistment.

9. The period of enlistment of non-commissioned officers and men of an Expeditionary Force shall be the duration of the present war with Germany and six months thereafter, or such shorter period as the Governor in any case thinks fit.

Date of commencement of membership.

10. (1.) Officers shall be members of an Expeditionary Force from the time of their first appointment thereto, and non-commissioned officers and men from the time of taking the oath of allegiance or from the time of leaving New Zealand as members of the Force, whichever first happens.

Validity of enlistment not to be disputed.

(2.) No person who has taken before a duly authorized officer the oath of allegiance as a member of an Expeditionary Force, or who has left New Zealand as a member of such a Force, shall be competent to dispute in any Court or in any proceedings the validity of his enlistment or engagement as a member of that Force.

Appointment, attachment, and promotion of officers.

11. (1.) The Governor may, by notice in the *Gazette*, appoint to an Expeditionary Force such officers as he thinks fit, and may by the like notice from time to time attach such officers to any part of that Force or appoint them to any position therein, and may by the like notice promote any such officers, and may by the like notice (notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the principal Act) reduce the rank of any such officer or discharge him from the said Force or from any position held by him therein.

(2.) Any such appointment, attachment, or promotion may, as the Governor thinks fit, be either on probation or final, and either temporary or permanent.

(3.) The Governor may, by warrant under his hand, delegate to the officer commanding an Expeditionary Force serving out of New Zealand any of the powers conferred upon the Governor by this section (other than this power of delegation); and such officer may thereupon exercise, by warrant under his hand, in respect of any of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men under his command and serving out of New Zealand any of the powers which the Governor might, by notice in the *Gazette*, exercise under this section, subject, however, to any conditions or restrictions expressed in the Governor's warrant.

(4.) No such delegation shall in any manner restrict or take away the powers conferred on the Governor by this section.

Resignation of commissions.

12. An officer of an Expeditionary Force shall not be competent, without the consent of the Governor, to resign his commission or appointment in time of war or within six months thereafter, but may resign the same at any time after six months from the conclusion of peace.

Appointment, promotion, and discharge of non-commissioned officers.

13. (1.) Non-commissioned officers of an Expeditionary Force may in New Zealand be appointed, promoted, reduced, or discharged by the Com-

mandant or by any officer or officers of the Defence Forces to whom the Commandant may have delegated his powers in that behalf; and may out of New Zealand be appointed, promoted, reduced, or discharged by the officer commanding the Expeditionary Force abroad or by any other officer or officers of that Force to whom that commanding officer may have delegated his powers in that behalf.

(2.) Any such appointment or promotion may be either temporary or permanent, and either probationary or final.

Enlistment and discharge of men.

14. Men of an Expeditionary Force, may, in New Zealand, be enlisted or discharged by the Commandant or by any officer or officers of the Defence Forces to whom the Commandant may have delegated his powers in that behalf; and may, out of New Zealand, be discharged by the officer commanding that Force abroad or by any officer or officers of that Force to whom that commanding officer may have delegated his powers in that behalf.

On disbanding of Force certain officers to be transferred to Reserve of Officers.

15. (1.) On the disbanding of an Expeditionary Force all officers thereof shall, unless they are also officers of some other branch of the Defence Forces, be deemed to be transferred to the Reserve of Officers established under the principal Act as of the permanent rank held by them on the disbanding of the Expeditionary Force.

Appointment of such officers to Territorial Force.

(2.) Any officer so transferred to the Reserve shall be qualified, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the principal Act, for appointment to the Territorial Force as of any rank not higher than the permanent rank held by him on the disbanding of the Expeditionary Force, and may be so appointed accordingly if the Governor thinks fit.

Provisions as to other officers.

(3.) On the disbanding of an Expeditionary Force every officer thereof who is also an officer of any other branch of the Defence Forces shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the principal Act, be qualified for promotion in that other branch of the Defence Forces to a rank not higher than the permanent rank held by him in the Expeditionary Force at the date of the disbanding thereof, and may be so promoted accordingly if the Governor thinks fit.

On discharge from Expeditionary Force non-commissioned officers and men otherwise liable to training in Territorial Force may be granted exemption.

16. (1.) Every non-commissioned officer or man of an Expeditionary Force who on his discharge from that Force or on the disbanding thereof remains liable to training as a member of the Territorial Force or of the General Training Section under the principal Act may be granted such complete or partial exemption from such training as the Commandant thinks fit, or may be drafted into the Reserve.

(2.) This section applies to non-commissioned officers or men who have been already discharged from an Expeditionary Force before the passing of this Act.

Discipline of Expeditionary Forces.

Expeditionary Force to be subject to the Army Act out of New Zealand.

17. (1.) The Army Act, so far as it relates to offences and to the trial and punishment of persons subject to military law, shall apply to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of an Expeditionary Force at all times and in all places while out of New Zealand.

(2.) For the purposes of this section all officers of an Expeditionary Force are hereby declared to be persons subject to military law as officers, and all non-commissioned officers and men of an Expeditionary Force are hereby declared to be persons subject to military law as soldiers, within the meaning of the Army Act.

Summary jurisdiction of commanding officers in respect of offences committed in New Zealand.

18. (1.) Subject to any modifications which may be prescribed by regulations made by the Governor under this Act, the provisions of the Army Act as to the summary jurisdiction of commanding officers over offences punishable by that Act shall extend and apply to all offences committed in New Zealand by members of an Expeditionary Force.

(2.) Such summary jurisdiction shall be exercisable by such officer or officers of the Defence Forces as may be nominated for that purpose by the Commandant.

Trial by Courts-martial in New Zealand in respect of offences committed outside New Zealand.

19. (1.) All offences which are committed out of New Zealand by any member of an Expeditionary Force, and which might have been tried and punished by a Court-martial if committed in New Zealand, may, if the offender is found in New Zealand, be tried and punished by a Court-martial in New Zealand as if the offence had been therein committed.

(2.) The fact that the offender has since the date of his offence been discharged from the Expeditionary Force, or that the offence was committed before the passing of this Act, shall in no way exclude the jurisdiction of a Court-martial under this section.

(3.) For the purpose of trial and punishment under this section an offender may be brought to New Zealand in military custody.

(4.) Nothing in this section shall prevent the trial and punishment of an offender in any other manner which is lawful independently of this section.

Discipline of Expeditionary Force on board ship.

20. (1.) All offences which are committed by a member of an Expeditionary Force while being carried upon a ship, and which might have been tried and punished by Court-martial if committed in New Zealand, may, whether the offence was committed before or after the passing of this Act, be tried and punished in any of the ways following:—

(a.) By Court-martial in New Zealand in accordance with the last preceding section :

(b.) By Court-martial in accordance with the Army Act in any place abroad in which the offender is found :

(c.) By Court-martial on the ship in the same manner as if the offence had been committed in New Zealand.

(2.) Nothing in this section shall prevent the trial and punishment of any such offender in any other manner which is lawful independently of this section.

Imprisonment in New Zealand of persons sentenced abroad.

21. (1.) When any member of an Expeditionary Force has, whether before or after the passing of this Act, been sentenced by a Court-martial out of New Zealand to penal servitude or imprisonment, he may, by the direction or with the approval of the officer by whom the sentence has been confirmed or of the officer commanding the Expeditionary Force abroad, be sent to New Zealand in military custody.

(2.) Every offender so sent to New Zealand, and every other person who, after having been sentenced by a Court-martial out of New Zealand to penal servitude or imprisonment, is found in New Zealand at any time thereafter before the expiry of the term of such penal servitude or imprisonment, shall be forthwith committed to prison in New Zealand by warrant under the hand of the Minister of Defence, there to be imprisoned in accordance with the terms of the sentence until the expiry of the said term, in the same manner as if he had been sentenced to imprisonment by a Court-martial in New Zealand.

(3.) The Governor may at any time discharge any person so committed to prison in New Zealand.

(4.) Nothing in this section shall prevent the execution abroad, in any manner which is lawful independently of this section, of any sentence so passed by a Court-martial out of New Zealand.

(5.) When any person is imprisoned in New Zealand under this section the period of the voyage of the offender to New Zealand in military custody shall be included in computing the date of the expiry of his sentence.

(6.) This section shall extend and apply to sentences of detention passed by Courts-martial out of New Zealand, in the same manner as to sentences of imprisonment, save that any person so sentenced to detention shall be committed in New Zealand to military custody in such manner and in such place, other than a prison, as the Minister of Defence determines.

Imprisonment substituted for penal servitude.

22. For the purposes of the jurisdiction of a Court-martial in New Zealand in respect of any offence committed in New Zealand or elsewhere by a member of an Expeditionary Force, the term "penal servitude" as used in the Army Act shall be construed as meaning imprisonment with hard labour.

Proof of sentence passed abroad.

23. In proof of the sentence of a Court-martial in any place out of New Zealand any Court in New Zealand may accept such evidence as it thinks fit, whether legally admissible in other proceedings or not.

Evidence.

24. On every trial by Court-martial in New Zealand of any offence committed out of New Zealand by a member of an Expeditionary Force the Court may, notwithstanding anything in the Army Act, receive and act on such evidence as it thinks fit, whether legally admissible in other proceedings or not:

Provided that the verdict of a Court-martial on such a trial shall have no force or effect until it is confirmed by the Governor in Council.

Forces already raised.

Application of this Act to Forces already raised.

25. (1.) The Force heretofore raised in New Zealand by voluntary enlistment during the present war for service in Samoa, together with all

reinforcements thereof, whether already raised or to be hereafter raised, shall be deemed to be an Expeditionary Force raised and maintained under the authority of this Act, and shall be known as the New Zealand (Samoa) Expeditionary Force, and this Act shall apply accordingly to that Force and to all officers, non-commissioned officers, and men belonging thereto.

(2.) The Force heretofore raised in New Zealand by voluntary enlistment during the present war for service abroad elsewhere than in Samoa, together with all reinforcements thereof (whether already raised or to be hereafter raised), shall be deemed to be an Expeditionary Force raised and maintained under the authority of this Act, and shall be known as the New Zealand Expeditionary Force; and this Act shall apply accordingly to that Force and to all officers, non-commissioned officers, and men belonging thereto.

(3.) All persons who before the passing of this Act have proceeded abroad as non-commissioned officers or men of any such Expeditionary Force, and all persons who at the passing of this Act are serving as non-commissioned officers or men of any such Expeditionary Force in any camp of military training, and all persons who before the passing of this Act have been gazetted as officers of any such Expeditionary Force, shall be deemed to have been lawfully enlisted or appointed in or to that Expeditionary Force, and the validity and legality of such enlistment or appointment shall not be questioned in any Court or in any proceedings.

(4.) Nothing in this section shall so operate as to impose on any such person any obligation of military service in a different place or for a longer period than that to which he consented on his enlistment or appointment.

Validation of sentences heretofore passed on members of Force.

26. All sentences which before the passing of this Act (and whether in or out of New Zealand) have been passed by Courts-martial, or by officers purporting to exercise summary jurisdiction under the Army Act, upon any person as being a member of any such Expeditionary Force as is mentioned in the last preceding section are hereby validated and confirmed, and no such sentence shall be questioned in any Court or in any proceedings, whether on the ground of the improper constitution of the Court by which such sentence was passed or on any other ground.

Miscellaneous.

Minister of Defence may enter into necessary contracts for purposes of Force.

27. For the purpose of the raising, equipment, training, administration, maintenance, transport, and service of an Expeditionary Force the Minister of Defence may, on behalf of the Crown, enter into such contracts as he thinks fit, including the purchase, hire, or chartering of ships.

Section 19 of principal Act modified during continuance of present war.

28. (1.) The limitation imposed on the number of the Territorial Force by section nineteen of the principal Act as amended by section thirty-six of the Defence Amendment Act, 1912, is hereby suspended during the present war with Germany and for a period of six months thereafter, and shall for all purposes be deemed to have been suspended as from the commencement of that war; and all appointments made and all things done or omitted (whether before or after the passing of this Act) during such period of suspension shall for all purposes have the same effect and validity as if no such limitation had been in force.

(2.) After the termination of the said period of suspension no men shall be added to the Territorial Force until that Force has been reduced, by discharges, transfers to the Reserve, or otherwise, below the maximum number permitted by law.

Period of present war deemed to be a time of war in New Zealand.

29. The period of the present war with Germany shall be deemed to be and at all times to have been a time of war in New Zealand within the meaning of the principal Act, notwithstanding anything in that Act to the contrary.

Pay of Expeditionary Force.

30. (1.) The Governor may make such regulations as he thinks fit as to the pay and allowances of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of an Expeditionary Force.

(2.) Subject to any such regulations, and so far as they do not extend, such pay and allowances shall be at the discretion of the Minister of Defence.

Deductions from pay of members of Force for benefit of dependants.

31. (1.) There may be deducted from the pay of any officer, non-commissioned officer, or man of an Expeditionary Force from time to time such reasonable sum or sums as the Minister of Defence thinks necessary for the support of any person who in the opinion of the Minister is wholly or partly dependent upon or has a claim for maintenance against the officer, non-commissioned officer, or man: and all sums so deducted may, as the Minister thinks fit, be paid to such person, or to any other person on his behalf and for his benefit.

(2.) This section shall extend and apply to officers, non-commissioned officers, or men who are already at the passing of this Act members of any such Expeditionary Force.

Pay of members not to be assigned or charged.

32. No assignment or charge of the pay of any officer, non-commissioned officer, or man of an Expeditionary Force shall have any force or effect, whether such pay is, at the time of such assignment or charge, already due or payable or not.

Proof of death of soldiers abroad.

33. (1.) In proof of the death in any place out of New Zealand of any person who has left New Zealand (whether before or after the passing of this Act) as a member of an Expeditionary Force, and in proof of the date or approximate date of his death (whether before or after the passing of this Act), and in proof of the fact that he did so leave New Zealand, any Court may in any proceeding accept as sufficient evidence a certificate under the hand of the Minister of Defence expressed to be given in pursuance of this Act and on the faith of official intimation received by him. Judicial notice may be taken of the signature of the Minister of Defence to any such certificate.

(2.) In proof of the fact that any person (other than one who has left New Zealand as a member of an Expeditionary Force) has, whether before or after the passing of this Act, died out of New Zealand while on active military or naval service during the present war, and in proof of the date or approximate date of his death, any Court may in any proceeding accept as sufficient the sworn testimony of any person, by affidavit or otherwise, that on the faith of official intimation received by him he believes that such death has so occurred.

Offences by employers with respect to servants joining or proposing to join an Expeditionary Force.

34. (1.) No employer and no person on behalf of an employer shall penalize or threaten to penalize any servant, whether by dismissing him or reducing his pay or otherwise howsoever, by reason of the fact that the servant has undertaken or offered or proposes or intends to become a member of an Expeditionary Force, or with intent to dissuade the servant from becoming a member of such a Force.

Penalty.

(2.) Any person committing an offence against this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not less than ten pounds and not exceeding fifty pounds.

(3.) In any prosecution for an offence against this section the burden of proving that the act of the defendant was not done for the reason or with the intent aforesaid shall lie upon the defendant.

(4.) Nothing in this section shall apply to the relations between an employer and his servant after the servant has actually become a member of an Expeditionary Force.

(5.) No prosecution for an offence against this section shall be commenced without the leave of the Attorney-General.

(6.) The leave of the Attorney-General may be granted without notice to the defendant, and it shall not be necessary in any information to state that such leave has been granted, or the terms thereof.

Authority to pay on account of deceased member of Expeditionary Force sums not exceeding £100 without requiring probate or letters of administration.*

35. (1.) On the death, whether in or beyond New Zealand, of any member of an Expeditionary Force to whom any sum of money, not exceeding one hundred pounds, may be payable by any person, such person may, without requiring probate or letters of administration, pay such sum to any person who is proved to his satisfaction to be entitled by law to receive the same.

(2.) In proof of the death in any place out of New Zealand of any member of an Expeditionary Force, any person by whom any money is payable as aforesaid may accept as sufficient evidence a certificate under the hand of the Minister of Defence.

(3.) All persons *bona fide* acting under the authority of this section shall be absolutely discharged from liability in respect of the moneys paid by them under such authority, but any person to whom the said moneys or any part thereof ought to have been paid shall have remedy for the recovery thereof against the person to whom such moneys have been paid.

(4.) Nothing in this section shall be so construed as to restrict the operation of any other enactment authorizing the payment of moneys, without probate or letters of administration, to the representatives of any deceased person.

* By section 98 of the Finance Act, 1915, it is enacted as follows: "98. (1.) Where in pursuance of any Act payment is made out of the estate of a deceased person without probate or letters of administration having been obtained, notice of such payment shall be given in the prescribed form to the Commissioner of Stamps by the person making the payment. (2.) Every person making any such payment who fails within fourteen days after payment to give the prescribed notice is liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds."

Principal Act to be read subject to this Act.

36. The principal Act and all amendments thereof shall in their application to an Expeditionary Force be read subject to the provisions of this Act.

SCHEDULE.

Oath of Allegiance.

I, A. B., do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to our Sovereign Lord the King, and that I will faithfully serve in the New Zealand Expeditionary Forces against His Majesty's enemies, and that I will loyally observe and obey all orders of the generals and officers set over me until I shall be lawfully discharged. So help me God.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS SETTLEMENT ACT, 1915.*

1915, No. 45.

Title.

An Act to make Provision for the Settlement of Discharged Soldiers on Crown and Settlement Lands. [11th October, 1915.

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act, 1915.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act "discharged soldier" means any person who—

- (a.) Has been a member of the New Zealand Naval Forces or of any Expeditionary Force;
- (b.) Has served beyond New Zealand in connection with the present war;
- (c.) Has returned to New Zealand; and
- (d.) Has received his discharge† from service, either before or after his return to New Zealand:

Provided that nothing in this Act shall apply to any person whose discharge from service was due to incapacity resulting from his own default or misconduct.

* See also the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Amendment Act, 1916; sections 10-14 of the Native Land Amendment, &c., Act, 1916 (relating to land for discharged Maori soldiers); and section 29 of the Appropriation Act, 1916 (formation of roads, &c., on soldiers' settlements). See also section 23 of the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1915, as to remission of rent in certain cases of Crown tenants who have become members of an Expeditionary Force, and section 24 of the same Act (relating to selection of Crown lands by agents on behalf of absent members of Expeditionary Forces).

† See section 2 of the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Amendment Act, 1916, as to officers of Expeditionary Force.

SPECIAL SETTLEMENTS FOR OCCUPATION BY DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.*

Ordinary Tenures.

Areas of Crown or of settlement land may be set apart for selection by discharged soldiers in manner prescribed by Land Act or Land for Settlements Act.

3. (1.) The Governor may from time to time, by Proclamation, set apart any area or areas of Crown land or of settlement land for selection by discharged soldiers under the Land Act, 1908, or the Land for Settlements Act, 1908.

(2.) Any Proclamation under this section may be at any time revoked in so far as it relates to any land that is not required or that is not suitable for the purpose for which it was set apart.

Special Tenures.

Special provisions for settlement of discharged soldiers on Crown or settlement land.

4. (1.) In addition to the powers conferred by the last preceding section, the Governor may from time to time, by Proclamation, set apart any area or areas of Crown land or of settlement land to be disposed of, by way of sale or lease, to discharged soldiers, in the manner hereinafter provided.

(2.) The land so set apart shall be subdivided into such allotments as the Land Board, with the approval of the Minister of Lands, determines.

(3.) Application for allotments under this section shall be addressed to the Land Board, and shall contain particulars as to the following matters:—

(a.) The name, address, and occupation of the applicant, and his occupation prior to becoming a member of the New Zealand Naval Forces or of any Expeditionary Force;

(b.) His service in the New Zealand Naval Forces or in an Expeditionary Force, specifying—

(i.) The Force of which he was a member;

(ii.) The period of his service, and the date of his discharge;

(iii.) The reason of his discharge; and

(iv.) Particulars as to any physical disability caused by wounds or disease resulting from his naval or military service;

(c.) The allotment or allotments for which application is made;

(d.) The purpose for which the applicant proposes to use the land;

(e.) The experience of the applicant in the business for which he proposes to use the land, or in any other class of farming;

(f.) The amount of capital available for expenditure by the applicant in connection with the land;

(g.) The nature and estimated amount of assistance, if any, that the applicant will require to enable him to work the land successfully; and

(h.) Such other particulars as may be required.

(4.) All applications under this section shall be dealt with by the Land Board, and it shall be the duty of the Board, in dealing with such applications, as far as practicable to assist applicants in acquiring suitable allotments.

(5.) Except as may be otherwise provided by this Act or by regulations under this Act, the provisions of the Land Act, 1908, or the Land for

* As to extension of Act to persons not being discharged soldiers within the meaning of the Act, see section 3 of the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Amendment Act, 1916.

Settlements Act, 1908, or of any other Act relating to the administration of Crown or settlement land, shall not apply to lands disposed of under this section.

*Regulations.**

5. For the purpose of giving effect to the last preceding section, and generally for the purposes of this Act, the Governor may from time to time, by Order in Council gazetted, make regulations prescribing—

- (a.) With respect to any land, whether it shall be disposed of by way of sale or by way of lease :
- (b.) In the case of land to be disposed of by way of sale, the terms and conditions of such sale, including conditions relating to the payment of the purchase-money :
- (c.) In the case of lands to be disposed of by way of lease, the conditions of such lease, including provisions as to—
 - (i.) The form or forms of leases ;
 - (ii.) The term or terms for which leases may be granted ;
 - (iii.) The acquisition of the fee-simple by lessees ;
 - (iv.) Improvements to be effected by lessees ;
 - (v.) Residence of lessees on the land ;
 - (vi.) The method of computing the rent to be paid by lessees ; and
 - (vii.) The transfer, surrender, and forfeiture of leases :
- (d.) The application of any of the provisions of the Land Act, 1908, or of the Land for Settlements Act, 1908, or of any other Act relating to the administration of Crown or settlement land, to lands disposed of under section four hereof :
- (e.) Such other matters as in the opinion of the Governor may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of giving full effect to the provisions of this Act.

FINANCIAL AND OTHER ASSISTANCE TO SETTLERS UNDER THIS ACT.†

Minister may assist settlers with respect to erection of buildings, purchase of stock, &c.

6. (1.) In considering applications under section four hereof the Board shall take into consideration, either with or without special application, the advisability of assisting applicants with respect to any of the following matters :—

- (a.) The clearing, fencing, draining, and general improvement of lands disposed of under this Act ;
- (b.) The erection of buildings on any such land ; and
- (c.) The purchase of implements, stock, seeds, plants, trees, and such other things as may be deemed necessary for the successful occupation of the land.

(2.) If in the opinion of the Board it is desirable that assistance should be given to the settler with respect to any or all of the foregoing matters, it shall make a recommendation to that effect to the Minister of Lands, and shall set out in its recommendation the nature and extent of the assistance recommended, and the grounds of the recommendation. On

* Regulations. (See *infra*, pp. 263-78.)

† As to financial assistance to discharged soldiers, being lessees or licensees of Crown land or other land administered by a Land Board but not under this Act, see section 4 of the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Amendment Act, 1916.

receipt of any such recommendation the Minister may take such action thereon as he thinks fit in accordance with regulations under this Act.

(3.) All moneys advanced or expended by the Minister under the authority of this section in respect of any land shall bear interest at such rate as may be determined by the Minister, and shall be secured by way of a first mortgage over the said land or over the settler's interest in the said land :

Provided that the Minister may, if he thinks fit, in any case of hardship dispense, either wholly or in part, with the payment of interest under this section.

Remission of rent.

7. The Board may, with the consent of the Minister, remit wholly or in part and for such period or periods as it thinks fit any rent payable by a discharged soldier under a lease issued pursuant to this Act, or may postpone the due date for the payment of any such rent.

GENERAL.

Authority to raise £100,000* for purposes of Act.

8. (1.) For the purposes of this Act the Minister of Finance may from time to time raise, on the security of and charged upon the public revenues of New Zealand, such amount as he thinks fit, not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of [fifty thousand pounds] *one hundred thousand pounds*.*

(2.) The sums so raised shall, as and when raised, be paid into the Public Account to the credit of an account to be called the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Account, and shall bear interest at such rate, not exceeding five per centum per annum, as the Minister of Finance prescribes.

(3.) This Act shall be deemed to be an authorizing Act within the meaning of the New Zealand Loans Act, 1908, and the moneys hereby authorized to be raised shall be raised under and subject to the provisions of that Act accordingly.

(4.) It shall be lawful for any society, trustees, or other persons having control of a war fund to invest any moneys belonging to such fund in debentures or other securities issued by the Minister of Finance for the purpose of raising any moneys under this section :

Provided that nothing in this subsection shall be so construed as to limit or restrict the powers of any such society, trustees, or persons with respect to the investment of moneys belonging to a war fund.

Expenses of administration.

9. (1.) All moneys required for the purposes of the administration of this Act shall be paid out of the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Account without further appropriation than this Act, and all moneys received by way of interest on or by way of repayment of moneys advanced or expended on behalf of any settler pursuant to section six hereof shall be paid into the said account.

(2.) All moneys accruing from the sale or leasing of lands under this Act shall be disposed of as if they had accrued from the sale or leasing of Crown land under the Land Act, 1908, or of settlement land under the Land for Settlements Act, 1908, as the case may require.

Act not to authorize sale of national-endowment land.

10. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to authorize the sale of any national-endowment land.

* Increased from £50,000 to £100,000 by section 7 of the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Amendment Act, 1916.

Restriction on right of transfer.

11. No land leased or sold to a discharged soldier under this Act shall, except with the consent of the Land Board, and the approval of the Minister of Lands, be capable of being transferred until the expiry of ten years after the date of the commencement of the lease or the date of the sale.

Minister may require new valuation to be made of lands set apart under this Act.

12. The Valuer-General shall, on the request of the Minister, cause a special valuation to be made of any land set apart for the purposes of this Act under section three or section four hereof, and the value of the land as so determined shall for all purposes supersede any former valuation of the land, anything in the Land Act, 1908, or the Land for Settlements Act, 1908, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Right to pension under War Pensions Act, 1915, not affected by this Act.

13. The right of any discharged soldier within the meaning of this Act to a pension or to the continuance of a pension under the War Pensions Act, 1915, shall not be affected by reason of any benefit to which he may become entitled under this Act.

Annual report.*

14. (1.) The Minister of Lands shall in April of each year cause to be prepared a report showing, for the year ending on the preceding thirty-first day of March,—

- (a.) The aggregate areas of land set apart under section three and section four hereof respectively;
- (b.) The number of applications received for such land, and the number of allotments and the aggregate area disposed of by way of sale and by way of lease respectively;
- (c.) The amount expended in assisting settlers under this Act; and
- (d.) Such other particulars as may be prescribed.

(2.) Every such report shall be laid before Parliament within thirty days after the receipt thereof by the Minister if Parliament is then in session, and if not, then within thirty days after the commencement of the next ensuing session.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS SETTLEMENT AMENDMENT ACT, 1916.

1916, No. 4.

Title.

An Act to amend the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act, 1915.

[8th July, 1916.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Amendment Act, 1916, and shall be read together with and deemed part of the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act, 1915 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act).

* See section 5 (5) of the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Amendment Act, 1916, as to additional particulars to be included in annual report.

References in principal Act to discharge to include references to the termination of the appointment of officers.

2. References in the principal Act to the discharge from service of a member of an Expeditionary Force shall, in the case of an officer of any such Force, be deemed to be references to the termination of his appointment.

Extension of provisions of principal Act to residents of New Zealand who have served with other Forces in the present war.

3. (1.) The Board may, with the approval of the Minister of Lands, dispose of any land under the principal Act to any person not being a discharged soldier within the meaning of that Act as if he were such a discharged soldier, if the Board is satisfied as to the following matters, namely :—

- (a.) That the applicant for the land is, and was immediately prior to the commencement of the present war, a *bona fide* resident of New Zealand; and
- (b.) That the applicant has served during the present war with some portion of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces (not being Forces raised in New Zealand), and that his appointment to such Forces has been terminated, or that he has received his discharge therefrom.

(2.) For the purposes of this section residence in New Zealand shall not be deemed to be affected by reason of temporary absence therefrom if the applicant satisfies the Board that during such absence he had a fixed intention of returning to New Zealand for the purpose of residing there.

Section 6 of principal Act (relating to financial assistance to discharged soldiers) extended.

4. The power conferred on the Board and the Minister by section six of the principal Act shall extend and apply so as to enable assistance under that section to be given to any discharged soldier who may be, or may hereafter become, the lessee or licensee of any Crown land, settlement land, or other land administered by a Land Board and acquired by the lessee or licensee otherwise than pursuant to section four of the principal Act.

Land may be taken under Public Works Act for purposes of principal Act.

5. (1.) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Land for Settlements Act, 1908, land required for the purposes of the principal Act may be taken under the Public Works Act, 1908, as for a public work within the meaning of that Act, and compensation therefor shall accordingly be computed and payable in the manner prescribed by that Act, and not in the manner prescribed by the Land for Settlements Act, 1908.

(2.) Nothing in this section shall authorize the taking of any land that could not be compulsorily taken pursuant to the provisions of the Land for Settlements Act, 1908 :

Provided that any land that could be taken under section sixteen of that Act as sites for workers' homes may be taken under this section for the general purposes of the principal Act :

Provided also that for the purposes of this section, but not otherwise, the Minister of Lands may, in the case of land situate more than five miles from any of the Cities of Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, or

Dunedin, reduce the prescribed maximum within the meaning of the Land for Settlements Act, 1908, to—

- (a.) One hundred acres of first-class land; or
- (b.) Two hundred and fifty acres of second-class land; or
- (c.) Six hundred and twenty-five acres of third-class land; or
- (d.) Six hundred and twenty-five acres of two or more such classes of land, but without exceeding the limit of area fixed for each class.

In the case of land situate not more than five miles from any of the cities aforesaid the Minister may reduce the prescribed maximum to fifty acres of land.

(3.) All land so taken shall be deemed to be settlement land, and shall forthwith be set apart under section three or section four of the principal Act.

(4.) All moneys payable by the Crown as compensation or otherwise in respect of the land so taken shall be paid out of the Land for Settlements Account.

(5.) In the annual report to be prepared by the Minister of Lands pursuant to section fourteen of the principal Act there shall be included full particulars of lands acquired under this section during the year to which the report relates, including particulars of—

- (a.) The aggregate area of land so acquired;
- (b.) The owner or respective owners from whom such land has been acquired; and, in the case of each such owner, the area of land retained by him; and
- (c.) The price paid to each owner from whom land has been so acquired.

Authority to raise £500,000 for acquisition of land for purposes of principal Act.

6. (1.) In addition to the moneys authorized to be raised by section sixty-two of the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1913, for the purpose of providing funds for the acquisition of land under the Land for Settlements Act, 1908, the Minister of Finance, on being authorized so to do by the Governor in Council, may from time to time raise, on the security of and charged upon the public revenues of New Zealand, such sums of money as he thinks fit, not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of five hundred thousand pounds.

(2.) The sums so raised shall, as and when raised, be paid into the Land for Settlements Account, and shall bear interest at such rate, not exceeding five per centum per annum, as the Minister of Finance prescribes.

(3.) All moneys raised under this section shall be applied in payment of the purchase-money or compensation and other expenses incurred in connection with the acquisition of land for the purposes of the principal Act.

(4.) This Act shall be deemed to be an authorizing Act within the meaning of the New Zealand Loans Act, 1908, and the moneys hereby authorized to be raised shall be raised under and subject to the provisions of that Act accordingly.

Increased authority to raise money for purposes of principal Act.

7. Section eight of the principal Act is hereby amended by omitting the words "fifty thousand pounds," and substituting "one hundred thousand pounds."

NATIVE LAND AMENDMENT, ETC., ACT, 1916.

1916, No. 12, Sections 10-14.

Land for Discharged Maori Soldiers.

Acquisition of Native land for settlement by discharged Maori soldiers.

10. (1.) The assembled owners of any Native land may pass, in manner prescribed by Part XVIII of the Native Land Act, 1909, a resolution that an offer made by the Crown to purchase or lease the land or any part thereof for the purpose of settling thereon discharged Maori soldiers shall be accepted.

(2.) On the acquisition of any land pursuant to such resolution the Governor shall, by Proclamation under section three or section four of the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act, 1915, set apart that land for the purpose of settling thereon discharged Maori soldiers.

Land vested in Maori Land Boards may be set apart for discharged Maori soldiers.

11. (1.) The Governor may by Order in Council, on the recommendation of any Maori Land Board, set apart any land vested in that Board pursuant to Part XIV or Part XV of the Native Land Act, 1909, for the purpose of settling thereon discharged Maori soldiers; and may, by the same or any subsequent Order in Council, direct that the land so set apart shall be administered by the Maori Land Board in which it is vested, or in the Land Board of the land district in which such land is situated.

(2.) All land set apart under this section shall be administered, as nearly as may be, in the same manner as if the land were set apart under the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act, 1915, for administration under that Act.

(3.) The Governor may by Order in Council modify the provisions of the last-mentioned Act in such manner as may be necessary to provide for the administration of land under this section, and may make such other regulations as may be necessary for the purpose of giving effect to this section.

Modification of provisions as to limitation of area in case of discharged Maori soldiers.

12. For the purposes of the acquisition of land set apart for settlement by discharged soldiers either under the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act, 1915, or under the foregoing provisions of this Act, the undivided interest (whether legal or equitable) of any discharged Maori soldier in any Native land shall not be taken into account in computing the area of land owned, held, or occupied by him, and the provisions of Part XII of the Native Land Act, 1909 (relating to limitation of area), shall be read subject to the provisions of this section.

Additional powers of trustees of war fund raised for Maori soldiers.

13. (1.) The trustees for the time being of any war fund raised for the relief, assistance, or support of Maori members of the New Zealand Expeditionary Forces or of their dependants, who are trustees duly incorporated under the War Funds Act, 1915, are hereby authorized to expend any moneys belonging to such fund in the purchase or lease of land (whether Native land or not), and to occupy and manage that land as a farm, and to carry on any agricultural or pastoral business thereon for the benefit of such fund.

(2.) For the purposes of any such business, or for the discharge of any charge or incumbrance affecting the land, or for the improvement of the land, the trustees shall have the powers of a committee of management under section three hundred and thirty-four of the Native Land Act, 1909, in respect of land vested in a body corporate under Part XVII of the last-mentioned Act; and may with the precedent consent of the Native Minister, on the security of a mortgage or charge of the land vested in them or under their control, borrow money from any person or body corporate or from a State loan Department.

(3.) The powers hereby conferred upon the trustees shall be in addition to powers conferred upon them by the War Funds Act, 1915, or any regulations made thereunder.

Interpretation.

14. For the purposes of the four last preceding sections a "discharged Maori soldier" means any person who is a discharged soldier within the meaning of the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act, 1915, and who belongs to or is descended from the aboriginal race of New Zealand.

APPROPRIATION ACT, 1916.

Section 29.

Discharged Soldiers.

Appropriation of £20,000 for formation of roads for purposes of Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act.

29. Whereas by section sixty-three of the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1913, it is provided that the sum of one hundred thousand pounds shall be set aside in each financial year for the formation and construction of roads and bridges within or affording access to blocks of Crown land or other land administered by a Land Board: And whereas it is desired to expend a portion of the said sum, not exceeding twenty thousand pounds, for the formation and construction of roads within or affording access to lands that may be set apart under section three or section four of the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act, 1915: And whereas it is not now possible to appropriate any part of the said sum of twenty thousand pounds for any particular road or for roads within any particular block of land: Be it therefore enacted as follows:—

The sum of twenty thousand pounds (being part of the sum of one hundred thousand pounds set aside for the current financial year pursuant to section sixty-three of the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1913) may be expended, without further appropriation than this section, in the formation and construction of roads within or affording access to any block of land that may be now or hereafter set apart under section three or section four of the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act, 1915.

AUCTIONEERS AMENDMENT ACT, 1915.

1915, No. 47.

Title.

An Act to amend the Auctioneers Act, 1908.

[11th October, 1915.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Auctioneers Amendment Act, 1915, and shall form part of and be read together with the Auctioneers Act, 1908 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act).

Sales by auction of property for purposes of war fund.

2. (1.) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the principal Act, but subject to the provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful for any person, whether a licensed auctioneer or not, without limit as to time, to sell by auction any real or personal property, or any interest in such property, if the proceeds derived from such sale, after deducting therefrom a reasonable amount by way of expenses, are paid into a war fund within the meaning of the War Funds Act, 1915, or into two or more such funds.

(2.) If any question arises as to the amount that may be deducted from the proceeds by way of expenses, such question shall be determined by the Minister of Internal Affairs, whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

(3.) No person, not being the holder of an auctioneer's license under the principal Act, shall sell by auction under this Act, unless he is specially authorized in writing in that behalf by a Stipendiary Magistrate, or by the Mayor of the city or borough, or the Chairman of the county or town district, in which such sale is to take place, or by or on behalf of the society or trustees controlling the war fund or one of the funds to which the proceeds of the sale are to be paid.

GAMING AMENDMENT ACT, 1915.

1915, No. 57, Sections 1, 2, 3, 5.

Title.

An Act to amend the Gaming Act, 1908.

[12th October, 1915.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Gaming Amendment Act, 1915, and shall form part of and be read together with the Gaming Act, 1908 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act).

Authority to dispose by way of raffle of real or personal property for benefit of war fund.

2. (1.) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the principal Act, or in any other law for the time being in force relating to gaming and

lotteries, the Minister of Internal Affairs may, on the application in writing of any person, authorize that person, or any other person or persons, or any association or society of persons, to dispose of any real or personal property of any description by way of raffle or chance, subject, however, to such conditions and restrictions as the Minister thinks proper.

(2.) A license shall not be issued by the Minister under this section unless—

(a.) He is satisfied that the property to which it relates has been or is to be donated as a gift for the purposes of a war fund within the meaning of the War Funds Act, 1915; and

(b.) The application for the license is approved by the Mayor of the city or borough or by the Chairman of the county or town district in which the applicant is resident, or is approved by or on behalf of a society or trustees administering a war fund.

(3.) The proceeds derived from the disposal of any property under this section, after deducting therefrom a reasonable amount by way of expenses, shall be paid into a war fund to be specified in the application, or into two or more such funds in such proportions as may be specified in the application. If any question arises as to the amount that may be deducted from the proceeds by way of expenses, such question shall be determined by the Minister, whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

(4.) The society or trustees administering a war fund to which any moneys are payable under this section may recover such moneys to the use of the fund as if the same were a debt due to the society or trustees by the person authorized by the license to dispose of the property from which such moneys were derived.

Section 5 of Gaming Amendment Act, 1910, modified.

3. If in the year commencing on the first day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, or in any subsequent year, any racing club, by reason of the use or occupation of its land or buildings, or any part thereof, for military purposes, has held a less number of race meetings than in the year ended on the thirty-first day of July, nineteen hundred and fourteen, the Minister of Internal Affairs, notwithstanding anything contained in the Gaming Amendment Act, 1910, and notwithstanding that the aggregate number of days mentioned in subsection two of section five of the said Act may thereby be exceeded, may, in any subsequent year or years, on the application of the club, in addition to licenses for a number of days in each year not less than the number of days on which the club was authorized to use the totalizator in the year ended the thirty-first day of July, nineteen hundred and fourteen, issue to the club licenses to use the totalizator for a number of days equal in the aggregate to the number of days which would have been included in the race meetings which the club has been prevented for the reason aforesaid from holding :

Provided that so soon as the racing club shall have so received permits for as many days in excess of its ordinary number as it had previously lost no further permits in excess of its ordinary number shall be issued to such club under the authority of this section.

Duration of Act.

5. This Act, except sections three and four hereof, shall be deemed to be repealed immediately on the declaration of peace on the termination of the present war with Germany.

NATIVE LAND AMENDMENT AND NATIVE LAND CLAIMS
ADJUSTMENT ACT, 1915.

1915, No. 63, Section 5.

Empowering Maori Land Board to retain upon request money as contribution from Natives to patriotic funds.

5. (1.) On the confirmation of any alienation of Native land the Maori Land Board may, out of any moneys paid to the Board on behalf of the Native owners alienating, retain such sum (if any) as the Native owners alienating shall desire to give for patriotic purposes in connection with the present war.

(2.) Such sum shall be paid by the Board to such fund as the Native owners alienating shall nominate and the Native Minister shall approve.

(3.) In the case of an alienation by assembled owners the consent of the Natives alienating may be signified by a resolution passed at the meeting of assembled owners, or in such other manner as shall satisfy the Board that the owners assent to the payment. In the case of an alienation of an individual share or interest the Board shall obtain the consent in writing of the Native or Natives alienating to any such payment.

ALIEN ENEMY TEACHERS ACT, 1915.

1915, No. 67.

Title.

An Act to prohibit the Employment of Alien Enemies as Teachers in Public Educational Institutions. [11th October, 1915.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Alien Enemy Teachers Act, 1915.

Interpretation.

2. For the purposes of this Act every person (not being a British subject by birth, naturalization, or otherwise) shall be deemed to be an alien enemy who is or at any time has been a subject of any State with which His Majesty is now at war.

Certain persons not to be employed in New Zealand as teachers, &c., during continuance of present war.

3. (1.) So long as this Act remains in force it shall not be lawful for the governing body of any University college, or of any secondary school, technical school, public school, endowed school, or Native school under the Education Act, 1914, or of any other educational institution supported wholly or in part, whether directly or indirectly, by grants from the public revenues, to employ or to continue to employ any alien enemy as a professor, lecturer, teacher, or other instructor in or in connection with such institution ; and every contract in force at the commencement of this Act between any such governing body and an alien enemy is hereby declared to be terminated as from the commencement of this Act, so far as such contract relates to the service of such enemy as a professor, lecturer, teacher, or other instructor as aforesaid.

Compensation for loss of office.

(2.) The governing body of any college, school, or other institution may pay to any person whose employment is terminated by this Act such compensation for loss of office as it thinks fit, not exceeding the equivalent of one year's salary at the rate at which the said person was employed immediately before the commencement of this Act.

(3.) No person whose contract of service is terminated as aforesaid shall have any right of action against the governing body, or against any other person or persons, in respect of such termination.

Forfeiture of grants in cases of breach of Act.

4. If and so long as the governing body of any college, school, or institution employs or continues to employ any person in breach of the provisions of this Act, no moneys shall be paid out of the public revenues to or for the benefit of such college, school, or institution, anything in any other Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Duration of Act.

5. This Act shall continue in operation during the continuance of the present war with Germany and no longer.

RESERVES AND OTHER LANDS DISPOSAL AND PUBLIC BODIES
EMPOWERING ACT, 1915.

1915, No. 68, Section 129.

Board of Governors of McLean Institute authorized to contribute to patriotic funds.

129. The provisions of section two of the War Contributions Validation Act, 1914 (No. 2), shall extend and apply and be deemed, as from the passing of that Act, to have extended and applied to the Board of Governors of the McLean Institute, notwithstanding that the said Board are private trustees under a will.

LAND LAWS AMENDMENT ACT, 1915.

1915, No. 75, Sections 23 and 24.

Provision for remission of rent in favour of members of Expeditionary Forces.

23. (1.) The Minister may, subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, exempt either wholly or in part from the payment of rent under his lease or license any lessee or licensee of Crown land, or settlement land, or of any other land administered by a Land Board, who is or at any time has been a member of an Expeditionary Force raised for military service beyond New Zealand in connection with the present war.

(2.) Any exemption under this section may be in respect of such period as the Minister from time to time determines:

Provided that no such exemption shall operate so as to exempt any person from the payment of rent in respect of any period after the expiry of six months from the date of his discharge from military service.

Agents may select lands on behalf of members of Expeditionary Forces.*†

24. (1.) Notwithstanding anything in the principal Act, or the Land for Settlements Act, 1908, an agent duly authorized so to do by any member of an Expeditionary Force raised for military service beyond New Zealand in connection with the present war may apply in the prescribed form on behalf of that member for any land that may be open for application under either of the said Acts at any time while the said member is absent from New Zealand on military service.

(2.) Applicants under this section, and also applicants who have at any time been members of any Expeditionary Force as aforesaid, shall at any ballot be entitled to an equal preference with applicants of the classes referred to in section one hundred and three of the principal Act, as amended by section eleven of the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1912, and section thirty-four of the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1913.

(3.) In the absence of any evidence in writing of the appointment by a member of an Expeditionary Force of any other person as his agent for the purposes of this section, the Board may require the agent to make a statutory declaration that he is the duly appointed agent of such member, or may require the agent to produce to the Board such other evidence of his appointment as it thinks fit.

(4.) The Governor may, by Order in Council gazetted, make regulations prescribing forms of application and of declarations to be made for the purposes of this section, and prescribing such other matters as may be deemed necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this section.

NEW ZEALAND UNIVERSITY AMENDMENT ACT, 1915.

1915, No. 77.

Title.

An Act to amend the New Zealand University Act, 1908.

[12th October, 1915.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the New Zealand University Amendment Act, 1915, and shall form part of and be read together with the New Zealand University Act, 1908 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act).

Power for Senate to confer diplomas, &c., on students who have enlisted for military service, notwithstanding that conditions of Acts or regulations have not been wholly complied with.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of the principal Act, or the Acts amending the same, and of the University statutes or of any regulations made thereunder, it shall be lawful for the Senate of the University of New Zealand, during the continuance of the present war and within a reasonable time after a state of war has ceased to exist, to confer and award degrees, diplomas, certificates of proficiency, scholarships, prizes, bursaries, and

* Regulations made under this section by Order in Council dated 13th December, 1915, and gazetted 16th December, 1915. (See *infra*, p. 253.)

† Section extended by section 11 of the War Legislation Amendment Act, 1916.

exhibitions, and to declare that students have passed in any section or sections, or subject or subjects, with or without having kept terms or complied with the statutes or regulations of the University of New Zealand or of any college affiliated to it upon such tests, certificates, or otherwise as the Senate may in its discretion from time to time deem sufficient :

Provided that the powers conferred hereby shall only be exercised by the Senate in favour of students who have enlisted for service in the war and who prove to the satisfaction of the Senate—

- (a.) That by reason of their enlistment they have been prevented from complying with all or any of the provisions of the said Acts, statutes, or regulations, or have been otherwise prejudicially affected in the course of their studies by such enlistment : and
- (b.) That they have attained such a standard of proficiency that but for their enlistment they would have qualified to receive the degree, diploma, certificate of proficiency, scholarship, prize, bursary, exhibition, or pass that they wish the Senate to grant them.

DEFENCE AMENDMENT ACT, 1915.

1915, No. 83, Sections 2 and 3.

Extension of provisions of War Pensions Act, 1915, to members of Expeditionary Forces while in New Zealand.*

2. (1.) *The provisions of the War Pensions Act, 1915, shall, subject to the provisions of this section, and with the necessary modifications, apply to any member of an Expeditionary Force raised for service beyond New Zealand in connection with the present war, and to the dependants of any such member in respect of his death or disablement in New Zealand, if his death or disablement has resulted from his employment as a member of the said Force.*

(2.) *For the purpose of computing the amount of pension payable to any member or the dependants of any member under this section the War Pensions Board may take into consideration the fact that the death or disablement of the member occurred in New Zealand.*

(3.) *This section shall apply in respect of the death or disablement of any member, notwithstanding that such death or disablement has occurred before the passing of this Act.*

(4.) *For the purposes of this section every person shall be deemed to be a member of an Expeditionary Force if he was in fact attached to such Force, notwithstanding that he may not have been a member of the Force for the purposes of the Expeditionary Forces Act, 1915.*

(5.) *For the purposes of this section the War Pensions Board shall accept as sufficient evidence that any person was a member of an Expeditionary Force a certificate in writing to that effect under the hand of the Minister or of any person authorized by him in that behalf.*

(6.) *This section shall, with the necessary modifications, apply in the case of the death or disablement of any person, not being a member of an Expeditionary Force within the meaning of this section, who is, or at any time has been, or may be, engaged on active military service in any capacity within New*

* This section has been repealed by section 3 of the War Pensions Amendment Act, 1916, and the provisions of the War Pensions Act, 1915, have been extended by sections 3 and 4 of the amending Act, so as to include the classes of cases provided for by section 2 of the Defence Amendment Act, 1915.

Zealand in connection with the present war, if the death or disablement of such person within New Zealand results or has resulted from his employment on military service.

Establishment of National Reserve.

3. (1.) The Governor may, by notice in the *Gazette*, recognize the establishment of a voluntary organization, to be known as the National Reserve, established for military training and military service within New Zealand, and may in like manner from time to time recognize the establishment of any unit of the National Reserve.

(2.) No member of the Territorial Force, the General Training Section, or the Reserve under the principal Act shall be capable of becoming or of remaining a member of the National Reserve :

Provided that persons who for any reason have been exempted from the personal service required by Part III or Part VI of the principal Act may become members of the National Reserve.

(3.) The Governor may, by Order in Council, make regulations* for the organization, training, discipline, and control of the National Reserve, or may in like manner approve any rules made for such purposes by the governing body of the National Reserve or of any unit of the National Reserve.

(4.) Any notice by the Governor or any Order in Council under this section may at any time be in like manner revoked.

APPROPRIATION ACT, 1915.

1915, No. 85, Sections 25 and 26.

Authorizing expenditure from fund established for the equipment of a hospital ship.

25. Whereas a fund has been established by His Excellency the Governor for the equipment of a hospital ship to be used in connection with the present war: And whereas the moneys subscribed to the said fund are more than sufficient for the purpose for which the fund was established, and it is desired to authorize the expenditure of portion of the said moneys for other purposes: Be it therefore enacted as follows:—

(1.) All moneys in the fund hereinbefore referred to that are not, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor, required for the purposes for which the fund has been established may be expended for any of the purposes following namely:—

- (a.) For the purchase of comforts to be supplied to wounded soldiers :
- (b.) For the equipment or maintenance of an auxiliary military hospital at Walton-on-Thames, England :
- (c.) For the equipment or maintenance of any stationary hospital or base hospital :
- (d.) For any other purpose that the Governor considers a fit and proper purpose for the expenditure of the said fund.

(2.) This section shall be deemed to have been in force as from the date of the establishment of the said fund, and shall continue in operation until it is specifically repealed.

* *Infra*, pp. 292 *et seq.*

Local authorities not to borrow money without the consent of the Governor in Council.

26. (1.) Notwithstanding any Act to the contrary, it shall not be lawful or competent for any local authority or for any Harbour Board during the present war with Germany to borrow or contract to borrow any money (otherwise than by way of bank overdraft within the limits of its powers, if any, in that behalf), whether from the State Advances Office or from any other source whatever, and whether in pursuance of a special Act or under any other authority whatever, without the precedent consent of the Governor in Council.

(2.) Nothing in this section shall apply to the borrowing of money in pursuance of any valid contract made between the lender and borrower before the passing of this Act.

(3.) This section shall remain in force during the present war with Germany and no longer.

EXPIRING LAWS CONTINUANCE ACT, 1916.

1916, No. 3.

Title.

An Act to continue the Operation of certain Expiring Enactments.

[23rd June, 1916.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title

1. This Act may be cited as the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1916.

Operation of certain expiring enactments continued.

2. So much of the enactments mentioned in the First Schedule hereto as are for the time being unrepealed shall continue in force until the thirty-first day of August, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and shall then expire, unless further continued.

Repeals.

3. The enactments referred to in the Second Schedule hereto are hereby repealed.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Enactments continued.

- 1914, No. 6.—The Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914.
- 1914, No. 7.—The Mortgages Extension Act, 1914.
- 1914, No. 13.—The Trustee Amendment Act, 1914.
- 1914, No. 17.—The Mortgages Extension Amendment Act, 1914.
- 1914, No. 35.—The National Provident Fund Amendment Act, 1914 (No. 2).
- 1914, No. 40.—The Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914.
- 1914, No. 47.—The Friendly Societies Amendment Act, 1914.
- 1914, No. 51.—The Land Laws Amendment Act, 1914: Sections 42, 43, and 44.
- 1914, No. 60.—The Mortgages Extension Amendment Act, 1914 (No. 2).
- 1915, No. 8.—The Regulation of Trade and Commerce Amendment Act, 1915.
- 1915, No. 11.—The Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1915.
- 1915, No. 17.—The Crimes Amendment Act, 1915.
- 1915, No. 59.—The Mortgages Extension Amendment Act, 1915.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Enactments repealed.

- 1914, No. 13.—The Trustee Amendment Act, 1914 : Section 7.
 1914, No. 35.—The National Provident Fund Amendment Act, 1914 (No. 2) : Section 4.
 1914, No. 47.—The Friendly Societies Amendment Act, 1914 : Section 2, subsection (2).
 1914, No. 51.—The Land Laws Amendment Act, 1914 : Section 42, subsection (2); section 43, subsection (3); and section 44, subsection (3).
 1915, No. 8.—The Regulation of Trade and Commerce Amendment Act, 1915 : Section 6.
 1915, No. 11.—The Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1915 : Section 9.
 1915, No. 14.—The Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1915.
 1915, No. 17.—The Crimes Amendment Act, 1915 : Section 3.
 1915, No. 59.—The Mortgages Extension Amendment Act, 1915 : Section 9.

FINANCE ACT, 1916.

1916, No. 7.

* * * * *

PART I.

LAND-TAX AND INCOME-TAX.*

Rates of land-tax and income-tax.

2. For the year commencing on the first day of April, nineteen hundred and sixteen, there shall be levied and paid for the use of His Majesty the several duties of land-tax and income-tax hereinafter mentioned, that is to say,—

Land-tax.

(1.) A duty by way of ordinary land-tax of one penny for every pound of the unimproved value of the land of any taxpayer, after making the deductions and exemptions authorized by law.

(2.) A duty by way of graduated land-tax computed as follows :—

- (a.) Where the unimproved value of the land of any taxpayer is not less than five thousand pounds and not more than fifteen thousand pounds, a duty for every pound of the unimproved value assessed at the rate of one thirty-second of a penny increased by one thirty-two-thousandth of a penny for each pound of the excess of such value over five thousand pounds.
- (b.) Where the unimproved value of the land of any taxpayer is more than fifteen thousand pounds and not more than thirty thousand pounds, a duty for every pound of the unimproved value assessed at the rate of eleven thirty-seconds of a penny increased by one forty-thousandth of a penny for every pound of the excess of such value over fifteen thousand pounds.
- (c.) Where the unimproved value of the land of any taxpayer is more than thirty thousand pounds and is not more than two hundred thousand pounds, a duty for every pound of the unimproved value assessed at the rate of twenty-three thirty-seconds of a penny increased by three one-hundred-thousandths of a penny for every pound of the excess of such value over thirty thousand pounds.
- (d.) Where the unimproved value of the land of any taxpayer is more than two hundred thousand pounds, a duty of fivepence and five-sixths of a penny for every pound of the unimproved value.

Income-tax.

(3.) A duty by way of income-tax of one shilling for every pound of income derived or received for the year ending on the thirty-first day of March, nineteen

* Section 2 (though not "war legislation") is included in this compilation, so as to render intelligible the provisions of sections 3 and 4 (providing for additional taxation based on the ordinary taxation).

hundred and sixteen, and assessable under subsection three of section one hundred and twelve of the Land and Income Tax Act, 1916.

(4.) A duty by way of income-tax on the income of companies derived or received for the year ended as aforesaid, computed as follows :—

- (a.) Where the income on which tax is payable does not exceed twelve hundred pounds, a duty of one shilling for every pound thereof.
- (b.) Where such income exceeds twelve hundred pounds but does not exceed sixteen hundred pounds, a duty for every pound of such income assessed at the rate of one shilling increased by the two-hundredth part of a penny for every pound in excess of twelve hundred pounds.
- (c.) Where such income exceeds sixteen hundred pounds but does not exceed five thousand six hundred pounds, a duty for every pound of such income assessed at the rate of one shilling and twopence increased by the four-hundredth part of a penny for every pound in excess of sixteen hundred pounds.
- (d.) Where such income exceeds five thousand six hundred pounds, a duty of two shillings for every pound thereof.

(5.) A duty by way of income-tax on the taxable income of all taxpayers other than those referred to in paragraphs (3) and (4) hereof derived or received for the year ending as aforesaid, computed as follows :—

- (a.) Where the income on which tax is payable does not exceed four hundred pounds, a duty of sixpence for every pound thereof.
- (b.) Where such income exceeds four hundred pounds but does not exceed fourteen hundred pounds, a duty for every pound of such income assessed at the rate of sixpence increased by three four-hundredths of a penny for every pound in excess of four hundred pounds.
- (c.) Where such income exceeds fourteen hundred pounds but does not exceed five thousand six hundred pounds, a duty for every pound of such income assessed at the rate of thirteen-pence and one halfpenny increased by the four-hundredth part of a penny for every pound in excess of fourteen hundred pounds.
- (d.) Where such income exceeds five thousand six hundred pounds, a duty of two shillings for every pound thereof.

(6.) For the purposes of paragraphs (4) and (5) of this section, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Land and Income Tax Act, 1916, the expression "income on which tax is payable" means the taxable income, within the meaning of the last-mentioned Act, less the amount (if any) payable by the taxpayer under Part II of this Act as excess-profits duty.

Addition of 50 per cent. to graduated land-tax.

3. To the duties imposed under paragraph (2) of the last preceding section there shall be added a sum equal to fifty per centum thereof :

Provided that in cases where the graduated land-tax payable by any taxpayer is increased pursuant to section seventy-four or section seventy-five of the Land and Income Tax Act, 1916, then the addition of fifty per centum under this section shall be made on the graduated land-tax as so increased :

Provided also that the said addition of fifty per centum shall not be made in the case of land used as business premises as defined by the said section seventy-four, except where the taxpayer is an absentee within the meaning of the said section seventy-five.

Addition of 33½ per cent. to income-tax.

4. To the duty imposed under paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) of section two hereof there shall be added a sum equal to thirty-three and one-third per centum thereof.

Additional income-tax.

5. (1.) In addition to the taxes hereinbefore prescribed there shall be levied and paid for the use of His Majesty for the year of assessment commencing on the first day of April, nineteen hundred and sixteen, a duty by way of income-tax on all assessable income as assessed for that year in excess of three hundred pounds, after deducting any amount payable under Part II of this Act as excess-profits duty.

(2.) Where the income on which tax is payable under this section does not exceed nine hundred pounds, such tax shall be charged at the rate of sixpence for every pound of such income; and in all other cases shall be charged at the rate of one shilling for every pound of such income.

Service in the King's Forces deemed residence in New Zealand.

6. A taxpayer domiciled in New Zealand who during the present war is serving out of New Zealand in any of the King's Forces or in any capacity in connection with those Forces shall not while so serving be deemed to be an absentee within the meaning of section seventy-five of the Land and Income Tax Act, 1916.

Date of payment of tax, and mode of assessment.*

7. The duties under this Part of this Act shall be payable on such day or days and at such place or places as the Governor in Council from time to time determines, and shall be charged, assessed, levied, collected, paid, and enforced in manner prescribed by and upon assessments made under the Land and Income Tax Act, 1916.

This Part of Act to form part of Land and Income Tax Act.

8. This Part of this Act shall be read together with and deemed part of the Land and Income Tax Act, 1916.

PART II.

EXCESS-PROFITS DUTY.

Excess-profits duty imposed.

9. Subject to the provisions of this Part of this Act, there shall be levied and paid for the use of His Majesty for the year of assessment commencing on the first day of April, nineteen hundred and sixteen, a duty by way of income-tax (hereinafter in this Part of this Act referred to as an excess-profits duty) of an amount equal to forty-five per centum of the excess profits (as hereinafter defined) which are included in the assessable income derived by the taxpayer during the income year ended on the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and sixteen.

"Excess profits" defined.

10. For the purposes of this Part of this Act the term "excess profits" of a taxpayer means the amount by which the assessable income of the taxpayer for the income year ended on the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and sixteen, exceeded his standard income, as hereinafter defined.

"Standard income" defined.

11. For the purposes of this Part of this Act the term "standard income" of a taxpayer means, at the election of the taxpayer,—

- (a.) His average yearly assessable income for the three years ended on the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and fourteen; or
- (b.) His average yearly assessable income for any two of the said three years; or
- (c.) His assessable income for any one of the said three years; or
- (d.) A sum equal to seven and a half per centum of the amount of the capital employed by the taxpayer in the production of his income as at the first day of April, nineteen hundred and fifteen, together with such additional sum (not exceeding six hundred pounds in any case) as the Commissioner deems just

* Dates for payment of tax fixed by Order in Council of 16th August, 1916 (*infra* p. 296).

and reasonable as remuneration of the personal exertion of the taxpayer during the income year in the production of his income :

Provided that in all cases where, in the opinion of the Commissioner, the standard income cannot be ascertained in the manner referred to in paragraph (a), or in paragraph (b), or in paragraph (c) of this section, it shall be ascertained in the manner referred to in paragraph (d) hereof.

In default of taxpayer, the Commissioner may determine the standard income.

12. If the taxpayer fails within two months after the passing of this Act, or within two months after the date of the completion of his annual balance for the income year ended on the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and sixteen, to make a return showing his standard income, as hereinbefore defined, or to notify the Commissioner in writing of his election under the last preceding section, the Commissioner shall determine the standard income in accordance with such one of the paragraphs of the last preceding section as he thinks fit, and the standard income so determined by the Commissioner shall for all purposes be deemed to be the standard income within the meaning of this Part of this Act.

How amount of capital to be determined.

13. (1.) For the purposes of paragraph (d) of section eleven hereof the capital employed by a taxpayer in the production of his income as at the first day of April, nineteen hundred and fifteen, shall be deemed to be the difference between the value of his assets employed in the production of his income and the amount of his liabilities incurred for the purpose of producing his income as on that date.

In certain cases assets may be deemed to include leasehold land.

(2.) For the purposes of this section the assets of a taxpayer may, in the discretion of the Commissioner, be deemed to include any land used by the taxpayer for the production of his income and for which he pays rent, and in any such case the rent so paid by the taxpayer during the income year shall be added to and deemed to form part of the assessable income of the taxpayer for that year.

How value of assets and amount of liabilities to be determined.

14. For the purpose of ascertaining the value of the assets and the amount of the liabilities of any taxpayer as on the said first day of April, nineteen hundred and fifteen, the Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, accept the value of the assets and the amount of the liabilities as appearing in any balance-sheet furnished to him by the taxpayer, or he may require the taxpayer to furnish a statement as to the said value and amount, and may also require from the taxpayer such other information as he deems necessary.

Special provisions as to valuation of assets.

15. Notwithstanding anything in the last preceding section, for the purpose of determining the value of the assets of a taxpayer as on the first day of April, nineteen hundred and fifteen, in any case where the balance-sheet of the taxpayer is not accepted for that purpose by the Commissioner, the following provisions shall apply :—

(a.) The value of any land included in such assets shall be deemed to be the capital value of that land as appearing on the district valuation roll in force under the Valuation of Land Act, 1908, on the said first day of April, nineteen hundred and fifteen :

Provided that if the capital value of the said land does not separately appear on the valuation roll, but the said capital value forms part of the capital value of an area of land which includes the land of the taxpayer and other land, the capital value as so appearing may be apportioned in the manner prescribed by section forty-four of the Land and Income Tax Act, 1916, and the provisions of that section shall, with the necessary modifications, apply accordingly:

Provided further that where the taxpayer has purchased any of the said land since the date of the last valuation thereof under the Valuation of Land Act, 1908, the value of that land for the purposes of this Part of this Act shall be not less than the price paid or agreed to be paid therefor by the purchaser.

- (b.) The value of all other assets shall be their value as on the said first day of April, nineteen hundred and fifteen, as determined by the Commissioner, but not exceeding in any case the cost of such assets to the taxpayer.

Modification of provisions as to standard income in certain cases.

16. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Part of this Act, excess-profits duty shall, in the cases specified in the two next succeeding sections, be charged as provided in those sections.

Special provisions to apply where capital for income year is greater than the capital for the year or years with reference to which the standard income is computed.

17. Where the amount of the capital employed by the taxpayer in the production of his income for the income year—

- (a.) Is greater than the average amount of the capital employed by the taxpayer during the three years ended on the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and fourteen (in cases where the standard income is ascertained under paragraph (a) of section eleven hereof); or
- (b.) Is greater than the average amount of the capital employed by the taxpayer during the two of those years with reference to which his standard income is computed (in cases where the standard income is ascertained under paragraph (b) of section eleven hereof); or
- (c.) Is greater than the amount of capital employed during the year in which the standard income is derived (in cases where the standard income is ascertained under paragraph (c) of section eleven hereof)—

there shall be added to and deemed to form part of the standard income an amount equal to seven and a half per centum of the difference between the capital for the income year and the capital employed in the production of the standard income, and excess-profits duty shall be chargeable accordingly.

Special provisions to apply where capital for income year is less than the capital for the year or years with reference to which the standard income is computed.

18. Where the amount of the capital employed by the taxpayer in the production of his income for the income year—

- (a.) Is less than the average amount of the capital employed by the taxpayer during the three years ended on the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and fourteen (in cases where the standard income is ascertained under paragraph (a) of section eleven hereof); or

(b.) Is less than the average amount of the capital employed by the taxpayer during the two of those years with reference to which the standard income is computed (in cases where the standard income is ascertained under paragraph (b) of section eleven hereof); or

(c.) Is less than the amount of capital employed during the year in which the standard income is derived (in cases where the standard income is ascertained under paragraph (c) of section eleven hereof)—

there shall be deducted from and be deemed not to form part of the standard income an amount equal to seven and a half per centum of the difference between the capital for the income year and the capital employed in the production of the standard income, and excess-profits duty shall be chargeable accordingly.

In certain cases of hardship the Commissioner may compute standard income otherwise than under section 11.

19. In any case where the Commissioner is satisfied that the computation of the standard income in the manner prescribed by section eleven hereof would entail serious hardship on any taxpayer by reason of the recent commencement of the business of such taxpayer, or by reason of the fact that the amount of capital actually employed by the taxpayer in his business is, owing to the nature of that business, small compared with the capital necessarily at stake for that business, the Commissioner may compute the standard income in such manner as, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, he deems just and reasonable.

Where taxpayer has incurred loss in his business during three years ended 31st March, 1915, such loss to be allowed for in assessing excess-profits duty.

20. In any case in which the Commissioner is satisfied that during the aggregate period of three years ended on the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and fifteen, any business carried on by a taxpayer (the profits, if any, of which would have been assessable for income-tax if the Land and Income Tax Act, 1916, had been then in force) has resulted in a loss to the taxpayer, the Commissioner shall in an assessment of excess-profits duty under this Part of this Act reduce the amount of the excess profits by such an amount as is sufficient to make good that loss.

Method of computing the income of banking company for purposes of excess-profits duty.

21. For the purposes of this Part of this Act the assessable income of a banking company for any year shall be deemed to be or to have been an amount bearing the same proportion to its total income (whether derived from New Zealand or elsewhere, and whether assessable in New Zealand or not) as the average of its New Zealand assets and liabilities for the four quarters of that year, according to the sworn statements published in the *Gazette*, bears to its total assets and liabilities according to its balance-sheet for that year.

Deductions by way of depreciation from stock-in-trade.

22. (1.) In computing the assessable income of a taxpayer for the purposes of this Part of this Act no deduction shall be allowed for depreciation from the stock-in-trade held on the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and sixteen, in excess of the average of the deductions (if any) made by the taxpayer for depreciation from the stock-in-trade held on the thirty-first day of March of each of the years—

nineteen hundred and twelve, nineteen hundred and thirteen, and nineteen hundred and fourteen respectively; and in any other case no deduction shall be allowed for depreciation of stock-in-trade in excess of such amount as the Commissioner thinks reasonable.

(2.) The Commissioner may, in his discretion, allow to a taxpayer in respect of his assessable income derived from any wasting asset a deduction for depreciation not exceeding two and a half per centum of the value of that asset as at the commencement of the income year.

In case of hardship Commissioner may allow time for payment of tax.

23. Where in the opinion of the Commissioner the payment of the excess-profits duty on the date fixed for the payment thereof or the payment of such duty in one sum would cause serious hardship, he may allow such time and terms for payment as he deems reasonable.

Modification of provisions as to payment of additional tax in case of default.

24. In any such case the due date of payment of such duty or of any portion thereof shall for the purposes of section one hundred and twenty-seven of the Land and Income Tax Act, 1916 (relating to the payment of additional tax in case of default by a taxpayer), be the date fixed by the Commissioner pursuant to this section as the date for the payment of such duty or portion thereof.

Commissioner to furnish report as to extension of time allowed for payment of tax.

25. In every case in which the Commissioner extends the time for payment of excess-profits duty he shall cause a record of his action, with his reasons therefor, to be kept, and shall forward to the Minister of Finance, without disclosing the names of the taxpayers, a report of such cases for presentation to Parliament.

Salaries and wages not chargeable with excess-profits duty.

26. (1.) Salaries and wages shall not be chargeable with excess-profits duty.

(2.) For the purposes of this section the term "salaries and wages" includes any bonus, gratuity, or allowance given or allowed to a taxpayer in respect of his services, but, except as provided in the next succeeding subsection, does not include commission or share of the profits of any business or sums computed by reference to such profits.

(3.) If any person received in respect of his services for the income year an amount less than six hundred pounds as salary within the meaning of this section, and also received in respect of his services additional payments by way of commission, or share of profits, or sums computed by reference to such profits, the Commissioner may regard as salary, for the purposes of this Part of this Act, such part of such additional payments as is sufficient to increase the salary to the sum of six hundred pounds.

(4.) In any case where the taxpayer is a company, the aggregate amount allowed for the income year as remuneration in respect of the services of the directors of that company shall not exceed the average annual amount allowed in respect of such services during the three years ended on the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and fourteen (in the case of companies carrying on business during those years), and in any other case shall not exceed the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds.

No excess-profits duty chargeable on incomes less than £300.

27. (1.) No excess-profits duty shall be charged under this Part of this Act in any case where the assessable income of the taxpayer is less

than three hundred pounds, and in any other case the excess-profits duty charged shall not exceed the amount by which the assessable income exceeds the sum of three hundred pounds.

(2.) For the purpose of computing the excess profits under this Part of this Act, no amount shall be deducted from the income of the taxpayer by way of special exemption under the Land and Income Tax Act, 1916.

Mode of determining amount of capital.

28. Where for the purposes of this Part of this Act it is necessary to determine the amount of capital employed by a taxpayer in the production of his income in any year, such capital shall be deemed to be the amount of capital as at the first day of April of that year, and shall also be deemed to be the difference between the value of his assets employed in the production of his income and the amount of his liabilities incurred for the purpose of producing such income as on the said first day of April:

Provided that the Commissioner may make such adjustment as he thinks just and equitable in any case where the amount of the capital employed by a taxpayer in the production of his income in any year has been substantially increased or decreased during that year.

Objections by taxpayers with reference to excess-profits duty may be heard by a special Board of Appeal.

29. (1.) In so far as any objection made pursuant to the Land and Income Tax Act, 1916, is an objection to the assessment of excess-profits duty under this Part of this Act, the taxpayer may elect to have such objection heard and determined by a Board of Appeal constituted under this section, instead of by a Magistrate's Court in accordance with the provisions of the Land and Income Tax Act, 1916.

(2.) Such election shall be exercised by giving written notice thereof to the Commissioner. Such notice may be given either together with the notice of objection or at any time thereafter before proceedings for the determination of the objection have been instituted in a Magistrate's Court.

(3.) For the purposes of this section the Governor may appoint a Board of Appeal, consisting of three members, of whom a Judge of the Supreme Court shall be the President. The remaining members of the Board shall be such persons, not being members of the Government service, as the Governor thinks fit and proper for the purpose.

(4.) The procedure for the institution, hearing, and determination of such objections by the Board of Appeal shall be in accordance with regulations made by the Governor in Council, and the Board shall for the purposes of hearing and determining such objections have all the powers of a Commission appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1908.

(5.) No objection under this section shall be heard or determined in public.

(6.) The decision of the Board of Appeal on any question of fact shall be final and conclusive, but on any question of law shall be subject to appeal to the Court of Appeal as if it were the decision of the Supreme Court on an objection under the Land and Income Tax Act, 1916.

(7.) The Governor may from time to time, by Order in Council, make such regulations as he deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this section.

Offences with respect to assessment of excess-profits duty.

30. (1.) Every person who commits an offence against section one hundred and forty-one of the Land and Income Tax Act, 1916, with

respect to any matter or thing having reference to the duty payable under this Part of this Act shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds and not less than five pounds, and the said section one hundred and forty-one is hereby modified accordingly.

Provisions as to penal tax not to apply.

(2.) The provisions of sections one hundred and forty-four to one hundred and fifty-three of the Land and Income Tax Act, 1916 (relating to the assessment and recovery of penal tax), shall not apply with respect to the tax payable under this Part of this Act.

Date of payment of tax, and mode of assessment.*

31. The duties under this Part of this Act shall be payable on such day or days and at such place or places as the Governor in Council from time to time determines, and shall be charged, assessed, levied, collected, paid, and enforced in manner prescribed by and upon assessments made under the Land and Income Tax Act, 1916.

Minister of Finance may agree for apportionment between Imperial and New Zealand Governments of excess-profits duty.

32. In any case where excess profits are chargeable with excess-profits duty under this Part of this Act, and are also chargeable in Great Britain with excess-profits duty under any Act of the Imperial Parliament imposing an excess-profits duty, the Minister of Finance may agree with the Chancellor of the Imperial Exchequer, or other authorized person, for the apportionment between the Imperial and the New Zealand Governments, towards the supplies necessary for the services of His Majesty, of the excess-profits duty derived pursuant either to this Part of this Act or to such Imperial Act as aforesaid (whichever provides for the greater amount of such duty), and may further agree that in any such case the excess-profits duty chargeable pursuant to the other of such Acts shall not be collected.

"Assessable income" defined for purposes of this Part of Act.

33. For the purposes of this Part of this Act "assessable income" means income which would have been assessable under the Land and Income Tax Act, 1916, if that Act had been in force when such income was derived, whether such income or any part thereof was in fact actually assessable or not.

This Part of Act to form part of Land and Income Tax Act.

34. This Part of this Act shall be read together with and deemed part of the Land and Income Tax Act, 1916.

PART III.

PUBLIC REVENUES.

Power to borrow £16,000,000.

35. (1.) The Minister is hereby empowered to raise, on the security of and charged upon the public revenues of New Zealand, such sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of sixteen million pounds, as he thinks fit.

(2.) This Act shall be deemed to be an authorizing Act within the meaning of the New Zealand Loans Act, 1908; and the moneys herein authorized to be raised shall be raised under and subject to the provisions of that Act accordingly, and may, if the Minister thinks fit, be raised in

* Date for payment of tax fixed by Order in Council of 16th August, 1916 (*infra*, p. 296).

the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the New Zealand Loans Amendment Act, 1915.

(3.) The sums so raised shall bear interest at such rate as the Minister prescribes.

(4.) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this section, the amount hereby authorized to be raised, or any part thereof, may be raised by the Minister on the security of Treasury bills, or may be raised by the Minister by agreement with the Treasury of the Imperial Government without formal security or on such security as may be agreed on with the Treasury aforesaid.

(5.) All moneys raised under this section shall be placed to the credit of the War Expenses Account established under section eight of the Public Revenues Amendment Act, 1914.

(6.) The limit fixed by section thirty-nine of the Public Revenues Act, 1910, as the total amount that may be outstanding at any time in respect of Treasury bills shall not apply to Treasury bills issued under this section.

(7.) The sum of sixteen million pounds authorized to be raised by this section shall be deemed to include moneys that may heretofore have been or that may hereafter be expended by the Imperial Government, on behalf of the New Zealand Government, in connection with the New Zealand Expeditionary Force or for any other purposes for which moneys may be expended out of the War Expenses Account and for which securities are issued under the next succeeding subsection.

(8.) The Minister of Finance is hereby authorized to issue debentures or to give other security in respect of the moneys expended as aforesaid as if the said moneys were actually raised pursuant to this section.

(9.) All moneys expended as aforesaid by the Imperial Government shall be deemed to be moneys lawfully expended out of the War Expenses Account.

Provision for issue of "war-loan certificates."

36. (1.) For the purpose of facilitating the raising in New Zealand of any moneys authorized to be raised by the last preceding section the following provisions shall apply.

(2.) The Postmaster-General is hereby authorized to issue certificates, to be called "war-loan certificates," in such form as may be prescribed by the Minister of Finance. Every such certificate shall be secured by and charged upon the public revenues of New Zealand, and shall be issued for a nominal value of one pound or of ten pounds.

(3.) Every such certificate shall authorize the payment to the bearer, on the expiration of five years from the date thereof, of the nominal value of such certificate, and may be issued by the Postmaster-General on payment into the Post Office Account of such less amount than one pound or ten pounds, as the case may be, as may be prescribed by the Minister of Finance.

(4.) All moneys paid into the Post Office Account under this section shall from time to time be invested by the Postmaster-General in debentures issued by the Minister of Finance in respect of the moneys authorized to be raised under the last preceding section.

(5.) The total amount for the time being represented by certificates issued under this section and not redeemed, together with the amount represented by outstanding debentures or other securities issued in respect of moneys authorized to be raised under the last preceding section, shall not at any time exceed the sum of sixteen million pounds, or such

portion of that sum as may have been authorized to be raised by the Governor in Council acting under section five of the New Zealand Loans Act, 1908.

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Power to issue debentures in payment of compensation or purchase-money for land.

41. (1.) Where under any Act power is given to purchase land for the use of the Crown, it shall be lawful for the Minister of Finance, on agreement with the vendor or other person entitled to receive the purchase-money, to issue debentures in or towards satisfaction of such purchase-money.

(2.) Where under any Act power is given to acquire land compulsorily for the use of the Crown, the compensation payable for such land, or any portion of such compensation, may, at the option of the Minister of Finance, be paid in debentures issued by the Crown; and any person entitled to such compensation shall be obliged to accept such debentures in lieu of cash.

(3.) All debentures so issued shall bear interest at a rate not less than four and a half per centum and not exceeding five per centum per annum.

(4.) All debentures issued under this section shall be charged upon the public revenues of New Zealand, and shall be issued under and subject to the provisions of the New Zealand Loans Act, 1908.

(5.) On the issue of any debentures under this section for the payment of purchase-money or compensation the authority conferred by any authorizing Act to borrow moneys for the payment of such purchase-money or compensation shall be deemed to be reduced by the value of such debentures.

(6.) This section shall continue in force during the present war with Germany and for twelve months thereafter.

Prescribed rate of interest may be increased.

42. (1.) In any case where the Minister of Finance is unable to raise or renew any loans or to issue any debentures at the maximum rate of interest prescribed by the Act authorizing the raising of the loan or the issue of such debentures, or at the maximum rate prescribed by the New Zealand Loans Act, 1908 (as the case may be), he may raise or renew the loan or any part thereof, or issue any debenture as aforesaid, at such higher rate as he may deem necessary, and no person shall be concerned to inquire whether the necessity has arisen for the payment of any higher rate of interest than that prescribed as aforesaid.

(2.) This section shall apply whether the authority to raise or renew such loan or to issue such debentures has been conferred by this Act or by an Act passed before the passing of this Act, or may be conferred by any Act to be hereafter passed.

(3.) This section shall be deemed to have been in operation as from the fourth day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

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PART IV.

BANKING AND LOANS.

Power to make regulations with reference to banks.*

44. Notwithstanding anything in the Banking Act, 1908, or any other Act, or in the charter (as defined by the Banking Act, 1908) of any bank carrying on business in New Zealand, the Governor in Council

* See regulations under this section (*infra*, pp. 296, 297).

may from time to time make regulations for the following purposes, that is to say,—

- (a.) For suspending, altering, or varying the terms, conditions, or restrictions relating to the issue of notes by any bank, and the making of such notes legal tender within New Zealand:
- (b.) For altering the amount of the reserve of coin, bullion, and public securities required to be held in New Zealand by any bank against the debts, engagements, and liabilities of such bank:
- (c.) Providing that bank-notes of the denomination of ten shillings may be lawfully issued within New Zealand:
- (d.) Modifying the form prescribed by the Second Schedule to the Banking Act, 1908.

Regulations as to investment of moneys, and rates of interest.

45. (1.) In addition to the power conferred by the last preceding section the Governor in Council may from time to time by regulation—

- (a.) Make such provision as he thinks necessary in the public interest for the regulation or restriction of the investment of moneys beyond New Zealand; and
- (b.) Make such provision as he thinks necessary in the public interest regulating the rates of interest that may be paid by any bank or other corporation or person on moneys invested in New Zealand by way of fixed deposit, or on moneys invested in New Zealand by way of mortgage of land, and, generally, make such other provisions as he thinks necessary in the public interest regulating the rates of interest that may be charged or received in respect of any moneys other than moneys invested as aforesaid.

(2.) Regulations under paragraph (a) of this section may, if the Governor in Council thinks fit, having regard to the special circumstances occasioned by the present war with Germany, prohibit the investment of moneys beyond New Zealand, except with the consent of the Minister of Finance.

(3.) Regulations under paragraph (b) of this section, in the case of fixed deposits, may fix different rates of interest, having regard to the length of the respective periods for which deposits may be made, and, in the case of interest on mortgages, may fix different rates of interest with respect to different classes of security.

Restriction as to banking.

46. (1.) It shall not be lawful for any bank to carry on the business of banking in New Zealand, except under the authority of an Act of Parliament or of an Order in Council.

(2.) The Governor may, by Order in Council, prescribe the conditions under which any bank may carry on the business of banking in New Zealand, and may by the same or any other Order in Council authorize the carrying-on of such business, subject to the conditions so prescribed.

(3.) This section shall not apply to any bank which on the passing of this Act is carrying on the business of banking in New Zealand.

(4.) For the purposes of this section the terms "bank" and "business of banking" have the same meanings respectively as in the Banking Act, 1908.

Regulations to be gazetted and laid before Parliament.

47. All regulations issued under this Part of this Act shall be published in the *Gazette*, and shall be laid before Parliament within fourteen

days after the publication thereof in the *Gazette* if Parliament is then in session, and in any other case shall be laid before Parliament within fourteen days after the commencement of the next ensuing session.

Duration of this Part of Act.

48. This Part of this Act shall continue in force during the present war with Germany and for twelve months thereafter.

* * * * *

PART VI.

STAMP DUTY.

Stamp duty on soldiers' powers of attorney remitted.

52. (1.) Notwithstanding anything in the Finance Act, 1915, no stamp duty shall be payable on any power of attorney executed by any person who is a member of the Expeditionary Force.

(2.) This subsection shall apply to powers of attorney executed either before or after the passing of this Act, but nothing in this subsection shall be deemed to authorize the refund of any duty heretofore paid.

* * * * *

Exemption from stamp duties of conveyances or transfers of property to trustees of war funds.

59. A conveyance or transfer of property (including a transfer of shares) to the trustees of any war fund within the meaning of the War Funds Act, 1915, shall for the purposes of the Stamp Duties Act, 1908, and its amendments, and for the purposes of Part IV of the Death Duties Act, 1909 (relating to gift duty), be deemed to be a conveyance or transfer of property in trust for a corporation or body of persons associated for charitable purposes.

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PART VIII.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS-BANK DEPOSITS.

Provision for withdrawal of fixed deposits in Post Office Savings-bank in certain cases.

62. It shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General, if he thinks fit, to permit the withdrawal of the whole or any portion of any sum forming part of a war fund within the meaning of the War Funds Act, 1915, and deposited in the Post Office Savings-bank by way of fixed deposit, pursuant to section two of the Post and Telegraph Amendment Act, 1915, at any time before the expiration of the period for which the amount was so deposited:

Provided that in such case the rate of interest to be allowed in respect of the amount so withdrawn for the period during which the said amount was held on deposit shall not exceed the minimum rate payable in respect of ordinary deposits at the time when the withdrawal is made.

Interest on fixed deposits to be computed from date of deposit.

63. Interest payable in respect of a fixed deposit or portion of a fixed deposit in the Post Office Savings-bank shall be computed as from the date on which such deposit is made up to and including the date on which the repayment of the deposit or portion thereof is made.

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MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1916.

1916, No. 8.

Title.

An Act to make Further Provision for the Raising and Maintenance of Expeditionary Forces during the Present War.

[1st August, 1916.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Military Service Act, 1916, and shall be read together with and deemed part of the Expeditionary Forces Act, 1915 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act).

Interpretation.

2. In this Act, unless a contrary intention appears,—

“Authorized officer” means an officer of the Defence Forces nominated by the Commandant as an authorized officer for the purposes of this Act:

“Reservist” means a member of the Reserve constituted by this Act, whether enrolled therein or not:

“The Expeditionary Force” means the New Zealand Expeditionary Force raised under the principal Act:

“Medical officer” means any person who, with the authority or approval of the Minister of Defence or the Commandant or an authorized officer, is employed in the medical examination of men called up under this Act for service in the Expeditionary Force or voluntarily enlisting for such service:

“Military age” means any age not less than twenty years and less than forty-six years:

“Government Statistician” means the officer for the time being holding office under that title under the Census and Statistics Act, 1910, or any other person for the time being acting in the place of that officer:

“Unit” means in this Act a company, squadron, battery, or other like division of a military force.

The Expeditionary Force Reserve.

Expeditionary Force Reserve.

3. (1.) There is hereby established in connection with the Expeditionary Force a reserve called the Expeditionary Force Reserve (hereinafter referred to as the Reserve).

(2.) The Reserve consists of every male natural-born British subject who is for the time being of military age, and who is at the passing of this Act, or subsequently becomes, resident in New Zealand, with the following exceptions:—

(a.) Members of any Expeditionary Force raised under the principal Act;

(b.) Men who have, whether before or after the passing of this Act, been discharged in consequence of disablement or ill health from the Expeditionary Force, or from any other portion of His Majesty's Forces, after service beyond the seas during the present war in that Force or with such Forces;

(c.) Men undergoing a sentence of imprisonment for a term not less than one year, or in confinement as of unsound mind; and

(d.) Natives, within the meaning of the Native Land Act, 1909.

Divisions of the Reserve.

4. (1.) The Reserve shall consist of two divisions, to be distinguished as the First Division and the Second Division thereof.

(2.) The First Division consists of all Reservists who on the passing of this Act are—

(a.) Unmarried men; or

(b.) Married men whose marriage took place subsequently to the first day of May, nineteen hundred and fifteen, except such as have a child under sixteen years of age by a previous marriage; or

(c.) Widowers with no children under sixteen years of age; or

(d.) Men whose marriage has been dissolved or who are judicially separated from their wives by decree of judicial separation, separation order, or otherwise, and who have no children under sixteen years of age.

(3.) The Second Division of the Reserve shall consist of all other Reservists.

(4.) The Governor in Council may from time to time divide either or both of the divisions of the Reserve into such classes (if any) as he thinks fit.

Enrolment of the Reserve.*

5. (1.) At any time and from time to time after the passing of this Act the Governor may, by Proclamation, proclaim and direct the enrolment of the First Division of the Reserve, or of any class or classes of that division.

(2.) At any time and from time to time after the enrolment of the First Division, or of all the classes (if any) thereof, has been directed as aforesaid the Governor may, by Proclamation approved in the Executive Council, proclaim and direct the enrolment of the Second Division of the Reserve, or of any class or classes of that division.

Preparation of register.

6. (1.) Forthwith after the enrolment of either division of the Reserve, or of any class or classes thereof, has been so proclaimed and directed the Government Statistician shall prepare a register of such division, class, or classes in such manner as the Governor in Council directs.

(2.) For the purpose of this section the Government Statistician shall make use of the National Register of Men compiled under the National Registration Act, 1915, together with all other available sources of information.

(3.) The register shall be amended from time to time by correcting errors therein, adding the names of Reservists thereto, and striking out the names of all men who cease to belong to the Reserve, or to the division or class in which they are enrolled, to the intent that the register shall at all times, so far as practicable, be a correct and complete record of all men who for the time being belong to the division or class which is so enrolled.

(4.) On production to the Government Statistician of a certificate under the hand of an authorized officer that any person enrolled in the Reserve has, whether before or after the passing of this Act, volunteered

* Proclamations directing enrolment of Reserve (First and Second Divisions) have been issued, dated respectively 1st and 2nd September, 1916 (*infra*, pp. 300, 301).

for service beyond New Zealand with an Expeditionary Force, and that he has not been accepted for such service, the Government Statistician shall endorse on the register a statement of such fact.

(5.) Nothing done under this Act shall be rendered in any manner invalid or unlawful by reason of any error or defect in the register.

(6.) If the Government Statistician is in doubt as to whether any man is a Reservist or not, he shall enrol that man in the Reserve; and if he is in doubt as to whether any man belongs to the First Division or to the Second Division of the Reserve, he shall enrol that man in the First Division.

(7.) The register shall in all Courts and in all proceedings be sufficient evidence that the men named therein belong to the division or class in which they are so enrolled, until the contrary is proved.

(8.) Any extract certified under the hand of the Government Statistician (of whose signature all Courts may take judicial notice) shall, in all Courts and in all proceedings, be sufficient *prima facie* evidence of the contents of the register.

Certain persons may be discharged from the Reserve.

7. (1.) If the Commandant determines, upon evidence satisfactory to him, that either of the parents of any Reservist is or at any time was, by birth or by naturalization or otherwise, a subject of an enemy nation, or that such Reservist, or either of his parents, is or was at any time employed in the service of an enemy nation, the Commandant may, if he thinks fit, discharge him from the Reserve.

(2.) If the Commandant is satisfied, on the report of any medical officer, that any Reservist is permanently medically unfit for military service, the Commandant may, if he thinks fit, discharge him from the Reserve. "Military service" as used in this subsection means any service in connection with or for the purposes of the present war.

(3.) Every Reservist who, without reasonable cause, the proof whereof shall lie on him, fails to submit himself for examination by any medical officer or by any registered medical practitioner when required so to do by an authorized officer shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

Transfer of Reservists to the Expeditionary Force.

Warrant for calling up Reservists.

8. At any time and from time to time after the Governor has in manner aforesaid proclaimed and directed the enrolment of either division of the Reserve, or of any class or classes thereof, and during the present war with Germany, the Minister of Defence may, by warrant signed by him, authorize and require the Commandant of the Defence Forces, to call up from such division, class, or classes for service with the Expeditionary Force such number of men as the said Minister thinks necessary.

Selection of Reservists by lot.

9. (1.) In pursuance of such warrant of the Minister of Defence the Commandant shall cause the number of men specified in the warrant to be selected by lot from the men whose names appear in the register of the division, class, or classes to which the warrant relates.

(2.) The number so authorized to be called up for service may be so selected either at once or by such instalments as the Commandant thinks necessary.

(3.) Such selection by lot shall be made by the Government Statistician in such manner as the Governor in Council directs. The selection shall take place in the presence of a Stipendiary Magistrate, who shall certify to the Minister of Defence the names of the men on whom the lot has fallen.

Calling up Reservists

10. (1.) The Minister of Defence shall thereupon publish in the *Gazette*, and in such other manner (if any) as he thinks fit, a notice setting forth the names (together with the abodes and occupations so far as known) of the men on whom the lot has so fallen, and declaring that those men are called up for service with the Expeditionary Force.

(2.) Every such gazetted notice shall be for all purposes conclusive proof that the men so named therein have been lawfully called up for service with the Expeditionary Force, save that no man so named shall be thereby precluded from proving on appeal, in accordance with the provisions hereinafter contained, that at the time when he was so called up he was not a member of the Reserve or of that division or class thereof from which the selection by lot was made.

(3.) The Minister may from time to time, by notice in the *Gazette*, correct any error in the gazetted list of men so called up for service, and the original notice shall thereupon take effect in its amended form as from the date of the first gazetting thereof.

(4.) No such notice shall be invalidated by any error in the name, abode, or occupation of any man so called up.

(5.) In addition to the notice in the *Gazette* published pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this section the Minister shall, so far as practicable, give notice to every man called up for service with the Expeditionary Force, by registered letter addressed to him at his last known place of abode, that he has been so called up :

Provided that failure to give notice under this subsection shall not affect the validity of the calling-up of any man, or limit the effect of the notice gazetted pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this section.

(6.) A copy of the *Gazette* in which any notice under this section is published shall be exhibited in some conspicuous place at all post-offices in New Zealand.

Transfer of Reservists to the Expeditionary Force.

11. Every man so called up for service with the Expeditionary Force shall, on the day following the gazetting of the notice calling him up, be deemed to be transferred from the Reserve to the Expeditionary Force, and shall remain, until lawfully discharged therefrom, a member of that Force in the same manner to all intents and purposes, subject, however, to the provisions of this Act, as if he had voluntarily enlisted therein and taken the oath of allegiance under the principal Act.

Military command of Reservists called up.

12. Every man who is so called up for service with the Expeditionary Force, or who has voluntarily enlisted therein and taken the oath of allegiance, shall at all times thereafter, both before and after he has been attached to some unit of that Force, be under the military command of the Commandant and of all authorized officers, and for all disobedience to such command shall be liable under the Army Act accordingly; but nothing in this section shall take away or affect his subjection to any military command which would exist independently of this section or his liability for disobedience thereto.

Notice to Reservists to report.

13. Every man who has been called up for service with the Expeditionary Force under this Act may, in addition to the obligation of obedience to the orders of authorized officers under this Act or to other lawful military command, be required from time to time by the Commandant, by notice in the *Gazette*, to report at any time and place; and if he fails duly to present himself at the place and time so notified (or in case of sickness or other unavoidable impediment, then at the same place and as soon as possible after the time so notified) he may be tried and punished under the Army Act for the offence of desertion or of absenting himself without leave, as the case may be:

Provided that such sickness or other impediment shall be no defence unless he has given written notice thereof to the Commandant or an authorized officer before or as soon as possible after the time so notified.

Reservists medically unfit.

14. (1.) If the Commandant is satisfied that any man who has been called up for service in the Expeditionary Force is permanently medically unfit for active service beyond the seas, the Commandant shall either—

- (a.) Discharge him from the Expeditionary Force and from the Reserve; or
- (b.) Discharge him from the Expeditionary Force, in which case he shall be deemed to be retransferred to the division or class of the Reserve from which he was called up; or
- (c.) Exempt him from foreign service, in which case he shall remain a member of the Expeditionary Force liable for military service in New Zealand in such capacity as the Commandant from time to time thinks fit.

(2.) The Commandant may exercise the power conferred on him by this section, on the report of any medical officer, if such report affords, in his opinion, conclusive evidence that the man to whom it relates is permanently unfit for active service beyond the seas.

(3.) In any other case the Commandant shall submit the matter to a Board of not less than three medical officers, and shall act on the report of that Board.

(4.) "Military service" as used in this section means any service in connection with or for the purposes of the present war.

Desertion by remaining in New Zealand.

15. If a member of the Expeditionary Force remains in New Zealand after the unit to which he is attached has left New Zealand for military service beyond the seas, he shall, unless he proves that he so remained in New Zealand through circumstances over which he had no control or with the leave or by the orders of an officer of the Defence Forces having military command over him or that an appeal against his being called up for military service had been duly lodged and had not been determined, be deemed guilty of desertion from that Force, and shall be liable under the Army Act and this Act accordingly.

Desertion by leaving New Zealand.

16. If a member of the Expeditionary Force leaves New Zealand or does any act with intent to leave New Zealand for any place beyond the seas, except in the course of his military service, he shall be deemed guilty of desertion from that Force, and shall be liable under the Army Act and this Act accordingly.

Punishment of Deserters.

17. Every man who is guilty of deserting from the Expeditionary Force shall, in addition to his liability under the Army Act, be guilty of an indictable offence punishable by imprisonment with hard labour for any term not exceeding five years, but he shall not be punished twice for the same offence.

Appeals.

Appeal by Reservists called up.

18. (1.) Every man so called up for service with the Expeditionary Force shall have a right of appeal to a Military Service Board on any of the following grounds:—

- (a.) That when so called up he was not a member of the Reserve :
- (b.) That when so called up from any division or class of the Reserve he was a member of some other division or class the calling-up of which had not been authorized by the Minister of Defence under this Act :
- (c.) That by reason of his occupation his calling-up for military service is contrary to the public interest :
- (d.) That by reason of his domestic circumstances or for any other reason his calling-up for military service will be a cause of undue hardship to himself or others :
- (e.) That he was on the fourth day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, and has since continuously been a member of a religious body the tenets and doctrines of which religious body declare the bearing of arms and the performance of any combatant service to be contrary to Divine revelation, and also that according to his own conscientious religious belief the bearing of arms and the performance of any combatant service is unlawful by reason of being contrary to Divine revelation.

(2.) A Military Service Board in determining an appeal on any of the grounds specified in paragraphs (c), (d), or (e) of the last preceding subsection shall act in accordance with regulations (if any) which the Governor in Council may think fit to make in this matter and which are in force at the date of the determination of the appeal.

(3.) In the absence of regulations to the contrary it shall be sufficient evidence of undue hardship, on an appeal on any of the grounds specified in paragraph (d) of subsection one hereof, that the appellant is the sole surviving son of his parents who is of military age, and that at least one of his brothers has served with some portion of His Majesty's Forces in connection with the present war and has lost his life by reason of such service.

(4.) A Military Service Board shall not allow any appeal on the ground specified in paragraph (e) of subsection one hereof unless the appellant shall signify in the prescribed manner his willingness to perform such non-combatant work or services, including service in the Medical Corps and the Army Service Corps, whether in or beyond New Zealand, as may be required of him at such rate of payment as may be prescribed.

Constitution of Military Service Boards.

19. (1.) For the purpose of such appeals there shall be established a Military Service Board or such number of Military Service Boards as the Governor from time to time thinks necessary.

(2.) When two or more Military Service Boards are so constituted, each of them shall be distinguished by such distinctive name as the Governor thinks fit.

(3.) Every such Board shall consist of three persons to be appointed by the Governor and to hold office during his pleasure.

(4.) One member of each such Board shall be appointed by the Governor as the Chairman thereof.

(5.) Each Board shall sit at such times and places as may be determined by the Chairman.

(6.) No sitting of a Board shall take place unless all the members of the Board are present, but the decision of a majority of the members shall be the decision of the Board.

Acting-members of Boards.

20. (1.) In the event of the sickness or other incapacity of the Chairman or any other member of a Board the Governor may appoint any person to act in the place of such Chairman or other member during his incapacity.

(2.) No such appointment and no act done in pursuance thereof shall be questioned on the ground that the occasion therefor had not arisen or had ceased, and no act done by any member of a Board shall be questioned on the ground that an acting-member of the Board was then in office.

Procedure of Boards.

21. (1.) The procedure of a Military Service Board shall, subject to this Act and to any regulations which may be made by the Governor in Council in that behalf, be such as the Board thinks fit.

(2.) A Board may admit and accept such evidence as it thinks fit, whether admissible in a Court of law or not.

Commissions of Inquiry Act applied.

22. Each Military Service Board shall within the scope of its jurisdiction be deemed to be a Commission under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1908, and all the provisions of that Act shall apply accordingly.

Notice of appeal.

23. (1.) Every appeal to a Military Service Board shall be instituted by posting to the Commandant of the Defence Forces at Wellington a registered letter containing a notice of appeal.

(2.) Every such notice shall be so posted within ten days after the day of the gazetting of the notice by which the appellant was called up for service.

(3.) Every such notice shall state the name, occupation, and postal address of the appellant and the grounds of his appeal, and may, if the appellant thinks fit, be accompanied by any documentary evidence or statement of facts which he desires to bring to the knowledge of the Board.

Transmission of notice to Board.

24. (1.) On receipt of any such notice of appeal (whether posted within the time limited by this Act or not) the Commandant shall transmit the same to the Chairman of that Military Service Board which in the opinion of the Commandant may most conveniently hear the appeal.

(2.) The Commandant may, if he thinks fit, transmit along with the notice of appeal any documentary evidence or statement of facts which he desires to bring to the knowledge of the Board.

Hearing of appeal.

25. (1.) If in any case the Board is satisfied from any documentary evidence or statement of facts supplied to the Board in manner aforesaid, or as the result of any information otherwise obtained by the Board, that the appeal should be allowed, the Board may allow the appeal without calling on the appellant or hearing evidence.

(2.) In all other cases the Chairman of the Board shall, so soon as may be after the receipt by him of the notice of appeal, appoint a time and place for the hearing of the appeal, and shall by post, telegraph, or otherwise give reasonable notice thereof to the appellant by notice addressed to him at the postal address mentioned in his notice of appeal, and the Board shall thereafter proceed to determine the appeal accordingly, whether the appellant appears or not:

Provided that, if notice of appeal has not been posted within the time fixed by section twenty-three hereof, the Board shall not hear the appeal unless it is satisfied that the failure to post the notice within the time so fixed was not due to the negligence of the appellant.

Determination of Board.

26. (1.) The determination of the Board on any such appeal shall be in writing signed by the Chairman and at least one other member of the Board, and shall, if the appeal is allowed, set out shortly the grounds on which it was allowed.

(2.) The determination so signed shall be transmitted by the Chairman to the Commandant of the Defence Forces.

(3.) Every such determination shall, for the purposes of this Act, be conclusive of the facts so found, save that on the application of the Commandant the Board may, if it has reason to suppose that the determination may have been procured by fraud, or that new and material evidence has been discovered, rehear the appeal, and cancel, vary, or confirm its previous determination.

Suspension of obligation of military service.

27. The pendency of any such appeal shall in no way suspend the obligation of military service and obedience imposed on the appellant by this Act, save so far as any such suspension may be expressly allowed to the appellant by the Minister of Defence or by the Military Service Board.

Effect of allowance of appeal.

28. On the allowance of any such appeal the appellant shall thereupon cease to be a member of the Expeditionary Force, and shall (except when the Board has determined that he was not a member of the Reserve) be deemed to be retransferred to the Reserve, and shall thereafter remain subject to the provisions of this Act in the same manner in all respects as if he had not yet been called up for service with the Expeditionary Force:

Provided that where an appeal is allowed solely on the ground specified in paragraph (c) of section eighteen hereof the Commandant may, at any time after the allowance of such appeal, by notice delivered to the appellant, again call him up for service with the Expeditionary Force if he is satisfied that the appellant has ceased to be engaged in the occupation in which he was engaged on the allowance of his appeal, and the appellant shall thereupon become a member of the Expeditionary Force accordingly, and all the provisions of this Act shall, so far as applicable, apply to him in the same manner as if he had been again selected from the Reserve by lot and had been called up by a notice published by the Minister of Defence in the *Gazette*.

Liability for military offences before allowance of appeal.

29. The allowance of any such appeal shall in no way take away the liability of the appellant for any military offence committed by him in the interval between his calling-up for military service and the allowance of his appeal, and he shall remain liable under this Act and the Army Act accordingly as if he still remained a member of the Expeditionary Force.

Appeals by employers.

30. (1.) Any such appeal may be instituted by the employer of a person called up for service under this Act (who shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be the appellant) on behalf of that appellant; and in such case notice of the time and place of the hearing of the appeal shall be given by the Chairman of the Board to the employer, at a postal address notified by him, and also to the appellant, and the employer and the appellant shall be entitled to be heard thereon; but the dismissal of an appeal so instituted shall not preclude an appeal by the appellant himself, whether on the same or on any other grounds.

(2.) In the case of men employed by the Crown, the right of appeal conferred on employers by this section may be exercised either by the permanent head of the Department in which such men are employed or by the Minister of the Crown for the time being administering that Department.

Final Appeal Board may be constituted.

31. (1.) The Governor may, if he thinks fit, constitute and establish by regulations under this Act a Board to be called the Final Appeal Board, to consist of such number of persons as the Governor determines, to be appointed by him, and to hold office during his pleasure.

(2.) (a.) The Final Appeal Board, if constituted and established, may hear and determine appeals from Military Service Boards, but only in such classes of cases, and subject to such limitations and conditions, and in such manner, as shall from time to time be prescribed by regulations.

(b.) The determination of a Military Service Board in any case in which a further appeal to the Final Appeal Board is permitted and is duly lodged and prosecuted shall be suspended in its effect pending the decision on such further appeal by the Final Appeal Board, and the decision of the Final Appeal Board shall for all purposes of this Act take effect in lieu of the determination of the Military Service Board appealed from.

(3.) (a.) If a Final Appeal Board is constituted and established, the Minister of Defence or any Military Service Board may from time to time refer to the Final Appeal Board for determination any question whether of interpretation, of administration, or of procedure which may arise under such of the provisions of this Act as relate to exemptions or discharges from the Reserve or to appeals to Military Service Boards.

(b.) Any such question may be so referred whether it be of general or of particular application, and whether it has or has not arisen for decision in any appeal to a Military Service Board.

(c.) The determination of the Final Appeal Board on every such question shall be notified to the Military Service Boards, and every Military Service Board shall be bound by such determination in all appeals which may thereafter be heard by it, unless or until the Final Appeal Board, upon further reference by the Minister of Defence or by a Military Service Board, shall (as it is hereby empowered to do) vary or alter such determination.

(4.) (a.) If the Final Appeal Board is constituted and established, any Military Service Board may, subject to prescribed conditions and limitations, refer the whole or any part of the subject-matter of any appeal (whether such matter be of law or of fact) to the Final Appeal Board for decision.

(b.) The decision of the Final Appeal Board upon any matter so referred shall have effect as if it had been the decision of the Military Service Board by which such matter was referred.

Local Subdivisions of the Reserve.

* District registers of the Reserve.

32. (1.) In addition to a general register of the whole of a division or class of the Reserve, subdivisational registers (hereinafter called district registers) may be prepared in accordance with this section.

(2.) The Minister of Defence may at any time, by order signed by him, divide New Zealand into such areas (hereinafter called recruiting districts) as he thinks fit, and may from time to time revoke or vary any such order.

(3.) While any such order remains in force the register of any division or class of the Reserve shall be divided into as many district registers as there are recruiting districts; and the Government Statistician shall enter on each district register the names of those members of the division or class who, to the best of his knowledge or belief, are resident in the recruiting district to which the district register relates at the date of the constitution of that district, or at any later date at which they first become members of that division or class.

(4.) No man who has been enrolled on any district register shall thereafter be transferred to any other district register because of any change in his residence after such enrolment.

(5.) All the provisions of this Act as to a register of an entire division or class of the Reserve shall, so far as applicable, apply equally to each district register.

(6.) The district registers may be amended from time to time by the Government Statistician for the purpose of correcting errors as to the residence of Reservists, and Reservists may be transferred from one district register to another accordingly; but no such error shall invalidate any entry on a district register, or confer upon any man called up for service with the Expeditionary Force any right of appeal to a Military Service Board.

(7.) So long as any such order establishing recruiting districts remains in force the Minister of Defence, in any warrant issued by him for the calling-up of men from the Reserve for service in the Expeditionary Force, shall specify the recruiting district or districts from which they are to be so called, and the number to be so called from each district so specified, but no such warrant shall issue until and unless the Governor in Council has authorized the issue thereof. In exercise of the powers conferred by this section the Minister may authorize the calling-up of men from any one or more recruiting districts to the exclusion of the others.

(8.) On the issue of any such warrant in respect of any recruiting district the number of men therein specified in respect of that district shall be selected by lot from the men enrolled in the register of that district, and all the provisions of this Act shall apply in the same manner in all respects as if the selection had been made from an undivided register of the entire division or class of the Reserve.

Application for Enrolment in the Reserve.

Application to be made for enrolment in Reserve.

33. (1.) When the enrolment of any division or class of the Reserve has been proclaimed and directed by the Governor in manner aforesaid every Reservist who belongs to that division or class (unless he has already before the passing of this Act furnished to the Government Statistician in pursuance of the National Registration Act, 1915, a true statement setting forth the particulars required by any Proclamation made under that Act) shall, within fourteen days after the day of the gazetting of the Proclamation by which the enrolment of that division or class is so proclaimed and directed (or in the case of sickness, absence from New Zealand, or other unavoidable impediment, so soon as possible thereafter), make application in writing for enrolment in that division or class of the Reserve.

(2.) Every man who at any time after the Governor has in manner aforesaid proclaimed and directed the enrolment of any division or class of the Reserve becomes during the present war with Germany a member of that division or class by attaining the age of twenty years, or by becoming resident in New Zealand, or in any other manner, shall, within fourteen days after so becoming a member thereof, make application to be enrolled in that division or class, unless he has already, before the passing of this Act, furnished to the Government Statistician, in pursuance of the National Registration Act, 1915, a true statement setting forth the particulars required by any Proclamation made under that Act.

(3.) Every application under this section shall state the name, abode, occupation, and date of birth of the applicant, together with such further particulars (if any) as may be prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

(4.) Every such application shall be made by posting the same by registered letter addressed to the Government Statistician at Wellington.

(5.) Every man who, being required to make application in accordance with this section, fails to make such application accordingly shall be liable on summary conviction before a Magistrate to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds. Section forty-nine of the Justices of the Peace Act, 1908, shall have no application to a prosecution for an offence against this section.

Men failing to make application for enrolment may be called up for service.

34. (1.) If during the present war with Germany any man is convicted of an offence against the last preceding section, the Commandant may, by notice delivered to him, call him up for service with the Expeditionary Force, and he shall thereupon become a member of that Force, and all the provisions of this Act shall, so far as applicable, apply to him in the same manner as if he had been selected from the Reserve by lot and had been called up by a notice published by the Minister of Defence in the *Gazette*.

(2.) Any man so convicted and called up while undergoing imprisonment, whether in default of payment of a fine or otherwise, shall be released on the warrant of an authorized officer; but, if he is subsequently discharged from the Expeditionary Force because medically unfit for service or because of the allowance of an appeal by a Military Service Board, he shall, on the warrant of an authorized officer, be returned to the custody from which he was so released, and shall complete the term of his imprisonment in the same manner as if he had not been so

released, and the period during which he has been at large shall not be computed as part of that term.

(3.) Service with the Expeditionary Force beyond the seas, or actual service for three months as a member of that Force in any camp of military training, shall constitute a pardon for any offence committed against the last preceding section.

Miscellaneous.

Special provisions for the calling-up of members of one family.

35. (1.) If the Minister of Defence is satisfied with respect to any family that it consists of or includes two or more brothers who belong to the First Division of the Reserve, and are not permanently unfit for military service, he may, at any time and from time to time after the enrolment of the First Division of the Reserve has been proclaimed and directed, give or cause to be given notice to all or any of those brothers to show cause before a Military Service Board why they should not be called up for service with the Expeditionary Force.

(2.) Any man to whom such notice has been given may within ten days thereafter appeal to a Military Service Board on any ground on which he might have appealed had he been called up for service with the Expeditionary Force on the day on which such notice was given to him, or on the ground that the Minister of Defence in giving such notice acted in error as to any of the circumstances set forth in the last preceding subsection.

(3.) All the provisions of this Act as to appeals to a Military Service Board by men called up for service shall, so far as applicable, extend and apply to an appeal under this section.

(4.) On the allowance of any such appeal the notice so given by the Minister of Defence to the appellant shall (subject to the power of the Board to rehear any appeal) lapse and be of no effect.

(5.) If any man to whom notice has been so given fails to appeal in manner and within the time aforesaid, or if his appeal is disallowed, he shall on the day following that on which his right of appeal expires, or that on which the determination of the Board is signed, as the case may be, be deemed to be called up for service with the Expeditionary Force, and he shall thereupon become a member of that Force, and all the provisions of this Act shall, as far as applicable, apply to him in the same manner as if he had been selected from the Reserve by lot and had been called up by a notice published by the Minister of Defence in the *Gazette*, save that he shall have no further right of appeal to a Military Service Board.

(6.) In this section the term "brothers" includes brothers of the half-blood.

Service may be required from certain persons exempted from combatant service.

36. (1.) The nature of the work or service to be required from persons exempted from combatant service upon the ground specified in paragraph (e) of subsection one of section eighteen hereof, and the rate or rates of payment for such work or service, and the person or persons by whom such work or service is to be directed, and all such other matters as may be deemed by the Governor in Council to be necessary or expedient in order to enforce the requirement from such persons so exempted of work or service in lieu of combatant service, shall be prescribed by regulations under this Act.

(2.) Every person exempted from combatant service on the ground aforesaid who refuses or neglects to do such work or perform such service as shall be required of him pursuant to such regulations, or fails to do such work or perform such service with due diligence, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding twelve months.

Division of the Expeditionary Force into units.

37. The Expeditionary Force may be divided from time to time into such units and other divisions as the Commandant, or the Officer Commanding such Force abroad, or any officer of the Defence Forces acting with the authority of the Commandant or such Officer Commanding thinks fit; and men of the Expeditionary Force shall be attached to such units as the Commandant, or such Officer Commanding, or any officer of the Defence Forces acting with the authority of the Commandant or such Officer Commanding from time to time directs.

Evidence.

38. (1.) If in any prosecution under this Act or the Army Act any question arises as to whether the accused is a member of the Reserve, or of any division or class the enrolment of which has been directed, or has been called up from the Reserve for service with the Expeditionary Force, or has been attached to any unit thereof, the affirmative shall be presumed until the contrary is proved.

(2.) If in any such prosecution any question arises as to whether the accused has received any discharge, exemption, or permission, or has made any application or fulfilled any obligation required from or imposed on him by this Act or by the National Registration Act, 1915, the negative shall be presumed until the contrary is proved.

Indictable offences.

39. Every person shall be guilty of an indictable offence, punishable by imprisonment with hard labour for any term not exceeding three years, who—

- (a.) Wilfully deceives or attempts to deceive a Military Service Board in the exercise of its jurisdiction under this Act; or
- (b.) Wilfully deceives or attempts to deceive the Government Statistician in the exercise of his functions with respect to the enrolment of the Reserve; or
- (c.) Wilfully deceives or attempts to deceive any medical officer in respect of the medical examination of any member of the Expeditionary Force or of any person offering himself for service with that Force, whether such member or person so offering is the accused himself or any other person; or
- (d.) Wilfully deceives or attempts to deceive any person with intent to procure his own discharge or the discharge of any other person from the Expeditionary Force, or from the Reserve; or
- (e.) Wilfully deceives or attempts to deceive any person with intent to procure his own exemption or the exemption of any other person from foreign service as a member of that Force, or to procure his own rejection or the rejection of any other person offering himself for service with that Force; or
- (f.) Offers any bribe or other unlawful or improper inducement to any medical officer, officer of the Defence Forces, member of a Military Service Board, or other person whatever in the exercise of any powers, duties, or functions under or for the purposes of this Act; or

- (g.) Does any act with intent to evade the enrolment of the accused himself or of any other person in the Reserve or in any division or class thereof, or the calling-up of the accused or any other person for service with the Expeditionary Force, or the continuance of the service of the accused or any other person in that Force; or
- (h.) Incites any person to commit any of the foregoing offences or to refuse to render the service which is required of him as a member of the Expeditionary Force or which may be so required of him if he becomes a member of that Force; or
- (i.) Conspires with any other person to commit any of the offences mentioned in this section.

Employers not to employ Reservists unless enrolled.

40. Every person shall be guilty of an offence, punishable on summary conviction by a fine not less than twenty pounds and not more than one hundred pounds, who at any time after the enrolment of any division or class of the Reserve has been proclaimed and directed employs in his service or continues in such employment for more than seven days any man who belongs to that division or class and who is not enrolled therein, unless the defendant proves that he believed on reasonable grounds that the man so employed or retained in his service did not belong to that division or class or was enrolled therein.

Employers not to employ deserters.

41. Every person who employs or retains in his service any man who has deserted from or is absent without leave from the Expeditionary Force shall be guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction by imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, or by a fine not less than fifty pounds and not more than one hundred pounds, unless the defendant proves that he did not know that the man so employed or retained in his service was a deserter or absent without leave.

Reservists not to change their names.

42. Every Reservist who without the written consent of the Minister of Internal Affairs assumes or uses or continues the use of any name other than that by which he was customarily known on the first day of November, nineteen hundred and fifteen, shall be guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction by imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, or by a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

Reservists to give notice of change of abode.

43. (1.) Every man who after being enrolled in the Reserve changes his place of abode shall within fourteen days thereafter give notice of the fact and of his new abode by registered letter addressed to the Government Statistician at Wellington.

(2.) Every man of military age who, before his enrolment in the Reserve and whether before or after the passing of this Act, changes or has changed his place of abode as set out in the return furnished by him under the National Registration Act, 1915, shall within fourteen days after the passing of this Act or after such change of abode (whichever date is the later) give notice of the fact and of his new abode by registered letter addressed to the Government Statistician at Wellington.

(3.) Every person who, being required by this section to give notice of a change of abode, fails to do so in accordance with this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds.

Power of police to question Reservists.

44. (1.) After the enrolment of the First Division of the Reserve, or of any class thereof, has been proclaimed and directed, any constable may question any man who may reasonably be supposed to be of military age as to any or all of the following matters, namely: his name, occupation, and abode, the date and place of his birth, his enrolment in the Reserve, and any other matters relevant to the question of his membership of the Reserve or of any division or class thereof, or his membership of the Expeditionary Force.

(2.) Any man who fails or refuses forthwith to answer any question so put to him, or who answers any such question in a false or wilfully misleading manner, shall be guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction by imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, or by a fine not more than fifty pounds, and any man reasonably suspected of any such offence may be detained by any constable and brought before a Justice of the Peace to be dealt with according to law.

Obligation to give information for the purposes of this Act.

45. (1.) After the enrolment of the First Division of the Reserve, or of any class thereof, has been proclaimed and directed, no person having in his possession any information which relates to the name, occupation, age, abode, nationality, or domestic condition of any man who is or may reasonably be supposed to be of military age, or which may be of use in enabling any such man to be found, or which is in any other manner relevant to the purposes of this Act, shall withhold such information from the Government Statistician, or from any constable (acting with the authority of the Commandant) or officer of the Defence Forces, on being required to disclose the same.

(2.) Any person committing an offence against this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

Publication in *Gazette* to be notice to all concerned.

46. The publication in the *Gazette* of any Proclamation, Order in Council, Warrant, or notice, published under the authority of this Act shall, for all purposes whatever, be deemed to be sufficient notice thereof to all persons concerned, and the liability of all persons under this Act and the Army Act shall be determined accordingly.

Medical examination of Reservists.

47. (1.) It shall be the duty of every registered medical practitioner on the request of any authorized officer to examine with due care and diligence in respect of fitness for military service every man who presents himself for the purpose of being so examined, and forthwith to transmit to that authorized officer a written report of the result of such examination.

(2.) Every such report shall conform to the requirements prescribed by the request in pursuance of which it was made.

(3.) For every such examination and report any medical practitioner not being in receipt of salary in the civil or military service of the Crown shall be entitled to receive from the public revenues such fee as may be prescribed by the Minister of Defence.

(4.) Every medical practitioner who fails or refuses to fulfil the requirements of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds.

Publication of names of men discharged or exempted from foreign service.

48. Whenever, by reason of the allowance of an appeal by a Military Service Board or by reason of medical unfitness or on any other ground whatever, a man has been discharged from the Expeditionary Force or exempted from foreign service at any time before he has served with that Force beyond the seas, his name, occupation, and abode shall be forthwith published by the Commandant in the *Gazette*, together with a statement of the ground on which he has been so discharged or exempted.

Transfer of men to the New Zealand (Samoan) Expeditionary Force.

49. Every person who has been called up from the Reserve for service with the New Zealand Expeditionary Force under this Act may, whether before or after he has been attached to any unit of that Force, and whether with or without his consent, be transferred by the Minister of Defence to the New Zealand (Samoan) Expeditionary Force, and shall thereupon be and remain a member thereof accordingly until duly discharged, in the same manner in all respects as if he had voluntarily enlisted therein under the principal Act and taken the oath of allegiance.

Application of Act to Natives.

50. The Governor may, by Proclamation, extend the provisions of this Act, with such modifications as he thinks necessary, so as to provide for the compulsory calling-up of Natives for military service with the Expeditionary Force.

Voluntary enlistment.

51. (1.) The Governor may at any time and from time to time, by Proclamation approved in the Executive Council, proclaim that the voluntary enlistment of Reservists over twenty-one years of age, or of any division or class of such Reservists, in the Expeditionary Force shall, at a day to be specified in the Proclamation, cease either throughout New Zealand or in any recruiting district or districts specified in the Proclamation. Any such Proclamation may be at any time in like manner revoked.

(2.) After the day so specified in such a Proclamation made with respect to the whole of New Zealand, and while the Proclamation remains in force, no Reservist to whom the Proclamation applies shall be enlisted in the Expeditionary Force otherwise than by calling up for service under the provisions of this Act.

(3.) After the day so specified in such a Proclamation made with respect to any recruiting district, and while the Proclamation remains in force, no Reservist who is resident in that district and belongs to any class or division to which the Proclamation applies shall be enlisted in the Expeditionary Force otherwise than by calling up for service under the provisions of this Act.

(4.) Officers of the Expeditionary Force may be appointed in the same manner as if no such Proclamation had been made.

(5.) No enlistment shall be invalid because made in breach of this section.

(6.) Save as provided in this section, nothing in this Act shall preclude the voluntary enlistment of members of the Expeditionary Force in accordance with the provisions of the principal Act.

Medical treatment of members of Expeditionary Force.

52. (1.) Every member of the Expeditionary Force shall be guilty of an offence punishable as if it were an offence against section eighteen of the Army Act who, whether within or beyond New Zealand,—

- (a.) Refuses to allow himself to be vaccinated or inoculated for the purpose of rendering him immune from any disease or fit for military service on being required so to do by any officer having military authority over him; or
- (b.) Refuses to submit himself to treatment by a medical or dental officer on being required so to do by any officer having military authority over him, if such treatment is deemed necessary for the purpose of rendering him fit for military service.

(2.) It shall be lawful for any person authorized in that behalf by the Commandant of the Defence Forces, or by the Officer Commanding the Expeditionary Force or any unit of the Expeditionary Force, whether in or beyond New Zealand, to vaccinate or inoculate any member of the Expeditionary Force, whether with or without the consent of such member, for the purpose of rendering him immune from any disease or fit for military service.

(3.) This section shall apply to all members of the Expeditionary Force, whether they are members thereof by voluntary enlistment or otherwise howsoever, and whether they are members of the Force at the passing of this Act or become members after that date.

Attestation of members of Expeditionary Force.

53. (1.) The Governor may from time to time, by Order in Council, make regulations requiring the attestation, in such form or forms as may be prescribed,—

- (a.) Of members of the Expeditionary Force or of any class or classes of such members; or
- (b.) Of persons who may offer to become members of that Force by voluntary enlistment, before their acceptance as such members.

(2.) Such attestation may be taken by any officer of the Defence Forces before whom the oath of allegiance may be taken pursuant to section eight of the principal Act, or by any person authorized in that behalf by regulations under this section.

(3.) Every person who, having become subject to military law, is proved to have made a wilfully false answer to any question set forth in his attestation paper, as prescribed by regulations under this section, shall be liable in the same manner in all respects as if he had committed an offence against section thirty-three of the Army Act (relating to false declarations on enlistment).

(4.) For the purposes of this section the term "attestation" has the same meaning as in the Army Act.

Regulations.*

54. (1.) The Governor may, by Order in Council gazetted, make such regulations as he deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

(2.) All regulations under this Act shall be laid before Parliament within fourteen days after the gazetting thereof if Parliament is then in session, or, if not, then within fourteen days after the commencement of the next ensuing session.

* Regulations made and gazetted 18th September, 1916.

WAR LEGISLATION AMENDMENT.

1916, No. 13.

Title.

An Act to amend certain Enactments having Reference to the Present State of War, and to make certain Additional Provisions rendered necessary or advisable by the Continuance of such State of War.

[7th August, 1916.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the War Legislation Amendment Act, 1916.

PART I.

RESTRICTION ON INCREASE OF RENT.

Restriction on raising rent.

2. (1.) Where the rent of a dwellinghouse to which this Part of this Act applies has been since the commencement of the present war, or is hereafter during the continuance of this Part of this Act, increased above the standard rent as hereinafter defined, the amount by which the rent payable exceeds the amount which would have been payable had the increase not been made shall, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, be irrecoverable:

Provided that—

(a.) This Part of this Act shall not apply to any rent which accrued due before the passing of this Act; and

(b.) Where the landlord has since the commencement of the present war incurred, or during the continuance of this Part of this Act incurs, expenditure on the improvement or structural alteration of a dwellinghouse (not including expenditure on decoration or repairs), an increase of rent at a rate not exceeding eight per centum per annum on the amount so expended shall not be deemed to be an increase for the purposes of this Part of this Act.

(2.) Any transfer to a tenant of any burden or liability previously borne by the landlord shall for the purposes of this Part of this Act be treated as an alteration of rent; and where, as the result of such a transfer, the terms on which a dwellinghouse is held are on the whole less favourable to the tenant than the previous terms the rent shall be deemed to be increased, whether or not the sum periodically payable by way of rent is increased; and any increase of rent in respect of any transfer to a landlord of any burden or liability previously borne by the tenant where, as the result of such transfer, the terms on which a dwellinghouse is held are on the whole not less favourable to the tenant than the previous terms shall be deemed not to be an increase of rent for the purposes of this Part of this Act. If any question arises under this subsection it shall be determined by a Stipendiary Magistrate, whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

(3.) Where the landlord pays the rates chargeable on the occupier of any dwellinghouse, an increase of the rent of the dwellinghouse shall not be deemed to be an increase for the purposes of this Part of this Act

if the amount of the increase does not exceed any increase in the amount for the time being payable by the landlord in respect of such rates over the corresponding amount paid in respect of the yearly, half-yearly, or other period which included the third day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

Notice of intention to increase rent.

3. (1.) Wherever an increase of rent is by this Part of this Act permitted, no such increase shall be due or recoverable until the expiry of twenty-eight days after the landlord has served upon the tenant a notice in writing of his intention to increase the rent, accompanied,—

(a.) Where the increase of rent is on account of such expenditure as is mentioned in paragraph (b) of subsection one of section two hereof, by a statement of the improvements or alterations effected and of their cost; and

(b.) Where the increase of rent is on account of an increase in rates, by a statement showing particulars of the increased amount charged in respect of rates on the dwellinghouse.

(2.) Where a notice under paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of the last preceding subsection has been served on any tenant the increase may be continued without service of any fresh notice on any subsequent tenant.

No fine or premium to be chargeable in respect of renewal of tenancy.

4. A person shall not in consideration of the grant, renewal, or continuance of a tenancy of any dwellinghouse to which this Part of this Act applies require the payment of any fine, premium, or other like sum in addition to the rent; and where any such payment is made in respect of any such dwellinghouse after the passing of this Act, then the amount shall be recoverable by the tenant by whom it was made from the landlord, and may without prejudice to any other method of recovery be deducted from any rent payable by him to the landlord; but this provision shall not apply to any payment under an agreement entered into before the fourth day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

Modification of law as to orders for recovery of possession of dwellings.

5. (1.) No order for the recovery of possession of a dwellinghouse to which this Part of this Act applies, or for the ejection of a tenant therefrom, shall be made so long as the tenant continues to pay rent at the agreed rate as modified by this Part of this Act and performs the other conditions of the tenancy, except on the ground that the tenant has failed to take reasonable care of the premises, or has committed waste, or has been guilty of conduct which is a nuisance or an annoyance to adjoining or neighbouring occupiers, or that the premises are reasonably required by the landlord for the occupation of himself or of some person in his employ, or that an agreement for the sale of the premises has been duly entered into, to be completed by transfer within one month from the date thereof, and that the premises are required by the purchaser for the occupation of himself or some other person in his employ, or on some other ground which may be deemed satisfactory by the Court making such order.

(2.) Where an order for the recovery of possession of a dwellinghouse has been made but not executed before the passing of this Act, the Court by which the order was made may, if it is of opinion that the order would not have been made if this Act had been in operation at the date of the making of the order, rescind or vary the order in such manner as the Court may think fit for the purpose of giving effect to this Part of this Act.

Interpretation.

6. For the purposes of this Part of this Act, except where the context otherwise requires,—

(a.) The expression “standard rent” means the rent at which the dwellinghouse was let on the third day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, or where the dwellinghouse was not let on that date the rent at which it was last let before that date, or in the case of a dwellinghouse which was first let after the said third day of August the rent at which it was first let, or means at the option of the tenant only the lowest rent at which the dwellinghouse was let at any time between the third day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, and the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and fifteen :

Provided that if the standard rent as herein defined, computed for a period of one year, is in any case less than eight per centum of the capital value of the dwellinghouse the standard rent computed for the same period shall in lieu of the standard rent as so defined be deemed to be an amount equal to eight per centum of such capital value.

(b.) The expressions “landlord” and “tenant” include any person from time to time deriving title under the original landlord or tenant.

How capital value to be ascertained.

7. (1.) The capital value of any dwellinghouse for the purposes of this Part of this Act shall be such value as may be agreed on between the landlord and the tenant, and, in default of agreement, shall be the capital value as determined by a Stipendiary Magistrate for the purposes of this Part of this Act, on application in that behalf either by the landlord or by the tenant.

(2.) For the purpose of ascertaining the capital value of any dwellinghouse for the purposes of this Part of this Act the Magistrate may hear such evidence as he thinks fit, or may, if he thinks fit, accept a valuation made for the purposes of this Part of this Act by any accredited valuer approved for the purpose by the Minister of Labour.

(3.) The costs of any inquiry under this section shall be borne either by the landlord or by the tenant as the Magistrate may direct, or may be apportioned between them in such manner as the Magistrate may direct.

Application of provisions of this Part of Act.

8. (1.) This Part of this Act shall apply to a house or to any part of a house let as a separate dwelling where such letting does not include any land other than the site of the dwellinghouse and a garden or other premises in connection therewith, and where the annual amount of the standard rent of the house or part of the house does not exceed one hundred and four pounds per annum, and every such house or part of a house shall be deemed to be a dwellinghouse to which this Part of this Act applies :

Provided that this Part of this Act shall not apply to a dwellinghouse let at a rent which includes payments in respect of board, attendance, or use of furniture.

(2.) Where this Part of this Act has become applicable to any dwellinghouse it shall continue to apply thereto whether or not the dwellinghouse continues to be a dwellinghouse to which it would but for the provisions of this subsection apply.

Limitation of right to distrain for rent.

9. No person shall be entitled to distrain for any rent which is declared by section two of this Act to be irrecoverable.

Duration of this Part of Act.

10. (1.) This Part of this Act shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war with Germany and for six months thereafter, and shall thereupon be deemed to be repealed.

(2.) The expiration of this Part of this Act shall not render recoverable any rent which during the continuance thereof was irrecoverable, or affect the right of a tenant to recover any sum which during the continuance thereof was under this Part of this Act recoverable by him.

PART II.

LAND LAWS AMENDMENT.

Extension of section 24 of Land Laws Amendment Act, 1915 (relating to applications for land by agents on behalf of members of Expeditionary Forces).

11. (1.) Section twenty-four of the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1915, is hereby extended so as to authorize agents to apply for land on behalf of persons who, not being members of an Expeditionary Force, may be engaged on military service beyond New Zealand, if such persons immediately prior to the commencement of the present war were *bona fide* residents of New Zealand.

(2.) For the purposes of this section residence in New Zealand shall not be deemed to have been affected by temporary absence therefrom if the Board is satisfied that during such absence the person on whose behalf any application is made had a fixed intention of returning to New Zealand for the purpose of residing there.

(3.) The provisions of the said section twenty-four as to applications on behalf of members of an Expeditionary Force shall, with the necessary modifications, apply to applications under this section.

(4.) The power to apply for land under the said section twenty-four and this section shall include the power to acquire at auction a lease or license of any land.

Age-limit of applicants for land not to apply in cases where applicants have been engaged on military service.

12. The provisions of paragraph (d) of section fifty-one of the Land for Settlements Act, 1908 (fixing the age-limit of applicants for land under that Act), shall not apply in the case of applications by or on behalf of persons engaged on military service beyond New Zealand in connection with the present war, or in the case of applications by persons who may have been discharged from such service.

Power to postpone dates of payment of instalments of principal and interest by licensees of Crown land who are members of the Expeditionary Force.

13. (1.) While any person, being the holder of a license to occupy any Crown or settlement land pending the completion by him of the purchase of that land pursuant to a contract entered into under any statutory authority, is a member of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force raised for military service beyond New Zealand in connection with the present war the following provisions shall apply.

(2.) The Minister of Lands may postpone, for such period as he thinks fit, the due date of payment of any instalment of the purchase-money that may become due and payable at any time while the licensee is a

member of the Expeditionary Force as aforesaid or that may become due and payable at any time within six months after the licensee has ceased to be a member of the said Force; and may, subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, exempt any such licensee either wholly or in part from the payment of any interest on unpaid purchase-money that may become due and payable during the periods aforesaid, or may postpone the date for the payment of any such interest.

(3.) For the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this section the Minister of Lands may extend the time allowed to a licensee for the completion of his purchase by such period, not exceeding three years, as he thinks fit.

(4.) The District Land Registrar of the district in which is situated any land comprised in a license to which this section relates, on production to him of a certificate under the hand of the Commissioner of Crown Lands certifying that the term of that license has been extended under this section, shall enter on the registered copy of the license a memorial that the term of the license has been so extended to a date to be specified in the said memorial.

PART III.

EDUCATION ACT AMENDMENT.

Provision for appointment of temporary teachers during the period of the war.

14. (1.) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Education Act, 1914, it shall be lawful for an Education Board, at any time during the continuance of the present war or within six months thereafter, to appoint as temporary teachers such persons as it thinks fit, whether such persons are certificated teachers or persons holding a license to teach or not.

(2.) Appointments under this section shall be terminable, either by the Board or the person holding the appointment, by one month's notice in writing, and no such appointment shall continue for more than twelve months after the termination of the present war:

Provided that nothing in this subsection shall be deemed to prohibit the appointment under the Education Act, 1914, either permanently or temporarily, of any person whose appointment under this section has been terminated by effluxion of time.

(3.) If any person appointed under this section who is the holder of a teacher's certificate or of a license to teach continues in the service of the Board for more than three months after the date of his appointment, he shall be entitled to become a contributor to the Teachers' Superannuation Fund as from the date of his appointment, on the conditions prescribed by section twenty-three of the Public Service Classification and Superannuation Amendment Act, 1908, as if he were then first permanently employed in the Education service, and shall, for the purpose of computing the benefits to which he may thereafter become entitled from that fund, be entitled to count the whole period of his temporary service under this section.

(4.) The provisions of subsection nine of section seventy-nine of the Education Act, 1914, shall not apply to persons appointed as temporary teachers under this section, and persons so appointed shall receive such salaries as the Board may determine:

Provided that in no case shall the salary payable to any such teacher be greater than the salary to which he would be entitled under the Education Act, 1914, if he were permanently appointed to the position to which he has been temporarily appointed.

(5.) All salaries payable under this section may be reviewed by the Minister of Education, but shall not be increased by him beyond the limit allowed by the last preceding subsection.

(6.) This section shall be deemed to have been in operation as from the commencement of the Education Act, 1914.

Temporary modification of provisions as to staffing of public schools.*

15. (1.) Notwithstanding anything in section seventy-seven of the Education Act, 1914, or in the Fifth Schedule to that Act, the Minister of Education may, while this section remains in force, modify the provisions of the said Fifth Schedule so as to provide for a less number of teachers of any grade, or of pupil-teachers, for any public school or Native school than is provided for by the said Fifth Schedule.

(2.) Any modification pursuant to this section of the said Fifth Schedule may relate generally to all public and Native schools in New Zealand, or may relate to the public and Native schools in any education district, or may relate specifically to any public or Native school. Such modification shall be effected either by a notice in the *Gazette*, or by a direction in writing under the hand of the Minister addressed to the Education Board or other authority having control of any public or Native school to be affected by such modification.

(3.) While any modification of the said Fifth Schedule remains in force with respect to any public school or Native school the Minister of Education may authorize the payment to any teacher or pupil-teacher employed in that school of an allowance in addition to his salary, as remuneration in respect of the additional duties imposed on such teacher or pupil-teacher by reason of the reduction of the number of teachers employed in the school.

(4.) This section shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war with Germany and for six months thereafter.

Temporary modification of provisions of Tenth Schedule to Education Act, 1914.

16. (1.) The rates of payment to secondary schools, as prescribed in the Tenth Schedule to the Education Act, 1914, may while this section remains in force be paid in full, notwithstanding that the conditions specified by the said Schedule have not been complied with, if in lieu of those conditions other conditions relating to the salaries and staffs of such schools, as approved by the Minister of Education, have been complied with:

Provided that if in any year the amount required to be expended in respect of any school upon the salaries of the teaching staff and on incidental expenses of that school is less than the amount required to be so expended by paragraph (vi) of the proviso to the said Tenth Schedule, an amount equal to the deficiency shall be deducted from the amount that would otherwise be payable in respect of that school in accordance with the said Schedule and this section.

(2.) This section shall continue in force until the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and shall thereupon be deemed to be repealed:

Provided that the repeal of this section shall not be deemed to render illegal the payment after the said thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and eighteen, of any moneys due on that date, or payable in respect of the year ending on that date.

* See notice published in *Gazette* of 31st August, 1916 (p. 2897), modifying the provisions of the Fifth Schedule to the Education Act, 1914 (relating to staffs of public schools).

PART IV.

GOVERNMENT SUPERANNUATION FUNDS.

Restoration of rights to superannuation of certain persons who have retired from Government or Education service for purpose of enlisting.

17. (1.) If any person who, on the fourth day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, was a contributor—

(a.) To the Public Service Superannuation Fund; or

(b.) To the Teachers' Superannuation Fund; or

(c.) To the Government Railways Superannuation Fund—

has before the passing of this Act voluntarily retired from the Public Service, the Education service, or the service of the Government Railways Department for the purpose of joining the New Zealand Expeditionary Force or any other portion of His Majesty's Forces for service beyond New Zealand in connection with the present war, and is subsequently reappointed (whether before or after the passing of this Act) to any position in the service from which he so retired, his period of continuous service for purposes of superannuation shall be deemed to include the period elapsing between the date of his retirement as aforesaid and the date of his reappointment, if within twelve months from the date of his reappointment or the passing of this Act (whichever is the later) there is paid into the appropriate fund, by him or on his behalf, the amount (if any) received by him from that fund on his retirement, together with the amount (as computed by the Superannuation Board) that would have been payable by him by way of contributions to the fund if he had been granted leave of absence for the period during which he was out of the service.

(2.) If any question arises as to the amount to be paid by any contributor under this section, the question shall be determined by the appropriate Superannuation Board, and the decision of the Board shall be final.

(3.) The payments required to be made by a contributor under this section may be made by instalments or otherwise, as the Board may determine, and, where made by instalments, may extend over such period as the Board thinks fit, not exceeding three years from the date of the reappointment of the contributor.

PART V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Registration of Deaths of Members of the New Zealand Expeditionary Forces, and others.

Provision for the registration of the deaths out of New Zealand of members of New Zealand Expeditionary Forces, and others.

18. (1.) The Registrar-General appointed under the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1908, shall compile a register in the prescribed form containing, so far as practicable, the particulars hereinafter specified with respect to all persons who are proved to the satisfaction of the Registrar-General to have died, whether before or after the passing of this Act, while out of New Zealand on service in some capacity in connection with the present war, and who at the time of their deaths were domiciled in New Zealand.

(2.) The register compiled under this section shall, with respect to each person whose death is registered therein, contain particulars (so far as may be ascertained) as to,—

- (a.) The name of the deceased person;
- (b.) His occupation and usual place of abode prior to his departure from New Zealand;
- (c.) His birthplace and parentage;
- (d.) His age at date of death;
- (e.) The cause of death;
- (f.) The date and place of death;
- (g.) The place of burial;
- (h.) The condition of deceased at the time of his death (whether married or single, or a widower, or divorced);
- (i.) Particulars as to his military or naval rank or rating (if any);
- (j.) Particulars as to the source of the information from which the aforesaid particulars are obtained; and
- (k.) Particulars as to such other matters as may from time to time be prescribed.

(3.) In proof of the death in any place out of New Zealand of any person to whom this section relates, the Registrar-General may accept a certificate under the hand of an officer of the Defence Forces or of any other person authorized in that behalf by the Minister of Defence, or may accept such other proof of death, and of the several particulars required to be registered under this section, as he deems sufficient.

(4.) A certified copy of any entry in the register compiled under this section, made or given and purporting to be signed by the Registrar-General, shall be received in any Court of justice as *prima facie* evidence of the fact of the death to which the same relates.

(5.) The Governor may from time to time, by Order in Council gazetted, make regulations prescribing the matters as to which particulars may be registered under this section, in addition to the matters specified in subsection two hereof, and generally for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this section.

Companies Amendment.

Increasing powers of dairy companies with respect to engaging in cognate industries.

19. Notwithstanding anything in the Companies Act, 1908, or in the memorandum or articles of association of any company having for its object or for one of its objects the manufacture of butter or of cheese, it shall be lawful for such company, without complying with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1908, relating to the alteration of the memorandum or articles of association of companies,—

- (a.) To carry on the business of the manufacture of rennet, casein, sugar of milk, or butter-boxes, or the manufacture of any other article or product connected with or required for the dairy industry; or
- (b.) To purchase shares in, or to otherwise assist, any other company lawfully engaged in the business of the manufacture of any such article or product as aforesaid.

Fencing Act Amendment.

Section 41 of Fencing Act (relating to half cost of fencing) modified.

20. (1.) Notwithstanding anything in section forty-one of the Fencing Act, 1908, while this section remains in force the maximum price payable under that Act in respect of the half cost of erecting a fence shall be such sum as may from time to time be fixed by the Governor by Order in Council, and until such Order is made or while no such

Order is in force shall be as provided by subsection two of the said section forty-one.

(2.) This section shall continue in operation during the present war with Germany and for twelve months thereafter.

Law Practitioners Amendment.

Section 5 of Law Practitioners Act, 1908, modified with respect to solicitors who have enlisted for active service in the present war.

21. For the purposes of section five of the Law Practitioners Act, 1908, where any solicitor of the Supreme Court who has been in active practice as a solicitor or managing clerk to a solicitor has, either before or after the passing of this Act, been accepted for service with the Expeditionary Force in connection with the present war, the period of his continuous practice as a solicitor or managing clerk as aforesaid shall be deemed to include the period elapsing between the date of his acceptance for service with the Expeditionary Force and the date of his discharge from such service, and shall not be deemed to be interrupted by any period (not exceeding six months) elapsing between the date of his discharge and the date of his resuming practice as a solicitor or managing clerk:

Provided that a solicitor of the Court shall not in any case be admitted as a barrister under the said section five as amended by this section if the actual period of his practice as a solicitor or managing clerk is less in the aggregate than four years.

Legislature Act Amendment.

Protection of electoral rights of members of Parliament on active service.

22. (1.) Notwithstanding anything in the Legislature Act, 1908, the name of a member of Parliament shall not be removed from the roll of the district of which he is an elector by reason only of his absence from New Zealand in any case where the absence of such member is or was due to his service in any capacity with any of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces in connection with the present war.

(2.) The honorarium payable to members of Parliament shall be paid without deduction to any member who is absent from New Zealand on service as aforesaid so long as he remains a member of Parliament.

Legitimation Act Amendment.

Procedure under Legitimation Act modified in certain cases.

23. In any case where a man who pursuant to section six of the Legitimation Act, 1908, claims to be the father of an illegitimate child is serving out of New Zealand in any capacity with His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces in connection with the present war, it shall be deemed sufficient compliance with that section if a declaration in the form prescribed is produced to the Registrar or Deputy Registrar, and it shall not be necessary for the father to sign the registration entry in the register-book of births.

Local Authorities Empowering.

Validation of expenses incurred by local authorities in connection with recruiting.

24. Whereas, at the request of the Recruiting Board set up in connection with the present war with Germany, certain local authorities and other public bodies are or have been engaged in assisting the said Board, and it is expedient that the proper expenditure of such public bodies incurred in rendering such assistance should be validated, and

that further expenditure should be authorized: Be it therefore enacted as follows:—

- (a.) Any public body as aforesaid may lawfully incur any reasonable and proper expenditure in rendering assistance as aforesaid, and any such expenditure incurred before the passing of this Act shall be deemed to have been lawfully incurred.
- (b.) Any expenditure incurred as aforesaid (whether before or after the passing of this Act) shall be deemed reasonable and proper if it is certified to by the Recruiting Board or by any person authorized in that behalf by the Board.

Local authorities may pay insurance premiums on policies of limited amount in respect of lives of employees, being members of Expeditionary Force.

25. (1.) In addition to the powers conferred on local authorities by section three of the Local Authorities Empowering Act, 1915, any local authority within the meaning of that Act may, while any employee of the local authority is a member of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, pay out of its ordinary funds on behalf of that member the whole or any portion of the premiums payable under a life-insurance policy effected for an amount not exceeding one hundred pounds in respect of the life of that member.

(2.) This section shall be deemed to have been in force as from the passing of the Local Authorities Empowering Act, 1915.

Validation of contributions by local authorities to Navy League's patriotic funds.

26. Section two of the War Contributions Validation Act, 1914 (No. 2), shall be deemed to extend, and at all times since the passing thereof to have extended, so as to authorize the making of contributions to any fund established before the passing of this Act by any New Zealand branch of the Navy League for the purpose of affording relief to members of His Majesty's Naval Forces engaged in the present war, or any of such members, or of affording relief to the dependants of any such members.

Validation of contributions made by Bank of New Zealand for certain patriotic and other funds.

27. Whereas the Bank of New Zealand has from time to time since the commencement of the present war voluntarily contributed to certain patriotic funds in connection with the present war and to certain other funds associated therewith: And whereas doubts have arisen as to the power of the bank lawfully to make the said contributions, and it is desired to remove such doubts, and to validate such payments (if any) as may have been made without lawful authority: And whereas it is further desired to authorize the making by the bank of such further contributions as it may deem advisable: Be it therefore enacted as follows:—

All payments heretofore made by the Bank of New Zealand since the commencement of the present war for any patriotic fund or other fund associated with the war, whether such contributions have been made in New Zealand or elsewhere, are hereby declared to have been made with lawful authority; and the said bank is hereby authorized to make such further contributions (if any) as it may deem advisable to any of the said funds or to any other fund, established in New Zealand or elsewhere, for any purpose associated with the present war.

Master and Apprentice.

Provision for extension of term of indentures of apprenticeship in certain cases.

28. (1.) If any apprentice during the continuance of the term of his apprenticeship hereafter becomes a member of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, the term of his apprenticeship may, by agreement between the apprentice, his parent or guardian, of the one part, and the master, of the other part, be suspended for the period during which he remains a member of that Force, and for such period thereafter, not exceeding six months, as may be agreed between the parties. On the expiration of the period during which the term of apprenticeship is so suspended the indenture of apprenticeship shall be revived, and shall continue in force until the completion of the apprenticeship, notwithstanding that by the terms of the indenture it may be expressed to expire on an earlier date, and notwithstanding that the apprentice may have attained the age of twenty-one years or any other age at which by any law for the time being in force it is provided that a term of apprenticeship will expire.

(2.) This section may, with the necessary modifications, apply to any indenture of apprenticeship that may have been cancelled or suspended before the passing of this Act by reason of the fact that the apprentice had become or intended to become a member of the Expeditionary Force.

(3.) For the purposes of this section an agreement to suspend or revive an indenture of apprenticeship may be entered into at any time before the expiration of six months after the apprentice to whom it relates has ceased to be a member of the Expeditionary Force.

Pensions Amendment.

No deduction to be made from old-age pension on receipt of pension under War Pensions Act.

29. For the purposes of the Pensions Act, 1913, the term "income" shall not be deemed to include any moneys receivable by way of pension under the War Pensions Act, 1915.

Protection of Mining Privileges.

Protection of mining privileges while holders engaged on military service.

30. No mining privilege under the Mining Act, 1908, shall be liable to forfeiture, or be deemed to be or to have been abandoned by operation of law, at any time after the holder thereof has been accepted for service in connection with the present war, whether as a member of the Expeditionary Force or not, and before the expiration of six months after the termination of such service.

Protection of mineral leases over certain lands in Nelson Land District.

31. In every case where the Minister of Mines is satisfied that genuine attempts are being made to provide capital for the working of the land comprised in any mineral lease of any portion of the land mentioned in section one hundred and three of the Mining Act, 1908, and described in the Third Schedule to that Act, he may grant protection for any period not exceeding twelve months after the conclusion of the present war.

Police Force.

Provision for appointment of temporary members of Police Force.

32. (1.) The Commissioner of Police may from time to time, during the continuance of the present war, or at any time within twelve months thereafter, with the approval of the Minister of Justice, appoint as

temporary members of the Police Force such sergeants of police and constables of different grades as he may deem necessary to assist in the preservation of peace and order, the prevention of crime, and the apprehension of offenders.

(2.) Appointments under this section shall be terminable by the Commissioner by three months' notice in writing, and no such appointment shall continue for more than twelve months after the termination of the present war.

(3.) No person appointed under this section shall by reason of such appointment be deemed to be a member of the Public Service or of the Police Force for the purposes of the Acts relating to the Public Service Superannuation Fund.

(4.) Except as hereinbefore in this section otherwise provided, all persons appointed under this section shall have all the rights, powers, protection, and privileges, and shall be subject to all the duties and liabilities, of constables appointed under the Police Force Act, 1913.

(5.) The Governor may from time to time, by Order in Council, make such regulations as may be advisable fixing the rates of pay payable to persons appointed under this section, and otherwise for determining the conditions of their employment.

Police Offences Amendment.

Governor may prohibit the use of certain words, having reference to the war, for purposes of trade or business.

33. (1.) The Governor may from time to time, by notice in the *Gazette*, prohibit the use in connection with any trade or business of any word having reference in any way to the present war, on the ground that the use of the said word for any such purpose may be offensive to public sentiment.*

(2.) The prohibition of the use of any word under this section shall be deemed to include the prohibition of the use of any abbreviation or variation of such word, and also the use of any other word that may incorporate such word, variation, or abbreviation.

(3.) Every person who acts in contravention of a notice under this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

(4.) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of the proprietor of any trade-mark registered before the publication of a notice under this section and containing any word the use of which for the purposes of any trade or business is prohibited or deemed to be prohibited by such notice to continue to use such trade-mark for a period not exceeding three months after the issue of that notice.

(5.) While any notice under this section remains in force the Registrar of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks shall refuse to accept any application for the registration of a trade-mark, including any word prohibited or deemed to be prohibited by such notice; and on the expiration of three months after the issue of any such notice the Registrar shall, if such notice remains in force, cancel the registration of any trade-mark that includes any such word, or may modify any such trade-mark by the exclusion of any such word.

(6.) Proceedings under this section shall not be instituted except with the previous consent of the Attorney-General.

* Under the authority of this section, the Governor has prohibited the use of the word "Anzac" for purposes of trade or business (*Gazette*, 31st August, 1916, p. 2893).

Soldiers' Wills.

34. (1.) Every will made by a soldier being in actual military service within the meaning of section eleven of the Imperial Act entitled "An Act for the Amendment of the Laws with respect to Wills" (7 William IV, and 1 Victoria, Chapter 26) shall, if sufficient by virtue of that section to dispose of personal estate, be sufficient to dispose of real estate also.

(2.) No will which is or has already been made during the present war with Germany, and which depends for its validity on section eleven of the aforesaid Imperial Act, shall have any force or effect unless the testator dies during that war or within six months after the termination thereof; but save as aforesaid, and save so far as a contrary intention may be expressed in any such will, no such will shall be deemed to be inoperative because the testator was not in actual military service at the time of his death.

(3.) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section or in any other enactment, no will made by a Native (within the meaning of the Native Land Act, 1909) which depends for its validity upon section eleven of the aforesaid Imperial Act shall have any operation with respect to his freehold interests in Native land within the meaning of Part VIII of the Native Land Act, 1909, and the persons entitled to succeed to such interests on the death of the testator shall be determined in the same manner as if no such will had been made; but save as aforesaid the said section eleven shall apply to a Native in the same manner as to a European, anything in the Native Land Act, 1909, to the contrary notwithstanding.

(4.) Every member of an Expeditionary Force under the Expeditionary Forces Act, 1915, shall be deemed to be at all times, whether he is in New Zealand or abroad, a soldier in actual military service within the meaning of section eleven of the aforesaid Imperial Act.

(5.) This section shall be deemed to have been in operation at all times since the commencement of the present war with Germany, and shall extend and apply accordingly to the wills and estates of all soldiers who have died between that date and the passing of this Act.

Teachers' Superannuation Amendment.

Section 14 of Public Service Classification and Superannuation Amendment Act, 1908, amended.

35. (1.) Section fourteen of the Public Service Classification and Superannuation Amendment Act, 1908, as amended by section thirteen of the Public Service Classification and Superannuation Amendment Act, 1909, is hereby further amended by adding to subsection two the following proviso:—

"Provided that no deduction shall be made from any retiring-allowance under this section so as to reduce the amount payable in any month to the contributor, by way of remuneration for services and retiring-allowance, taken together, to less than fifteen pounds."

Section 28 of Public Service Classification and Superannuation Amendment Act, 1908, amended.

(2.) Section twenty-eight of the Public Service Classification and Superannuation Amendment Act, 1908, is hereby amended as follows:—

(a.) By omitting from the proviso to paragraph (b) the words "before the expiry of that period," and by inserting, after the words "on the application of the contributor," the words "made before the expiry of the said period of twelve months."

(b.) By adding the following subsections :—

“(4.) For the purposes of this section, but not otherwise, a contributor shall be deemed to be employed in the Education service during any period of his training at a training college established under the Education Act, 1914.

“(5.) In calculating any period of unemployment under paragraph (b) of subsection three of this section no account shall be taken of any period during which a contributor has been a member of the Expeditionary Force raised in connection with the present war with Germany, or has held a position as a teacher in any school for the time being under the control of the Administrator of Samoa during the period of the military occupation of Samoa by His Majesty.”

War Funds Act Amendment.

Section 5 of War Funds Act, 1915, amended.

36. (1.) Section five of the War Funds Act, 1915 (hereinafter in this section and in the four next succeeding sections referred to as the said Act), is hereby amended as follows :—

(a.) By omitting from subsection one all words after the words “to the credit of,” and substituting the words “an account to be known as ‘The National War Funds Council Account’”; and

(b.) By omitting from subsection two the words “Every such account,” and substituting the words “The National War Funds Council Account.”

(2.) Forthwith on the passing of this Act the separate accounts established pursuant to section five of the said Act shall be closed, and the moneys therein shall be transferred to the National War Funds Council Account.

Council to keep separate accounts of moneys belonging to the several funds administered by it.

37. The Council shall, in such manner and form as may be prescribed by regulations under the said Act, keep an account for each fund administered by it of all moneys paid into or out of the National War Funds Council Account in respect of that fund.

Expenses of audit of war fund to be paid out of Consolidated Fund.

38. Section nineteen of the said Act is hereby amended by inserting, after the word “refuses” in subsection two, the words “or fails”; and by omitting from subsection three the words “the said fund,” and substituting the words “the Consolidated Fund, without further appropriation than this Act.”

Section 22 of War Funds Act, 1915, amended.

39. Section twenty-two of the said Act is hereby amended by adding thereto the following subsection :—

“(4.) Any permit issued under this section may at any time be revoked or suspended either by the Minister of Internal Affairs or by the person who issued such permit.”

Restriction on issue of permits to collect for war funds.

40. (1.) After the passing of this Act it shall not be lawful to issue a permit under section twenty-two of the said Act to collect contributions for any war fund unless the society or trustees having control of that

fund have been incorporated under section twelve of the said Act, or unless the fund has been approved by the Minister of Internal Affairs.*

(2.) Notice of the approval by the Minister of any such fund shall be forthwith published by him in the *Gazette*.

Contracts for Military Supplies.

Provision for cancellation of contracts for military supplies in cases of wilful breach of contract by contractor.

41. (1.) Where any person has, either before or after the passing of this Act, entered into a contract for the supply to the Crown of any goods, wares, or merchandise required in connection with the present war, the Minister of Defence may, by notice in writing under his hand, cancel such contract if—

(a.) Any such goods, wares, or merchandise that may have been delivered under the contract (whether before or after the passing of this Act) are not in accordance with the terms of the contract; and

(b.) The contractor, by reason of his failure to supply such goods, wares, or merchandise in accordance with the terms of the contract, has (whether before or after the passing of this Act) wilfully committed a breach of such contract.

(2.) No person shall be entitled to recover from the Crown any moneys by way of damages or compensation by reason of the cancellation of any contract under this section.

(3.) The cancellation of a contract under this section shall not relieve the contractor from any liability for damages in respect of any breach of that contract prior to its cancellation.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS POSTPONEMENT ACT, 1916.

1916, No. 15.

Title.

An Act to postpone the Date of the next General Election of Members of the House of Representatives.†

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Parliamentary Elections Postponement Act, 1916, and shall be read together with and deemed to form part of the Legislature Act, 1908.

Duration of present Parliament extended for one year.

2. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Legislature Act, 1908, the House of Representatives as existing at the passing of this Act shall, unless the General Assembly is sooner dissolved by the Governor pursuant to section forty-four of the Constitution Act, continue for a period of four years, computed from the nineteenth day of December, nineteen hundred and fourteen, and no longer.

* List of approved societies published in *Gazette* of 31st August, 1916, at pp. 2895, 2896.

† By the Legislative Council Amendment Act (1916, No. 17) the commencement of the Legislative Council Act, 1914 (providing for an elective Council), has been postponed until 1st January, 1920.

Provision directing Representation Commissions in dividing New Zealand into electoral districts to take into account members of Expeditionary Force absent from New Zealand.

3. (1.) In computing the population of New Zealand for the purposes of sections sixteen to twenty-three of the Legislature Act, 1908 (relating to the functions of the Representation Commissions), there shall be added to the population, as ascertained as the result of the periodical census to be taken next after the passing of this Act, a number equal to the number of men ordinarily resident in New Zealand, who, at the date of the taking of such census, may be absent from New Zealand with the Expeditionary Force, and the total shall, for the purposes of the said sections, be deemed to be the population of New Zealand.

(2.) The number to be added to the population pursuant to the last preceding subsection shall be allocated to the several electoral districts in which such men were ordinarily resident immediately prior to their enlistment for service with the Expeditionary Force.

(3.) A certificate under the hand of the Minister of Defence as to the number of men absent from New Zealand with the Expeditionary Force, or as to the number of such men ordinarily resident in any electoral district, shall be accepted by a Representation Commission as final.

APPROPRIATION ACT.

1916, No. 18.

* * * * *

Validation of certain expenditure by Auckland City Council and Auckland Harbour Board.

25. (1.) Expenditure heretofore incurred during the current financial year by the Auckland City Council,—

- (a.) In respect of the entertainment of returned soldiers, to an amount not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds; and
- (b.) In connection with the recent visit of the Japanese Training Squadron, to an amount not exceeding one hundred and forty pounds,—

is hereby validated.

(2.) Expenditure heretofore incurred during the current financial year by the Auckland Harbour Board in connection with the visit of the Japanese Training Squadron to an amount not exceeding one hundred pounds is hereby validated.

Validation of certain expenditure by Waitaki County Council.

26. Expenditure heretofore incurred during the current financial year by the Waitaki County Council, in connection with the entertainment of soldiers prior to their departure from New Zealand with the Expeditionary Force, to an amount not exceeding forty pounds, is hereby validated.

* * * * *

Prices of Wheat and Flour.

Provision for preventing unfair competition by importers of wheat or flour.

32. (1.) If at any time during the continuance of the present war with Germany, or within six months thereafter, the Governor is satisfied, on the report of the Board of Trade, that competition on unfair lines

is being carried on in New Zealand by importers of wheat or flour, the Governor may, by Order in Council gazetted, increase the rates of duty payable on the importation into New Zealand of wheat or of flour, as the case may be, but so that the rates of duty (exclusive of primage duty) shall not at any time exceed the rates at present payable in the Commonwealth of Australia on the importation of wheat or of flour into Australia.

(2.) Every such Order in Council and the rates of duty imposed thereby shall be deemed to form part of the tariff, within the meaning of the Customs Duties Act, 1908.

(3.) Every Order in Council under this section shall forthwith be in like manner revoked so soon as the Governor is satisfied that the prices at which wheat and flour are commonly sold for home consumption in New Zealand are, in the opinion of the Board of Trade, sufficient to provide an adequate remuneration to persons engaged in the production of wheat or flour in New Zealand.

(4.) This section shall remain in force until the expiration of six months after the termination of the present war with Germany and no longer, and on the expiration of the said period every Order in Council then in force under this section shall be deemed to be revoked.

* * * * *

PART II.—PROCLAMATIONS, ORDERS IN COUNCIL,
WARRANTS, AND NOTICES ISSUED IN NEW
ZEALAND UNDER AUTHORITY OF ACTS IN
PART I.

(ARRANGED IN ORDER CORRESPONDING TO ORDER OF ACTS IN PART I.)

UNDER THE BANKING AMENDMENT ACT, 1914.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 27th June, 1916, p. 2129.]

DECLARING NOTES OF CERTAIN BANKS TO BE A LEGAL
TENDER.

LIVERPOOL, GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by section two of the Banking Amendment Act, 1914, it is enacted that the Governor in Council may from time to time by Proclamation declare that the notes payable on demand by any bank and then issued or thereafter to be issued or reissued within New Zealand under any lawful authority in that behalf shall during the period limited by the Proclamation be everywhere within New Zealand a good and legal tender of money to the amount therein expressed to be payable: And whereas by Proclamations dated the fifth day of August, the fourth day of September, the fifth day of October, the seventeenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, the fifteenth day of March, the twelfth day of July, the twenty-sixth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and the seventeenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* upon the same dates respectively, it was declared that the notes payable on demand by any of the banks named or described in the Schedule hereto and then issued or thereafter to be issued or reissued within New Zealand under any lawful authority in that behalf should, on and after the sixth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, until and including the thirtieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, be everywhere within New Zealand a good and legal tender of money to the amount therein expressed to be payable: And whereas occasion for the further exercise of such power in respect of the aforesaid banks has now arisen: And whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied in pursuance of the requirements of the said Act that in respect of each of the said banks which has its head office in New Zealand the assets of that bank exceed its liabilities as between the bank and its creditors by at least the amount of its paid-up capital, and that in respect of each of the said banks which has its head office out of New Zealand the assets of that bank within New Zealand exceed its liabilities therein as between the bank and its creditors:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in exercise and pursuance of the powers and authorities conferred upon him by section two of the Banking Amendment Act, 1914, and of all other powers and authorities enabling him in that behalf, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby declare that the notes payable on demand by any of the banks named or described in the Schedule hereto

and now issued or hereafter to be issued or reissued within New Zealand under any lawful authority in that behalf shall on and after the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, until and including the thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, be everywhere within New Zealand a good and legal tender of money to the amount therein expressed to be payable.

THE SCHEDULE.

The Bank of New Zealand.
 The National Bank of New Zealand (Limited).
 The Union Bank of Australia (Limited).
 The Bank of Australasia.
 The Bank of New South Wales.
 The Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited).

Given under the hand of His Excellency the Right Honourable Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Member of the Royal Victorian Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's Dominion of New Zealand and its Dependencies; and issued under the Seal of the said Dominion, at the Government House at Wellington, this twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

J. G. WARD,
 Minister of Finance.

Issued in Executive Council.

J. F. ANDREWS,
 Clerk of the Executive Council.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

UNDER THE REGULATION OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
 ACTS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 10th April, 1916, pp. 1023-26.]

PROHIBITING THE EXPORT OF CERTAIN GOODS.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this tenth day of April, 1916.
 Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

WHEREAS by section forty-seven of the Customs Act, 1913, as extended by section twenty-four of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, it is enacted that the Governor may from time to time, by Order in Council gazetted, prohibit the exportation of any goods the prohibition of the exportation of which is in his opinion necessary in the public interest:

And whereas, in pursuance and exercise of the authority so conferred upon him, the Governor has, by several Orders in Council hereinafter more particularly referred to, prohibited the exportation of certain classes of goods:

And whereas, in the opinion of the Governor, it is necessary in the public interest, having regard to the war in which His Majesty is now engaged, to revoke the said Orders in Council, and in lieu of the prohibitions therein contained to prohibit the exportation to the places hereinafter specified of the goods set forth in the Schedules hereto :

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities conferred upon him by section forty-seven of the Customs Act, 1913, and section twenty-four of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, and of all other powers and authorities enabling him in that behalf, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby revoke the Orders in Council referred to in the First Schedule hereto, and in lieu thereof doth, with the like advice and consent, prohibit, to the extent set forth in the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Schedules hereto respectively, the exportation of the goods specified in those Schedules; and doth, with the like advice and consent, prohibit the exportation to the destinations specified in the Sixth Schedule hereto of any goods whatever save with the consent of the Minister of Customs.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL REVOKED.

1. ORDER in Council dated 1st April, 1915, and published in the *Gazette* on 6th April, 1915, at page 1059.
2. Order in Council dated 29th July, 1915, and published in the *Gazette* of the same day at page 2677.
3. Order in Council dated 2nd August, 1915, and published in the *Gazette* of the same day at page 2679.
4. Order in Council dated 23rd August, 1915, and published in the *Gazette* of the 24th day of the same month at page 2977.
5. Order in Council dated 22nd November, 1915, and published in the *Gazette* of the same day at page 3889.
6. Order in Council dated 22nd November, 1915, prohibiting exportation of unset diamonds, and published in the *Gazette* of the same day at page 3890.
7. Order in Council dated 6th December, 1915, and published in the *Gazette* of the 7th December, 1915, at page 3985.
8. Order in Council dated 13th December, 1915, and published in the *Gazette* of the same day at page 4032.
9. Order in Council dated 31st January, 1916, and published in the *Gazette* of 1st February, 1916, at page 385.
10. Order in Council dated 2nd February, 1916, and published in the *Gazette* of 3rd February, 1916, at page 424.
11. Order in Council dated 15th February, 1916, and published in the *Gazette* of 16th February, 1916, at page 495.
12. Order in Council dated 1st March, 1916, and published in the *Gazette* of the same day at page 625.
13. Order in Council dated 7th March, 1916, and published in the *Gazette* of the same day at page 691.
14. Order in Council dated 13th March, 1916, and published in the *Gazette* of the same day at page 771.
15. Order in Council dated 29th March, 1916, and published in the *Gazette* of the same day at page 893.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

GOODS THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED TO ANY DESTINATION, EXCEPT WITH THE CONSENT OF THE MINISTER OF CUSTOMS.

- Coal.
- Sheep.
- Cattle.
- Scheelite.
- Hides of 45 pounds weight or more.
- *Leather of all kinds, dressed or undressed.
- *Leather belting.
- Unset diamonds.

* The following notice with reference to the exportation of leather and of leather belting was published in the *New Zealand Gazette* of 24th February, 1916, at p. 583 :—

EXPORTATION OF LEATHER.

Customs Department,
Wellington, 18th February, 1916.

WITH reference to the prohibition of the exportation of leather and leather belting, it is hereby notified that the Minister of Customs has authorized Collectors of Customs to permit exportation to the United Kingdom and British possessions if the leather or leather belting is not suitable for military purposes or domestic consumption in New Zealand and a certificate to that effect in the form in the Schedule hereto is furnished by an Inspector of Factories, Labour Department, at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, or Dunedin.

When the goods are ready for shipment application to export must be made to the Inspector of Factories in the form in the Schedule hereto.

If the Inspector so requires, a statutory declaration must be furnished that the leather is unsuitable for military purposes or for domestic consumption in New Zealand.

In the case of exportation from ports other than Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, or Dunedin, application should be made to the Collector of Customs, who will, if satisfied, give the required certificate.

Application to export leather or leather belting to any other destination than the United Kingdom or a British possession must be made to the Comptroller of Customs, Wellington.

W. B. MONTGOMERY,
Comptroller of Customs.

SCHEDULE.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

I [We] hereby make application to export from New Zealand per s.s. " " the undermentioned leather, which is not suitable for military purposes or for domestic consumption in the Dominion :—

Marks and Numbers of Packages.	Number and full Description of Packages and Goods.	Quantity.	Value.	Destination.

, New Zealand, , 191 Exporters.

CERTIFICATE.

I do hereby certify that I have examined the above-mentioned leather (or leather belting), and that it is not suitable for military purposes or for domestic consumption in New Zealand.

, New Zealand, , 191 Inspector of Factories.

(To be forwarded to the Collector of Customs when completed.)

THIRD SCHEDULE.*

GOODS THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED TO ANY OTHER DESTINATION THAN THE UNITED KINGDOM, EXCEPT WITH THE CONSENT OF THE MINISTER OF CUSTOMS.

Frozen mutton and lamb.
 Chilled and frozen beef and veal.
 Rabbits.
 Tinned meats.
 Tallow.
 Wool.
 Woolled sheep-skins.
 Copra.
 Oleaginous seeds, nuts, and kernels.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

GOODS THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED TO ANY DESTINATION OTHER THAN THE UNITED KINGDOM OR THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, EXCEPT WITH THE CONSENT OF THE MINISTER OF CUSTOMS.

Hides less than 45 pounds in weight.
 Calf-skins.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.*

GOODS THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED TO ANY OTHER DESTINATION THAN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND PROTECTORATES, EXCEPT WITH THE CONSENT OF THE MINISTER OF CUSTOMS.

Sheep-skins (without wool), pig-skins, pelts.
 Barley, linseed, beans, peas.
 Flour.
 Oatmeal.
 Wheat.
 Oats.
 Forage—that is to say, oaten-sheaf hay, oaten-sheaf chaff, and bran.
 Extracts of meat.
 Whale-oil.
 Petroleum.
 Rubber and goods made of rubber.
 Copper, copper-ore, alloys of copper.
 Graphite.
 Woollen cloth suitable for uniform clothing.
 Woollen yarns.
 Woollen jerseys, jackets, gloves, socks, and men's woollen underwear of all kinds.
 Blankets and horse-rugs.
 Vessels, boats, and craft.
 Bladders, casings, and sausage-skins.
 Kauri-gum and other resinous products.
 Sulphur.

* The Third and Fifth Schedules to this Order in Council were altered by an Order in Council dated 24th July, 1916. The latter Order in Council was revoked on 18th September, 1916, and the Schedules aforesaid restored to their original condition.

Flax (*Phormium tenax*).

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man.

Animal and vegetable oils and fats suitable for use in the manufacture of margarine.

Cakes and meals made from oleaginous seeds, nuts, and kernels.

Seeds, clover, and grass.

Bags and sacks of all kinds.

Asbestos.

Pepper.

Capsicums.

All goods (not otherwise specifically referred to in any of the foregoing Schedules to this Order in Council) which are for the time being contraband of war (whether absolute or conditional) under any Proclamation or Order in Council issued by His Majesty.

SIXTH SCHEDULE.

DESTINATIONS TO WHICH THE EXPORTATION OF ALL GOODS IS PROHIBITED EXCEPT WITH THE CONSENT OF THE MINISTER OF CUSTOMS.

All destinations except the following :—

The United Kingdom.

British possessions and protectorates.

France.

Japan.

United States of America.

Argentine.

Brazil.

Uruguay.

The Islands of the Pacific Ocean contained in the area bounded by a line commencing at the point of intersection of the fifteenth degree of north latitude and the one-hundred-and-thirty-fifth degree of west longitude, and proceeding due south to the point of intersection of the thirtieth degree of south latitude and the one-hundred-and-thirty-fifth degree of west longitude, and thence due west to the point of intersection of the thirtieth degree of south latitude and the one-hundred-and-thirty-fifth degree of east longitude, thence due north to the point of intersection of the fifteenth degree of north latitude and the one-hundred-and-thirty-fifth degree of east longitude, thence due east to the starting-point at the intersection of the fifteenth degree of north latitude and the one-hundred-and-thirty-fifth degree of west longitude.

J. F. ANDREWS,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

NOTE.—The goods which are at present contraband of war are those specified in the following Proclamations of His Majesty :—

Proclamation dated 14th October, 1915, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* of the 20th October, 1915, at page 3544.

Proclamation dated 27th January, 1916, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* of 3rd February, 1916, at page 423.

Proclamation dated 12th April, 1916, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* of 18th April, 1916, at page 1101.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 11th May, 1916, p. 1723.]

PROHIBITING THE EXPORTATION OF BUTTER.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government Buildings at Wellington, this eleventh day of May, 1916. Present: The Right Honourable W. F. Massey, P.C., presiding in Council.

WHEREAS by section forty-seven of the Customs Act, 1913, as extended by section twenty-four of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, it is enacted that the Governor may from time to time by Order in Council prohibit the exportation of any goods the prohibition of the exportation of which is in his opinion necessary in the public interest:

And whereas, in the opinion of the Governor, it is necessary in the public interest that the exportation of butter should be prohibited to the extent and in the manner hereinafter appearing:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities conferred upon him by section forty-seven of the Customs Act, 1913, and section twenty-four of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, and of all other powers and authorities enabling him in that behalf, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby prohibit the exportation of butter from the said Dominion save with the consent of the Minister of Customs.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 18th September, 1916, p. 3035.]

ALLOWING THE EXPORTATION OF SHEEP-SKINS (WITHOUT WOOL), PIG-SKINS, AND PELTS TO ANY PART OF HIS MAJESTY'S DOMINIONS.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this eighteenth day of September, 1916.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by section forty-seven of the Customs Act, 1913, as extended by section twenty-four of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, it is enacted that the Governor may from time to time by Order in Council prohibit the exportation of any goods the prohibition of the exportation of which is in his opinion necessary in the public interest:

And whereas by Order in Council made and gazetted on the tenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, the exportation of various goods was prohibited:

And whereas by Order in Council made and gazetted on the twenty-fourth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, the aforesaid Order in Council of the tenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, was amended:

And whereas it is now deemed expedient to revoke the said Order in Council of the twenty-fourth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and to amend the said Order in Council of the tenth day of

April, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, in the manner hereinafter appearing :

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities conferred upon him by section forty-seven of the Customs Act, 1913, and section twenty-four of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, and of all other powers and authorities enabling him in that behalf, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby revoke the aforesaid Order in Council of the twenty-fourth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and doth hereby amend the aforesaid Order in Council of the tenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, in manner following :—

1. The Third Schedule thereto, containing a list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to any other destination than the United Kingdom except with the consent of the Minister of Customs, is amended by omitting the words " Sheep-skins (with or without wool), pig-skins, and pelts, including grains and linings," added by the aforesaid Order in Council of the twenty-fourth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and by again inserting the words " Woolled sheep-skins."

2. The Fifth Schedule thereto, containing a list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to any other destination than the United Kingdom and British possessions and protectorates except with the consent of the Minister of Customs, is amended by again inserting the words " Sheep-skins (without wool), pig-skins, pelts."

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 17th August, 1916, p. 2692.]

PROHIBITING THE EXPORTATION OF SCRAP-IRON.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.
ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this ninth day of August, 1916.

Present : His Excellency the Governor in Council.

WHEREAS by section forty-seven of the Customs Act, 1913, as extended by section twenty-four of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, it is enacted that the Governor may from time to time by Order in Council prohibit the exportation of any goods the prohibition of the exportation of which is in his opinion necessary in the public interest :

And whereas, in the opinion of the Governor, it is necessary in the public interest that the exportation of scrap-iron should be prohibited to the extent and in the manner hereinafter appearing :

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities conferred upon him by section forty-seven of the Customs Act, 1913, and section twenty-four of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, and of all other powers and authorities enabling him in that behalf, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby prohibit the exportation of scrap-iron from the said Dominion, save with the consent of the Minister of Customs.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 2nd September, 1916, p. 2396.]

PROHIBITING THE EXPORTATION OF PLATINUM.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this second day of September, 1916. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

WHEREAS by section forty-seven of the Customs Act, 1913, as extended by section twenty-four of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, it is enacted that the Governor may from time to time by Order in Council prohibit the exportation of any goods the prohibition of the exportation of which is in his opinion necessary in the public interest.

And whereas, in the opinion of the Governor, it is necessary in the public interest that the exportation of platinum ore and platinum or platinum scrap in admixture with gold or otherwise should be prohibited to the extent and in the manner hereinafter appearing:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities conferred upon him by section forty-seven of the Customs Act, 1913, and section twenty-four of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, and of all other powers and authorities enabling him in that behalf, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby prohibit the exportation from the said Dominion to any destination except the United Kingdom, save with the consent of the Minister of Customs, of platinum ore and platinum or platinum scrap in admixture with gold or otherwise.

J. F. ANDREWS,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 2nd September, 1916, p. 2396.]

PROHIBITING THE EXPORTATION OF WATTLE-BARK.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this second day of September, 1916. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

WHEREAS by section forty-seven of the Customs Act, 1913, as extended by section twenty-four of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, it is enacted that the Governor may from time to time by Order in Council prohibit the exportation of any goods the prohibition of the exportation of which is in his opinion necessary in the public interest:

And whereas, in the opinion of the Governor, it is necessary in the public interest that the exportation of wattle-bark should be prohibited to the extent and in the manner hereinafter appearing:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities conferred upon him by section forty-seven of the Customs Act, 1913, and section twenty-four of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, and of all other powers and authorities enabling him in that behalf, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby prohibit the exportation of wattle-bark from the said Dominion, save with the consent of the Minister of Customs.

J. F. ANDREWS,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 22nd November, 1915, p. 3890.]

PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF UNSET DIAMONDS.*

LIVERPOOL, GOVERNOR.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this twenty-second day of November, 1915. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

WHEREAS by section forty-six of the Customs Act, 1913, as extended by section two of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Amendment Act, 1915, it is enacted that the Governor may by Order in Council prohibit the importation of any goods the prohibition of the importation of which is in his opinion necessary in the public interest:

And whereas in the opinion of the Governor it is necessary in the public interest that the importation of unset diamonds should be prohibited to the extent and in the manner hereinafter appearing:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities conferred upon him by section forty-six of the Customs Act, 1913, and section two of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Amendment Act, 1915, and of all other powers and authorities enabling him in that behalf, doth hereby prohibit the importation of unset diamonds into the Dominion of New Zealand save with the consent of the Minister of Customs.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 9th December, 1915, p. 4009.]

EXPORTATION AND IMPORTATION OF UNSET DIAMONDS.

Customs Department,
Wellington, 8th December, 1915.

It is notified for general information that the Minister of Customs has granted general permission to export or import unset diamonds from or into New Zealand (. . .)† subject to the following conditions:—

1. Unset diamonds shall not be imported or exported otherwise than through the registered post.

2. Unset diamonds shall not, unless with the special consent of the Minister, be imported from or exported to any other countries than the United Kingdom or the Commonwealth of Australia.

3. No unset diamonds shall be exported from New Zealand unless application in writing is made to the Collector at least three days prior to the intended date of delivery of the parcel containing such diamonds at the post-office.

W. B. MONTGOMERY,
Comptroller of Customs.

* See *Gazette*, 9th December, 1915, p. 4009, as to general permission to export or import unset diamonds, subject to certain specified conditions. See also *Gazette*, 10th August, 1916, p. 2633 (*infra*, p. 158).

† Parenthesis is omitted as now misleading. The importation of unset diamonds is prohibited by Order in Council dated 22nd November, 1915 (*supra*), and their exportation is prohibited by Order in Council dated 10th April, 1916 (*infra*, p. 151).

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 10th August, 1916, p. 2633.]

IMPORTATION OF UNSET DIAMONDS.

Customs Department,
Wellington, 3rd August, 1916.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Minister of Customs has granted general permission to import into New Zealand unset diamonds sent direct from France per registered post.

See also notification published in *New Zealand Gazette* of the 9th December, 1915.

ARTHUR M. MYERS,
Minister of Customs.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 20th September, 1915, p. 3265.]

PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this twentieth day of September, 1915. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

WHEREAS by section forty-six of the Customs Act, 1913, as extended by section two of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Amendment Act, 1915, it is enacted that the Governor may from time to time by Order in Council prohibit the importation into New Zealand of any goods the prohibition of the importation of which is in his opinion necessary in the public interest:

And whereas, in the opinion of the Governor, it is necessary that the importation of the newspapers and printed matter hereinafter referred to should be absolutely prohibited:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities conferred upon him by section forty-six of the Customs Act, 1913, and section two of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Amendment Act, 1915, and of all other powers and authorities enabling him in that behalf, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby prohibit the importation into New Zealand of the newspapers called *Direct Action* and *Solidarity*, and all other printed matter published or printed or purporting to be published or printed by or on behalf of the society known as "The Industrial Workers of the World."

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 23rd February, 1916, p. 543.]

PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN EXPLOSIVES.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government Buildings at Wellington, this twenty-second day of February, 1916. Present: The Right Honourable W. F. Massey, P.C., presiding in Council.

WHEREAS by section forty-six of the Customs Act, 1913, as extended by section two of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Amendment Act, 1915, it is enacted that the Governor may by Order in Council prohibit the importation into New Zealand of any goods the prohibition of the importation of which is in his opinion necessary in the public interest:

And whereas, in the opinion of the Governor, it is necessary that the importation of the explosives hereinafter described should be prohibited:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance of the powers and authorities conferred upon him by section forty-six of the Customs Act, 1913, and section two of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Amendment Act, 1915, and of all other powers and authorities enabling him in that behalf, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby prohibit the importation into New Zealand, save with the consent of the Minister of Customs, granted on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, of all explosives containing more than fifty per centum of nitro-glycerine.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 24th August, 1916, p. 2825.]

PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN GOODS FROM AUSTRALIA.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government Buildings at Wellington, this sixteenth day of August, 1916. Present: The Honourable W. H. Herries, presiding in Council.

His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance of the powers and authorities conferred upon him by section forty-six of the Customs Act, 1913, and section two of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Amendment Act, 1915, and of all other powers and authorities enabling him in that behalf, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, and being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest that the importation of the goods mentioned in the Schedule hereto should be prohibited to the extent hereinafter specified, doth hereby prohibit the importation from the Commonwealth of Australia of the goods mentioned in the Schedule hereto, save with the consent of the Minister of Customs.

SCHEDULE.

Klepaló (cream of tartar substitute).

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

SUSPENSION OF STATUTORY AND OTHER PROVISIONS REGULATING CONDITIONS OF LABOUR.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 20th August, 1914, p. 3214.]

SUSPENDING CERTAIN STATUTORY AND OTHER PROVISIONS PROHIBITING THE EMPLOYMENT OF WORKERS FOR EX- TENDED HOURS.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this twentieth day of August, 1914. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

WHEREAS by section twenty-five of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, it is provided that at any time while His Majesty is at war with any foreign Prince or State the Governor may from time to time by Order in Council, if satisfied that such a course is necessary in the public interest, modify or suspend wholly or partially, and subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, all or any of the provisions of any industrial award or industrial agreement under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1908, and its amendments, and all or any of the provisions of the Shops and Offices Act, 1908, and the Factories Act, 1908, and their amendments:

And whereas the Governor is satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest to suspend certain of the above-recited provisions, subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities conferred upon him by section twenty-five of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, and of all other powers and authorities enabling him in that behalf, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby suspend those provisions of the Shops and Offices Act, 1908, and the Factories Act, 1908, and their amendments, and of any award or industrial agreement under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1908, and its amendments, which prohibit the employment of workers, shop-assistants, or office assistants on holidays or half-holidays, or after or beyond the hours of employment specified therein (whether ordinary time or overtime) or after the closing-hours for offices; provided that such suspension shall be subject to the following conditions:—

(1.) In the case of all females employed in factories, shops, and offices, and in all cases where the consent of an Inspector of Factories is ordinarily required under any of those provisions to enable extended hours to be worked, the suspension shall have effect only if the consent of an Inspector of Factories has been obtained for the working of any additional extended hours under the authority of this Order in Council, and such consent shall not be granted unless the Inspector is satisfied that the extension of hours is rendered necessary by a demand for goods or supplies which are urgently required in consequence of the war; and also, in giving or withholding his consent, the Inspector shall have regard to the health of the workers concerned.

(2.) All extended hours, including those worked on holidays and half-holidays, worked under the authority of this Order in Council, shall be paid for at the rate for extended hours specified in the Act, or award, or industrial agreement applicable thereto, not being less than at the rate of time and a quarter, or, if a rate for extended hours is not specified therein, then at the rate of time and a quarter, otherwise the aforesaid suspension shall not have effect.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 10th September, 1914, p 3495.]

SUSPENDING CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE NEW ZEALAND
TYPOGRAPHERS' AWARD.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this seventh day of September, 1914. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

WHEREAS by section twenty-five of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, it is provided that at any time while His Majesty is at war with any foreign Prince or State the Governor may from time to time by Order in Council, if satisfied that such a course is necessary in the public interest, modify or suspend wholly or partially, and subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, all or any of the provisions of any industrial award or industrial agreement under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1908, and its amendments: And whereas the Governor is satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest to suspend certain of the provisions of the industrial award hereinafter referred to, subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities conferred upon him by section twenty-five of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, and of all other powers and authorities enabling him in that behalf, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby suspend those provisions of the New Zealand Typographers' Award (Book of Awards, Vol. xiii, page 721), made by the Court of Arbitration on the thirty-first day of October, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, providing for or relative to weekly employment and providing for the payment of a full weekly wage to journeymen probationers and apprentices; provided that such suspension shall be subject to the following conditions:—

(1.) Payment shall be made for time actually worked according to the rates set out in the said award, but computed at per hour.

(2.) An apprentice shall make up time lost by him owing to the operation of this Order in Council before entering into his next year of apprenticeship, and the total period of his apprenticeship shall be extended for a period equal to such lost time.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 22nd October, 1914, p. 3831.]

SUSPENDING CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE AUCKLAND GROCERS' ASSISTANTS AND DRIVERS AWARD.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this nineteenth day of October, 1914. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

WHEREAS by section twenty-five of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, it is provided that at any time while His Majesty is at war with any foreign Prince or State the Governor may from time to time by Order in Council, if satisfied that such a course is necessary in the public interest, modify or suspend wholly or partially, and subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, all or any of the provisions of any industrial award or industrial agreement under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1908, and its amendments: And whereas the Governor is satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest to suspend certain of the provisions of the industrial award hereinafter referred to, subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities conferred upon him by section twenty-five of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, and of all other powers and authorities enabling him in that behalf, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby suspend those provisions of the Auckland Grocers' Assistants and Drivers Award (Book of Awards, Vol. xiii, page 673) made by the Court of Arbitration on the twelfth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, providing for or relative to weekly employment, and providing for the payment of a full weekly wage to grocers' assistants and drivers; provided that such suspension shall be subject to the following conditions:—

(1.) Payment shall be made for time actually worked according to the rates set out in the said award, but computed at per hour; provided further, however, that not less than thirty hours shall be paid for in any week.

(2.) That those married men or single men with dependants who are members of the Auckland Grocers' Industrial Union of Workers shall have preference of employment so far as is practicable in the discretion of the employer.

(3.) That no overtime shall be worked by any assistant or driver (unless under unforeseen or unavoidable circumstances) when such assistant or driver has been employed for less than a full week immediately preceding such overtime.

(4.) That no deduction shall be made for the holidays therein provided for.

J. F. ANDREWS.

Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 29th October, 1914, p. 3878.]

SUSPENDING CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE WELLINGTON DISTRICT BOOKBINDERS, PAPER-RULERS, AND CUTTERS AWARD.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this nineteenth day of October, 1914. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

WHEREAS by section twenty-five of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, it is provided that at any time while His Majesty is at war with any foreign Prince or State the Governor may from time to time by Order in Council, if satisfied that such a course is necessary in the public interest, modify or suspend wholly or partially, and subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, all or any of the provisions of any industrial award or industrial agreement under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1908, and its amendments: And whereas the Governor is satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest to suspend certain of the provisions of the industrial award hereinafter referred to, subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities conferred upon him by section twenty-five of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, and of all other powers and authorities enabling him in that behalf, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby suspend those provisions of the Wellington District Bookbinders, Paper-rulers, and Cutters Award (Book of Awards, Vol. xiv, page 464), made by the Court of Arbitration on the twentieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, providing for or relative to weekly employment and providing for the payment of a full weekly wage to journeymen and apprentices; provided that such suspension shall be subject to the following conditions:—

(1.) Payment shall be made for time actually worked according to the rates set out in the said award, but computed at per hour.

(2.) An apprentice shall make up time lost by him owing to the operation of this Order in Council before entering into his next year of apprenticeship, and the total period of his apprenticeship shall be extended for a period equal to such lost time.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 10th February, 1916, p. 449.]

SUSPENDING THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT, 1908, AND ITS AMENDMENTS, AND ALL AWARDS AND INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS, PREVENTING OR RESTRICTING THE EMPLOYMENT OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this thirty-first day of January, 1916. Present: The Right Honourable W. F. Massey, P.C., presiding in Council.

WHEREAS by section twenty-five of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, it is provided that at any time while His Majesty is at war with any foreign Prince or State the Governor may from time to time, by Order in Council, if satisfied that such a course is necessary in the public interest, modify or suspend wholly or partially, and subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, all or any of the provisions of any industrial award or industrial agreement under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1908, and its amendments, and all or any of the provisions of the Shops and Offices Act, 1908, and the Factories Act, 1908, and their amendments, and all or any of the provisions of any other Act so far as such provisions take away or restrict the liberty of private contract in matters of trade, commerce, business, or employment: And whereas the Governor is satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest to suspend certain of the above-recited provisions for the purposes hereinafter set forth:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities conferred upon him by section twenty-five of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, and of all other powers and authorities enabling him in that behalf, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby suspend those provisions of any award or industrial agreement which prescribe the conditions of employment of under-rate workers and apprentices, and those provisions of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act and its amendments relating thereto, in so far as they prevent or restrict the employment of any "discharged soldier" who is authorized in the manner following to be employed in the industry to which such award or industrial agreement relates, viz. :—

1. An application by a discharged soldier to be so employed may be made by him to any Inspector of Factories who is authorized in writing by the Chief Inspector of Factories to hear the same.

2. The Inspector, after making inquiry as to the fitness and ability of the applicant for such employment, and after giving the union which is bound by the award or industrial agreement a reasonable opportunity of expressing its views upon the application, may, in writing, issue to him a "Discharged Soldier's Permit" to be employed in the industry for such term, at such rate of wages, and upon such other conditions as he thinks fit.

For the purposes of this Order in Council "discharged soldier" means a discharged soldier as defined in section two of the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act, 1915, who is incapable of efficiently working

at his previous occupation by reason of disablement contracted during his period of military service.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

UNDER MORTGAGES EXTENSION ACTS.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 4th February, 1915, p. 471.]

PROVISIONS OF MORTGAGES EXTENSION ACT, 1914, NOT TO
APPLY IN CERTAIN CASES.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government Buildings at Wellington, this first day of February, 1915. Present: The Right Honourable W. F. Massey, P.C., presiding in Council.

WHEREAS by section two of the Mortgages Extension Amendment Act, 1914 (No. 2), it is provided that the Governor may, from time to time by Order in Council gazetted, suspend the operation of the Mortgages Extension Act, 1914, for such period as he thinks fit, or may modify any of the provisions of that Act as he thinks fit, and may revoke any such Order in Council:

And whereas it is deemed expedient that the provisions of the Mortgages Extension Act, 1914, should not apply to certain agreements for the sale and purchase of leasehold interests in land:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, and in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities conferred upon him by section two of the Mortgages Extension Amendment Act, 1914 (No. 2), doth hereby declare that from and after the date hereof the provisions of the Mortgages Extension Act, 1914, shall not apply to agreements for the sale and purchase of leasehold interests in land only, whether such agreements were entered into before or after the commencement of that Act; provided that this exemption shall not extend so as to exclude from the provisions of that Act agreements for the sale and purchase of land partly freehold and partly leasehold.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 11th November, 1915, p. 3771.]

PROVISIONS OF MORTGAGES EXTENSION ACT, 1914, NOT TO
APPLY IN CERTAIN CASES.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this eighth day of November, 1915. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

WHEREAS by section two of the Mortgages Extension Amendment Act, 1914 (No. 2), it is provided that the Governor may, from time to time

by Order in Council gazetted, suspend the operation of the Mortgages Extension Act, 1914, for such period as he thinks fit, or may modify any of the provisions of that Act as he thinks fit, and may revoke any such Order in Council :

And whereas it is deemed expedient that the provisions of the Mortgages Extension Act, 1914, should not apply to "agreements to purchase" entered into under the provisions of the Workers' Dwellings Act, 1910, and amendments thereof :

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, and in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities conferred upon him by section two of the Mortgages Extension Amendment Act, 1914 (No. 2), doth hereby declare that from and after the date hereof the provisions of the Mortgages Extension Act, 1914, shall not apply to "agreements to purchase" entered into under the provisions of the Workers' Dwellings Act, 1910, and the amendments thereof.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

UNDER WAR REGULATIONS ACTS.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 10th November, 1914, p. 4021.]

REGULATIONS UNDER THE WAR REGULATIONS ACT, 1914.

LIVERPOOL. Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this tenth day of November, 1914. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

WHEREAS by the War Regulations Act, 1914, the Governor in Council may for the purpose of better securing the public safety, the defence of New Zealand, and the effective conduct of the military or naval operations of His Majesty during the present war, make regulations as to the powers and duties of the members of the Defence Forces, or of the Police Force, or of other persons acting on His Majesty's behalf: And whereas by the said Act the Governor in Council may also make regulations prohibiting any acts which in his opinion are injurious to the public safety, the defence of New Zealand, or the effective conduct of the military or naval operations of His Majesty during the present war :

Now, therefore, I, Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby, in pursuance of the War Regulations Act, 1914, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in that behalf, make the following regulations: and do, with the like advice and consent, declare that the said regulations shall come into force on the publication thereof in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

REGULATIONS.

1. In these regulations, unless a different intention appears,—

“ Alien enemy ” [*Definition repealed and new definition substituted by War Regulations of 19th July, 1915. Infra, p. 182*]:

“ Defended harbour ” means any port or harbour defended by any fort or battery :

*“ Military authority ” means any military officer appointed by the Minister of Defence, by warrant signed by him and gazetted, as a military authority for the purpose of these regulations, whether generally or in respect of any particular place or part of New Zealand :

“ Military officer ” means a commissioned officer of the Defence Forces under the Defence Act, 1909 ; and includes any person who in fact holds office, whether permanently or temporarily, as such a commissioned officer, notwithstanding any irregularity or invalidity in his appointment or in the tenure of his office :

“ Night ” means any time after sunset and before sunrise :

“ Officer ” means a military officer or a constable :

“ Prisoner of war ” means any person detained under the authority of these regulations, and any alien enemy detained whether under these regulations or otherwise.

2. An officer or any person authorized for that purpose by a military authority may arrest without warrant any person who is reasonably suspected of having committed or of being about to commit any breach of these regulations, or of having acted or being about to act in a manner injurious to the public safety or the interests of His Majesty in respect of the present war.

3. Any person so arrested (other than an alien enemy) shall be forthwith brought before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace to be dealt with in due course of law in respect of any offence of which he may be accused.

4. Any alien enemy so arrested may be brought before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace to be dealt with in due course of law as aforesaid, or may be detained in such place and manner as a military authority directs and during his pleasure, unless discharged by the Minister of Defence.

5. By the orders or with the authority of a military authority any alien enemy may be arrested by an officer or any other person and detained in such place and manner as the military authority thinks fit and during his pleasure, unless discharged by the Minister of Defence.

6. If a military authority has reason to suspect that any house, building, land, ship, or other premises are being used for any purpose or in any manner injurious to the public safety or the interests of His Majesty in respect of the present war, or contrary to these regulations, or that there is in any house, building, land, ship, or other premises any document, instrument, or other thing whatsoever which may be evidence of any such purpose, or which has been or is about to be used for any such purpose, the military authority, or any officer or other person authorized by him, may enter, if need be by force, the house, building, land, ship, or premises at any time of the day or night, and examine, search, and inspect the same or any part thereof, and may

* See notice of appointment of military authorities in *Gazette* of 26th November, 1914, p. 4160.

seize any such document, instrument, or other thing as aforesaid which may be found therein.

7. If any ship or boat approaches, enters, leaves, or passes inwards or outwards through any defended harbour, or is reasonably suspected of being about to do so, in disregard of any rules established for that harbour by a military authority and published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, or in disregard of any warning received from any fort or battery by which the harbour is defended, any officer or other person stationed or lawfully being in the fort or battery may fire upon that ship or boat. At night any ship or boat the identity of which is unknown, and which approaches, enters, leaves, or passes inwards or outwards through any defended harbour, may be so fired at without warning.

8. For the purpose of securing the public safety in respect of the present war a military authority may station an armed guard at any building, ship, or place whatsoever, whether public or private. Such guard may fire upon or otherwise attack any person who by day or night, in disregard of a warning received from the guard, approaches, enters, or leaves, or attempts to approach, enter, or leave, the building, ship, or place so guarded. All members of the Defence Forces stationed at any fort, battery, ship, or camp shall be deemed for the purposes of these regulations to be an armed guard there stationed by a military authority.

9. The Attorney-General may lay before the Governor an information charging an alien enemy with having done, or attempted or conspired to do, or with having incited any other person to do, any act with intent to assist His Majesty's enemies or to interfere with the effective conduct of the military or naval operations of His Majesty during the present war, and the Governor may thereupon appoint any three or more military officers as a Court-martial,* with power to try such alien enemy on the said charge, and on conviction he shall be liable to suffer death. The procedure on any such trial shall be such as may be prescribed by rules made in that behalf by the Minister of Defence; and in default of any such rules, and so far as they do not extend, the procedure shall be such as appears to the Court to be most consistent with natural justice.

10. No person shall assist or connive at the escape of any prisoner of war, or knowingly harbour or assist any prisoner of war who has escaped.

11. No person shall obstruct, interfere with, or mislead any officer or other person who is carrying out the orders of a military authority, or who is otherwise acting in accordance with his powers or duties under these regulations.

12. No person having in his possession any information which may be of use to an officer in the execution of his powers or duties under these regulations shall withhold such information from the officer when reasonably required by him to give the same.

13. No person shall trespass on any building or ship in the possession or use of the Crown, or on any land appurtenant to any such building, or on any fort, battery, camp, or other place used by the Crown for any military or naval purposes, or on any land or building used for telegraphic purposes (whether in the possession or use of the Crown or not), or on any land or building in the possession of a Harbour Board, or on any railway.

* Sentence of Court-martial not to have effect unless and until confirmed by Governor. (See clause 10 of War Regulations of 19th July, 1915, *infra*, p. 183.)

14. [*Revoked by War Regulations of 25th February, 1915. Infra, p. 178.*]

15. No person shall harbour any person whom he knows or has reasonable grounds for supposing to have acted in contravention of these regulations.

16. No person shall, save in pursuance of a license issued under the Post and Telegraph Act, 1908, or with the permission in writing of a military authority, have in his possession any instrument or apparatus capable of or constructed or adapted for receiving or transmitting messages by wireless telegraphy, or any portion of any such instrument or apparatus, or any materials, instrument, or apparatus intended by him to be used or adapted for such a purpose.

17. No person having the possession, control, or use of any apparatus for the transmission or reception of messages by wireless telegraphy shall use the same or permit the same to be used in any manner contrary to instructions received from a military authority, or contrary to the terms of any license or regulations by which the equipment or use of such apparatus is authorized or regulated.

18. No master or officer of a ship, or person in charge of or having the control of any boat, shall cause or permit such ship or boat to enter or leave a defended harbour, or proceed inwards or outwards through a defended harbour, in disregard of any rules made in that behalf by a military authority and published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, or in disregard of any warning received from any fort or battery by which the harbour is defended, or from any ship or boat stationed in or about such harbour by a military authority.

19. [*Revoked by War Regulations of 25th February, 1915. Infra, p. 178.*]

*20. No person other than a military or naval officer in the execution of his duty shall publish or communicate, or permit to be published or communicated, any information relative to any military or naval matters as to which secrecy is enjoined by the Minister of Defence by notice published in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

21. No person shall, except through the Post Office, communicate with any prisoner of war without the permission of a military authority.

22. No person shall by day or night show any light, or do any other act whatever, which is intended as or may reasonably be suspected to be a signal to or a communication with the enemy or any prisoner of war.

23. No person without lawful authority shall injure or interfere with any wire or other apparatus for transmitting telegraphic or telephonic messages or any apparatus or contrivance intended for or capable of being used for a signalling-apparatus, either visual or otherwise, or prevent, obstruct, or in any manner whatever interfere with the sending, conveyance, or delivery of any communication by means of telegraph, telephone, or otherwise.

24. When an armed guard has been stationed in pursuance of these regulations at any building, ship, or place no person shall, in disregard of a warning received from the guard, approach, enter, or leave the building, ship, or place so guarded.

25. No person shall act as an intermediary in communications through the Post Office between alien enemies or between an alien enemy and any other person.

* Notice prohibiting publication of news relative to New Zealand Forces, published in *Gazette*, 11th December, 1914, p. 4309. (See *infra*, p. 228.)

26. Nothing in these regulations shall be so construed or shall so operate as to confer any rights upon an alien enemy or in any manner to take away or restrict the absolute right of His Majesty to do with all such persons according to his good pleasure.

27. The powers conferred by these regulations are in addition to and not in derogation of any powers exercisable by members of the Defence Forces, or the Police Force, and all other persons to take such measures as may be necessary for securing the public safety, or the liability of any person to trial and punishment for any offence otherwise than in pursuance of these regulations.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 17th December, 1914, pp. 4361-63.]

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS UNDER THE WAR REGULATIONS ACT, 1914.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this seventeenth day of December, 1914. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

WHEREAS by the War Regulations Act, 1914, the Governor in Council may, for the purpose of better securing the public safety during the present war, make regulations as to the powers and duties of any person acting on His Majesty's behalf: And whereas by the same Act the Governor in Council may also make regulations prohibiting any acts which in his opinion are injurious to the public safety during the present war: And whereas by two Orders in Council made and gazetted respectively on the tenth and twenty-fifth day of November, 1914, the Governor in Council made certain regulations under the said Act: And whereas it is expedient to make further regulations under the said Act:

Now, therefore, I, Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby, in pursuance of the War Regulations Act, 1914, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in that behalf, make the following regulations; and do with the like advice and consent declare that such regulations shall come into force on the publication thereof in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

REGULATIONS.

1. These regulations shall be read together with and shall be deemed part of the regulations made under the War Regulations Act, 1914, by Order in Council of the 10th day of November, 1914, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* on the same day.

*2. If the Postmaster-General has at any time reasonable ground to suppose that any person, firm, or company in New Zealand or elsewhere is engaged in any business, undertaking, correspondence, or communi-

* See *infra*, pp. 172, 173, for names of persons, &c., with whom correspondence is prohibited.

cations of a nature injurious to the public safety or the effective conduct of the military or naval operations of His Majesty during the present war, the Postmaster-General may, by notice under his hand in the *Gazette*, order that no postal packet or telegram addressed to or intended for that person, firm, or company shall be forwarded or delivered by the Post Office or transmitted by telegraph.

3. Until such order is in like manner revoked no such postal packet or telegram shall be forwarded, delivered, or transmitted, nor shall any money-order be issued in favour of or paid to such person, firm, or company.

4. While any such order remains in force all postal packets and telegraphic messages received by the Post Office or Telegraph Office for transmission to such person, firm, or company shall be delivered by the Postmaster-General to a military authority.

5. While any such order remains in force no person shall communicate or attempt to communicate by post or telegraph, and whether directly or indirectly through any other person, firm, or company in New Zealand or elsewhere, with the person, firm, or company to whom or to which the order relates, and no person shall act as an intermediary or be otherwise knowingly concerned in any such communication or attempted communication.

6. While any such order remains in force no person shall remit or attempt to remit from New Zealand, whether directly or indirectly, any money to or for the benefit of or on behalf of the person, firm, or company to whom or to which the order relates, or be in any manner knowingly concerned in any such remission or attempted remission.

7. While any such order remains in force no person shall make or offer to make any contract with the person, firm, or company to whom or to which the order relates, or be in any manner knowingly concerned in the making or offering of any such contract.

8. (1.) An alien enemy shall not after the 22nd day of December, 1914, for any purpose assume or use, or purport to assume or use, or continue the assumption or use of any name other than that by which he was originally known at the date of the commencement of the present war with Germany.

(2.) Where an alien enemy carries on or purports or continues to carry on, or is a member of a partnership or firm which carries on or purports or continues to carry on, any trade or business under any name other than that under which the trade or business was carried on at the date of the commencement of the present war with Germany, he shall for the purposes of this regulation be deemed to be using or purporting or continuing to use a name other than that by which he was originally known at the date of the commencement of the present war with Germany.

(3.) Nothing in this regulation shall affect the right of a woman who, after the commencement of the present war with Germany, has married an alien enemy to use the name which she has acquired on her marriage.

(4.) The Minister of Internal Affairs may, if it appears desirable in any particular case, grant an exemption from the provisions of this regulation.

9. (1.) No person shall communicate or attempt to communicate, whether by letter, telegram, or in any other manner whatever, and whether directly or indirectly through any intermediary in New Zealand or elsewhere, with any person, firm, or company being or carrying on business in the territory of any State at war with His Majesty.

(2.) No person shall in any manner act as an intermediary in any such communication or attempted communication, or be in any manner knowingly concerned therein.

(3.) Nothing in this regulation shall apply to enemy territory in the military occupation of His Majesty's Forces.

(4.) The Minister of Internal Affairs may, if it appears desirable in any particular case, grant an exemption from the provisions of this regulation.

10. (1.) No person shall do any act with intent to evade, obstruct, or interfere with the effective censorship of telegrams, letters, or other postal packets, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere.

(2.) No person shall, otherwise than through the Post Office, send or cause to be sent out of New Zealand, or bring or cause to be brought into New Zealand, any letter or other written communication of such a nature that in the ordinary course of correspondence or business it would be transmitted from or into New Zealand through the Post Office.

11. (1.) An officer or any person authorized for that purpose by a military authority may arrest, without warrant, any person found in New Zealand who is reasonably suspected of having committed in enemy territory in the military occupation of His Majesty's Forces an offence against any rules or orders there established by the military Government thereof, or of having there acted in a manner injurious to the public safety or to the interests of His Majesty in respect of the present war.

(2.) Unless the person so arrested is an alien enemy he shall, unless discharged by the Minister of Defence, be sent in custody at the first suitable opportunity to the territory aforesaid, and shall be there delivered to the military Government thereof.

(3.) If the person so arrested is an alien enemy, he shall be either dealt with as hereinbefore provided or shall be detained in New Zealand in such place and manner as a military authority directs, and during his pleasure, unless discharged by the Minister of Defence.

12. Any person who has been sentenced to any term of imprisonment by any Court or judicial authority constituted in enemy territory in the military occupation of His Majesty's Forces may, if found in New Zealand, be arrested and detained by order of a military authority in such place and manner as that military authority thinks fit, and during his pleasure, unless discharged by the Minister of Defence, but not for any longer period than the unexpired term of his sentence of imprisonment. For the purpose of this regulation such term shall be deemed to have commenced on the day on which the sentence of imprisonment was pronounced.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

NOTE.—By warrants under clause 2 of the above regulations the Postmaster-General has prohibited correspondence to the following firms and persons:—

Gazette, 10th June, 1915, p. 2050.

C. J. Giraud and Co., Piraeus, Greece.
Thr. Th. Alepoudelis and Co., Piraeus, Greece.
Stallknecht and Meyer, Copenhagen.
Schweizerische Auer-Gesellschaft, Zurich.
Société Suisse Auer, Zurich.
Gautsch and Co., Amsterdam.
Edward Dunoyer (Limited), Geneva.
Max Lang, Geneva.
Gustav J. J. Witt and Co.'s Handelsmaatschappij, Rotterdam.

Gazette, 15th July, 1915, p. 2352.

A. Carl Norstrand, Copenhagen.

Gazette, 12th August, 1915, p. 2887.

Jean Tordeur, Dordrecht, Holland.

Gazette, 26th August, 1915, p. 3037.

Germann and Co. (Limited), Manila.

Gazette, 25th November, 1915, p. 3911.

J. C. Boldoot, Amsterdam.

Eau de Cologne Fabriek, Amsterdam.

Gazette, 16th December, 1915, p. 4057, as amended by notices in *Gazette* of 25th May, 1916, p. 1795, and 6th July, 1916, p. 2314.

Winckler and Company, Japan.

Bergmann and Company, Japan.

Otto Reimers and Company, Japan.

Becker and Company, Japan.

M. Raspe and Company, Japan.

Carlowitz and Company, Japan.

Van Nierop, Japan.

V. Hermann, Japan.

T. Myabe, Japan.

Nigo Shoten, Japan.

Sawada and Company, Japan.

Takashire, Japan.

Gazette, 10th February, 1916, p. 455.

E. R. Thieler, New York.

Gazette, 17th February, 1916, p. 503.

Rounds, Schurman, and Dwight, New York.

C. H. Huberich, San Francisco.

Gazette, 24th February, 1916, p. 582.

Post van der Burg and Company, New York.

Post van der Burg and Company, Rotterdam.

Gazette, 16th March, 1916, p. 805.

C. Illies and Company, Japan.

Yamanaka and Company, Japan.

Gazette, 6th April, 1916, p. 989.

Mother Earth Publishing Association, New York.

Gazette, 1st June, 1916, p. 1868.

Indische Krijgskundige Vereeniging, Weltevreden, Dutch East Indies.

Indian Military Society, Weltevreden, Dutch East Indies.

Gazette, 10th August, 1916, p. 2632.

Mülhens and Kropff, 25 West 45th Street, New York.

Transatlantic Trust Co., 67 William Street, New York, or 109 Avenue A, corner 7th Street, New York.

Zimmermann and Forshay, 9 and 11 Wall Street, New York.

Wollenberger and Co., 105 La Salle Street, Chicago.

Gazette, 7th September, 1916, p. 2967.

A. Wunnerberg, 34 Pine Street, New York.

German Savings-bank, corner of Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, New York.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 26th January, 1915, p. 327.]

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS UNDER THE WAR REGULATIONS
ACT, 1914.

LIVERPOOL, Governor

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government Buildings at Wellington, this twenty-sixth day of January, 1915. Present: The Right Honourable W. F. Massey, P.C., presiding in Council.

I, ARTHUR WILLIAM DE BRITO SAVILE, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby, in pursuance of the War Regulations Act, 1914, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in that behalf, make the following additional regulations under that Act; and do hereby declare that the said regulations shall come into operation on the thirty-first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

REGULATIONS.

1. These regulations shall be read together with and deemed part of the regulations made by Order in Council under the War Regulations Act, 1914, on the 10th day of November, 1914, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* on the same day.

Declarations of Ultimate Destination.

2. No goods shall be exported from New Zealand, or shipped for export from New Zealand, to any place other than British territory, until a statutory Declaration of Ultimate Destination has been made in respect thereof in accordance with these regulations.

3. Such Declaration of Ultimate Destination shall be in the form set out in the First Schedule hereto or to the like effect, and shall be made by the actual exporter, or by some responsible representative of the actual exporter having personal knowledge of the inquiries made and of the facts stated in the declaration. Carrying and Customs agents are not competent to make such declarations.

4. Collectors and other officers of Customs shall not permit any goods to be laden on board any exporting ship until the requisite Declaration of Ultimate Destination has been duly made and delivered to the Collector of Customs at the port of shipment, or if such officer has any reason to believe or suspect that the declaration made in respect thereof is untrue.

5. The master of a ship shall not permit to be laden in that ship any goods in respect of which a Declaration of Ultimate Destination is required under these regulations, until and unless a permit for the lading thereof has been issued by a Collector of Customs.

6. Collectors of Customs shall withhold the clearance of any ship so long as there are on board thereof any goods as to which the requisite Declaration of Ultimate Destination has not been made or is believed or suspected to be untrue.

7. The term "Collector of Customs" as used in these regulations has the same meaning as in the Customs Act, 1913.

8. The foregoing regulations shall not apply to goods already shipped on an exporting ship before the coming into operation of these regulations.

*9. The Minister of Customs may from time to time, by notice in the *New Zealand Gazette*, grant such exemptions from the requirements of the foregoing regulations as appear to him to be necessary or expedient, and may at any time in like manner withdraw any such exemption.

10. Territory in the military occupation of His Majesty shall be deemed to be British territory within the meaning of these regulations.

Certificates of Origin.†

11. No goods imported into New Zealand from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, or Switzerland, shall be delivered from the control of the Customs until the importer has delivered to the Collector of Customs a Certificate of Origin thereof in accordance with these regulations.

12. Every such Certificate of Origin shall be in the form set forth in the Second Schedule hereto or to the like effect, and shall be signed by a British Consul or consular authority in the country from which the goods have been so imported.

13. The following goods are exempt from the foregoing requirement of a Certificate of Origin:—

(a.) Goods of a class exempted for the time being by the Minister of Customs by notice published in the *New Zealand Gazette*.‡

(b.) [*Revoked by Order in Council dated and gazetted on 8th March, 1915.*]

(c.) Goods which have already left the country from which they are so imported before the 31st day of January, 1915.

14. If any goods are imported into New Zealand and no Certificate of Origin is produced in respect thereof under these regulations, a Collector of Customs may, in his discretion, refuse to deliver the same from the control of the Customs until and unless he is satisfied by statutory declaration or otherwise that these goods were not imported from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, or Switzerland, or are otherwise exempt from the requirement of a Certificate of Origin.

15. If any goods in respect of which a Certificate of Origin is required under these regulations are imported into New Zealand without the production of any such certificate, the Comptroller of Customs may, in his discretion, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, if satisfied by statutory declaration or otherwise that the goods have not been produced or manufactured in enemy territory, deliver them from the control of the Customs on payment by the importer by way of penalty of a sum not exceeding ten per cent. of the fair market value thereof as defined by section 114 of the Customs Act, 1913, and all sums so paid shall be accounted for and dealt with as Customs revenue.

16. The decision of the Comptroller of Customs as to the country from which any goods have been imported into New Zealand, or as to the place of destination of any goods exported or to be exported from New Zealand, shall for the purpose of these regulations be final and conclusive.

* For exemption in case of goods exported to French territory of Tahiti, see notice in *Gazette* of 26th January, 1915 (*infra*, p. 229).

† Clauses 11 and 14 have been amended by the omission in each case of the words "or Italy" after the word "Switzerland." (See War Regulation made and gazetted 10th April, 1916, *infra*, p. 204).

‡ By notice in the *Gazette* of the 26th January the following classes of goods were exempted from the requirements as to certificates of origin, namely: Carbide of calcium, tar and pitch, strawboard, butter-paper, manurial salts. This notice was revoked by notice in *Gazette* of 26th August, 1915.

17. All declarations under these regulations shall be exempt from stamp duty.

18. If any imported goods are retained in the control of the Customs in pursuance of these regulations, they shall not thereafter be delivered from the control of the Customs until the importer has refunded or undertaken (to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs) to refund all expenses incurred by the Crown in respect of the retention and storage thereof; and any such goods may at any time while they remain under the control of the Customs be sold by the Comptroller of Customs for the purpose of refunding to the Crown out of the proceeds of such sale all expenses so incurred by the Crown whether with respect to the goods so held or any other goods imported by the same importer.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM OF DECLARATION OF ULTIMATE DESTINATION.

I, _____, do solemnly and sincerely declare—

1. That I am the exporter [or a responsible representative of the exporter] of the goods particulars of which are set out in the schedule below, to be exported on board _____ to _____ and consigned to _____ of _____.

2. I have made all necessary inquiries to satisfy myself as to the ultimate destination of the said goods.

3. To the best of my knowledge and belief none of such goods are intended for consumption in or for transit to or through any State at present at war with His Majesty.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Justices of the Peace Act, 1908.

Schedule.

Number and Description of Cases, &c.	Marks.	Numbers.	Weight or Quantity.	Total Value.	Contents.

Declared at _____ this _____ day of _____, 19____, before me—

.....
Justice of the Peace [or Solicitor, or Notary Public].

SECOND SCHEDULE.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN.

I, _____, hereby certify that Mr. _____ [Producer, Manufacturer, Merchant, or Trader, &c.], residing at _____, has declared before me that the merchandise designated below which is to be imported from _____ into New Zealand, consigned to _____, has not been produced or manufactured in enemy territory, and I further certify that he has

produced to my satisfaction invoices or other trustworthy documents in proof thereof.

Dated at this day of , 19 .

Number and Description of Cases, &c.	Marks.	Numbers.	Weight or Quantity.	Total Value.	Contents.

[Signature of Consular Authority issuing certificate.]

[Signature of person declaring.]

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 18th February, 1915, p. 645.]

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS UNDER THE WAR REGULATIONS ACT, 1914.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government Buildings at Wellington, this sixteenth day of February, 1915. Present: The Right Honourable W. F. Massey, P.C., presiding in Council.

IN pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities conferred on him by the War Regulations Act, 1914, and of every other power and authority enabling him in this behalf, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby make the following additional regulations under that Act, and doth hereby declare that the said regulations shall come into operation on the eighteenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

REGULATIONS.

1. No person shall sell any intoxicating liquor to any member of the Defence Forces, or to any member of the Expeditionary Forces, when in uniform, for consumption elsewhere than on the premises where it is sold.

2. No person shall give or supply or act as agent for the purchase of any intoxicating liquor for any member of the Defence Forces, when in uniform, for consumption elsewhere than on the premises where it is given, supplied, or purchased.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 25th February, 1915, pp. 665-66.]

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS UNDER THE WAR REGULATIONS ACT, 1914.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.
ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government Buildings at Wellington, this twenty-second day of February, 1915. Present: The Right Honourable W. F. Massey, P.C., presiding in Council.

WHEREAS by Order in Council made and gazetted on the tenth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, certain regulations were made under the War Regulations Act, 1914: And whereas it is expedient to amend those regulations in manner hereinafter appearing:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby, in pursuance of the War Regulations Act, 1914, and of every other power and authority enabling him in this behalf, revoke regulations fourteen and nineteen of the said recited regulations of the tenth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and doth hereby make the following additional regulations under that Act, and doth hereby declare that the said revocation shall take effect and the regulations hereby made shall come into operation on the twenty-fifth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

REGULATIONS.

1. These regulations shall be read together with and shall be deemed part of the regulations made under the War Regulations Act, 1914, by Order in Council dated 10th day of November, 1914, and gazetted on the same day.

2. No person shall publish or communicate, or permit to be published or communicated, any information with respect to—

- (i.) Forecasts or plans of future naval and military operations;
- (ii.) The organization, strength, movements, armaments, condition, disposition, or distribution of the naval or military forces of His Majesty or His Majesty's Allies;
- (iii.) The condition of the warships of His Majesty or of His Majesty's Allies, or the transport, supply, or other services;
- (iv.) The situation, armaments, or state of defensive works, whether territory belonging to His Majesty's Allies;
- (v.) The armament of any merchant ship,—*

unless—

- (a.) The information is received by cable passed by the appointed Censors over British cables; or
- (b.) The information has already appeared in newspapers received by mail in New Zealand from some other portion of the British Dominions; or
- (c.) The information has been passed for publication by the Chief of the General Staff, New Zealand Military Forces, Wellington.

3. [Revoked by clause 4 of War Regulations of 19th July, 1915. *Infra*, p. 182.]

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

* Paragraph (v) inserted by clause 10 of War Regulations made 22nd February, 1916, and gazetted 23rd February, 1916 (*infra*, p. 195).

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 8th March, 1915, p. 815.]

AMENDING REGULATIONS UNDER THE WAR REGULATIONS
ACT, 1914.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government Buildings at Wellington, this eighth day of March, 1915. Present: The Honourable J. Allen presiding in Council.

WHEREAS by Order in Council made and gazetted on the twenty-sixth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, regulations were made providing that no goods imported into New Zealand from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, or Italy should be delivered from the control of the Customs without complying with the said regulations: And whereas it is now deemed expedient to amend the said regulations:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities conferred upon him by the War Regulations Act, 1914, and of all other powers and authorities enabling him in that behalf, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby amend the said regulations by revoking paragraph (b) of regulation thirteen, save with respect to goods which have already left the country from which they are imported before the date of this Order in Council.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 7th June, 1915, pp. 2031-32.]

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS UNDER THE WAR REGULATIONS
ACT, 1914.*

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this seventh day of June, 1915.
Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

I, ARTHUR WILLIAM DE BRITO SAVILE, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby, in pursuance of the War Regulations Act, 1914, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in that behalf, make the following additional regulations under that Act.

REGULATIONS.

1. These regulations shall be read together with and deemed part of the regulations made by Order in Council under the War Regulations Act, 1914, on the 10th day of November, 1914, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* on the same day.

* See clause 13 of War Regulations made and gazetted on 2nd May, 1916, as to meaning of term "enemy" as used in these regulations.

2. When any goods are imported into New Zealand directly or indirectly from any country other than the United Kingdom or a British Possession, and a Collector of Customs has reason to believe that the goods are of a kind, description, or quality not customarily exported from that country to New Zealand prior to the commencement of the present war, or if he has reasonable grounds for suspecting that the goods are of enemy manufacture, origin, or ownership, or that the importation thereof is contrary to the law as to trading with the enemy, he may detain those goods, and they shall not be delivered from the control of the Customs until the Collector is satisfied that the goods are not of enemy manufacture, origin, or ownership, and that they have not been imported in violation of the laws as to trading with the enemy.

3. On any goods being so detained as aforesaid, notice of the detention thereof shall be given by or on behalf of the Collector of Customs to the importer, or to his agent or representative, and after the receipt of such notice it shall not be lawful, so long as the detention continues, for the importer or any other person to pay or remit to any person any sum of money in respect of the purchase or consignment of those goods, or to accept, make, pay, negotiate, or otherwise deal with any bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument for the price of those goods or otherwise having relation thereto.

4. (1.) When any goods have been so detained and notice has been so given as aforesaid, the Comptroller of Customs may, if he thinks fit, deliver the same from the control of the Customs on receiving from the importer, or his agent or representative, a deposit of a sum equal to the fair market value of those goods as estimated by the Comptroller in accordance, as far as may be, with the provisions of the Customs Act, 1913, as to *ad valorem* duty.

(2.) The sum so deposited shall be returned so soon as the Comptroller is satisfied that the goods are not of enemy manufacture, origin, or ownership, and that they have not been imported in violation of the laws as to trading with the enemy, or so soon as the present war has come to an end, whichever first happens.

(3.) So long as any such deposit is retained clause 3 of these regulations shall apply in the same manner as if the goods were still detained.

5. If any goods are detained in pursuance of these regulations, they shall not thereafter be delivered from the control of the Customs until the importer has refunded, or undertaken to the satisfaction of a Collector of Customs to refund, all expenses incurred by the Crown in respect of the detention and storage thereof; and any such goods may at any time while they remain under the control of the Customs be sold by the Comptroller of Customs for the purpose of refunding to the Crown out of the proceeds of such sale all expenses so incurred by the Crown whether with respect to the goods so held or any other goods imported by the same importer.

6. While any goods are so detained as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for any person to take possession of the same or to interfere in any other manner with the right of detention and control hereby conferred upon the Collector of Customs.

7. The decision of a Collector of Customs as to the country from which any goods have been imported into New Zealand shall, for the purposes of these regulations, be final and conclusive.

*8. In these regulations the term "Collector of Customs" has the same meaning as in the Customs Act, 1913.

9. The powers and restrictions conferred and imposed by these regulations are in addition to, and not in substitution for, those conferred and imposed by the regulations made by Order in Council of the 26th day of January, 1915, relative to Certificates of Origin.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 19th July, 1915, p. 2473.]

REGULATIONS UNDER THE WAR REGULATIONS ACT, 1914.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this nineteenth day of July, 1915. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

WHEREAS by the War Regulations Act, 1914, the Governor in Council may, for the purpose of better securing the public safety, the defence of New Zealand, and the effective conduct of the military or naval operations of His Majesty during the present war, make regulations as to the powers and duties of the members of the Defence Forces, or of the Police Force, or of other persons acting on His Majesty's behalf: And whereas by the said Act the Governor in Council may also make regulations prohibiting any acts which in his opinion are injurious to the public safety, the defence of New Zealand, or the effective conduct of the military or naval operations of His Majesty during the present war: And whereas it is expedient to amend certain regulations heretofore made under the said Act, and to make further regulations thereunder:

Now, therefore, I, Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby, in pursuance of the War Regulations Act, 1914, and of all other authorities enabling me in that behalf, make the following regulations; and do, with the like advice and consent, declare that the said regulations shall come into force on the publication thereof in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

REGULATIONS.

1. All regulations heretofore made or hereafter to be made under the War Regulations Act, 1914 (including these present regulations), are herein referred to and may hereafter be referred to as the War Regulations.

2. These regulations shall be read together with and shall be deemed part of the War Regulations made on the 10th day of November, 1914.

* By section 2 of the Customs Act, 1913, the term "Collector" is defined as follows: "'Collector' means any officer appointed as Collector of Customs at any port, and includes the Comptroller of Customs and the chief officer of Customs at any port or other place, and any proper officer acting for the time being in place of the Collector either generally or in respect of any of his powers or functions, and whether during any vacancy in the office of Collector or otherwise."

3. (1.) For the purposes of the War Regulations (except clause 26 of the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914) every person shall be deemed to be an alien enemy who is or has at any time been a subject of any State with which His Majesty is now at war, notwithstanding the fact that such person may be also by birth, naturalization, or otherwise a British subject, or may have in any manner ceased to be a subject of any such State.*

(2.) The definition of alien enemy in clause 1 of the War Regulations made on the 10th day of November, 1914, is hereby repealed.

4. (1.) No person shall publish, or cause or permit to be published, any statement or matter likely to interfere with the recruiting, training, discipline, or administration of His Majesty's Forces, whether by sea or land, or with the effective conduct of the military or naval operations of His Majesty or his Allies in the present war, or likely to be injurious to the public safety in the present war, or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign Powers, or any false reports relative to the present war and likely to cause alarm, or any statement or matter which in any manner indicates disloyalty or disaffection in respect to the present war.

(2.) In this regulation the term "publish" means to make known either to individuals or to the public at large, and the term "His Majesty's Forces" includes the New Zealand and all other military or naval forces raised by the Government of any British possession.

(3.) Clause 3 of the War Regulations made on the 22nd day of February, 1915, is hereby revoked.

5. A Collector of Customs may, on the receipt of a warrant or telegraphic instructions from a military authority in that behalf, refuse the clearance of any ship.

6. If any goods the exportation of which is subject to any prohibition or restriction are shipped as stores on board any ship, a Collector of Customs may refuse the clearance of that ship so long as such goods remain on board, unless he is satisfied that the goods have been laden in good faith as stores and not for exportation contrary to any such prohibition or restriction.

7. (1.) No person shall commit any breach of a contract to serve His Majesty in any capacity on board a transport.

(2.) No person shall incite or attempt to incite any other person to break any such contract or to refuse to enter into any such contract.

(3.) In this regulation the term "transport" means any ship belonging to or in the possession of or chartered by or on behalf of His Majesty for any purpose in connection with the present war.

8. (1.) No alien enemy shall, without the consent in writing of the Minister of Defence, leave or attempt to leave, or do any act with intent to leave, New Zealand.

(2.) No owner, charterer, or master of a ship shall knowingly receive on board that ship for carriage from New Zealand any person whom he knows or has ground for suspecting to be an alien enemy, unless that person has the written permission of the Minister of Defence to leave New Zealand.

(3.) Nothing in this regulation shall apply to any alien enemy who has arrived in New Zealand as a member of the crew of any ship and who leaves New Zealand as a member of the crew of the same ship.

* Extended by clause 7 of War Regulations made on 22nd February, 1916, and gazetted on 23rd February, 1916 (*infra*, p. 194).

9. All powers of arrest and detention of alien enemies conferred upon military authorities or other persons by the War Regulations may be exercised against all persons reasonably suspected of being alien enemies.

10. No sentence passed by a Court-martial under the War Regulations made on the 10th day of November, 1914, shall have effect until confirmed by the Governor, and the Governor may in confirming any such sentence commute it to a sentence of imprisonment with hard labour for such term as he thinks fit.

11. No British subject shall be tried by Court-martial under the War Regulations.

12. Any person authorized in that behalf by a military authority may, with all necessary assistants, enter into and search any ship and all cargo, stores, or goods therein, and may for that purpose open all packages and receptacles, or remove the same for opening and examination elsewhere.

13. Any Postmaster or other officer of the Post Office may detain any postal packet having attached thereto or appearing thereon any seal, stamp, mark, or other device which purports, appears, or is believed by such officer to have been issued, made, or used in New Zealand for the purpose of or in connection with any scheme (whether established in New Zealand or elsewhere) for the raising of moneys for any purpose relative to the present war.

14. For all the purposes of the War Regulations territory in the military occupation of any State at war with His Majesty shall be deemed to be the territory of that State.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 9th August, 1915, p. 2871.]

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS UNDER THE WAR REGULATIONS ACT, 1914.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government Buildings at Wellington, this ninth day of August, 1915. Present: The Honourable W. H. Herries, presiding in Council.

I, ARTHUR WILLIAM DE BRITO SAVILE, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby, in pursuance of the War Regulations Act, 1914, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in that behalf, make the following additional regulations under that Act:—

REGULATIONS.

1. These regulations shall be read together with and shall be deemed part of the War Regulations made on the 10th day of November, 1914.

2. If the Attorney-General is satisfied, in respect of any company, firm, or person carrying on business in New Zealand, that any alien enemy, whether resident in New Zealand or elsewhere, is interested in that business, and that the company, firm, or person is carrying on

business under any name, description, or representation calculated to mislead the public as to the persons interested in that business, or as to the nature of that business, or as to the relationship between that company, firm, or person and alien enemies, the Attorney-General may by notice in the *Gazette* prohibit that company, firm, or person from continuing to carry on business in New Zealand under the said name, description, or representation, after a date to be specified in the notice.

3. After the date specified in such notice the company, firm, or person therein referred to shall not carry on business in New Zealand under the name, description, or representation so specified in the notice, or under any other name, description, or representation which is a colourable imitation thereof or is otherwise equivalent thereto; and no person shall act as the agent or servant of that company, firm, or person, or as a partner in that firm, in respect of the carrying-on of business in manner aforesaid.

4. Acts done merely for the purpose of winding up or discontinuing the business of the company, firm, or person shall not be deemed to be the carrying-on of business within the meaning of the foregoing regulations.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 20th September, 1915, pp. 3263-64.]

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS UNDER THE WAR REGULATIONS ACT, 1914.

LIVERPOOL, GOVERNOR
ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this twentieth day of September, 1915. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

I, ARTHUR WILLIAM DE BRITO SAVILE, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby, in pursuance of the War Regulations Act, 1914, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in that behalf, make the following additional regulations under that Act:—

REGULATIONS.

1. These regulations shall be read together with and shall be deemed part of the War Regulations made on the 10th day of November, 1914.

2. By the order of a military authority any alien who is reasonably suspected by that military authority of being disaffected and dangerous may be arrested by an officer or any other person and detained in such place and manner as the military authority thinks fit, and during his pleasure, unless discharged by the Minister of Defence.

3. No person shall by words, writing, or otherwise incite, encourage, advise, or advocate violence, lawlessness, or disorder, or express any seditious intention.

4. No person shall print, publish, sell, distribute, have in his possession for sale or distribution, or bring or cause to be brought or sent

into New Zealand any document which incites, encourages, advises, or advocates violence, lawlessness, or disorder, or expresses any seditious intention.

5. (a.) No person shall, whether as principal or agent, sell, transfer, or supply to or procure for any other person any firearm or ammunition save in pursuance of a permit* issued under this regulation.

(b.) No person shall, whether as principal or agent, purchase or otherwise procure any firearm or ammunition save in pursuance of a permit issued under this regulation.

(c.) Every such permit shall be signed and issued by a Superintendent or Inspector of Police, and shall specify the nature, number, or amount of the firearms or ammunition so authorized to be sold, purchased, transferred, supplied, or procured, and the names, residences, and occupations of the parties to the transaction so authorized, and shall be dated as of the day of the signature thereof.

(d.) Every such permit shall remain in force for six days after the day of the date thereof, and shall then become void.

6. (a.) No person shall bring or cause to be brought or sent into New Zealand any firearm or ammunition save in pursuance of a permit issued in that behalf under this regulation by a Superintendent or Inspector of Police.

(b.) Any such permit may be at any time revoked by a Superintendent or Inspector of Police.

7. (a.) The Minister of Defence may from time to time, by a notice signed by him and published in the *Gazette*, declare that any area specified in that notice is an area in which the possession of firearms or ammunition without a permit is prohibited, and may, by a similar notice published in the *Gazette*, cancel any such notice with respect to the whole or any part or parts of the area so specified.

(b.) Any area so specified shall, while and so far as the notice specifying the same remains in force, be deemed to be a prescribed area within the meaning and for the purposes of this regulation.

(c.) No person resident or being in any prescribed area shall, save in pursuance of a permit issued to him by a Superintendent or Inspector of Police, have in his possession or custody in that area any firearm or ammunition at any time later than two clear days after the date of the gazetting of the notice by which such area has been prescribed.

(d.) No person shall bring or send, or cause to be brought or sent, into a prescribed area any firearm or ammunition save in pursuance of a permit issued to him by a Superintendent or Inspector of Police.

(e.) Any such permit as is referred to in this regulation may be at any time revoked by any Superintendent or Inspector of Police by notice in writing delivered to or otherwise brought to the knowledge of the person to whom it was issued.

8. No person shall carry a firearm or other dangerous weapon except for some lawful, proper, and sufficient purpose, and the burden of proving the existence of such purpose shall lie upon the accused.

9. No person shall by the discharge of firearms or in any other manner whatever endanger the safety of any member of the Police Force or of the Defence Forces, or of any person acting in aid of the Police Force or of the Defence Forces.

* Permits required by this regulation may be granted by a sergeant of police or by constable in charge of a country station. (See clause 3 of War Regulations, made and gazetted on 29th November, 1915, *infra*, p. 191, and clause 27 of War Regulations made and gazetted on 24th July, 1916, *infra*, p. 216.)

10. No person without the written permission of a Superintendent or Inspector of Police shall, on or in the vicinity of any railway, dock, wharf, harbour, or ship, have in his possession or custody any explosive substance or highly inflammable liquid in quantities exceeding the immediate requirements of his business or occupation.

11. Any constable may search any person for any firearms, ammunition, explosives, or dangerous weapons which may be carried by him, and may detain him for the purposes of such search.

12. In these regulations the terms "firearms" and "ammunition" shall not include—

- (a.) Shot-guns of a kind ordinarily used in New Zealand for sporting purposes;
- (b.) Ammunition of a kind ordinarily used for such shot-guns;
- (c.) Firearms or ammunition belonging to or supplied by any Department of the Executive Government, and lawfully in the possession or custody of any member of the Defence Forces or of the Police Force or any other person.

*13. (a.) The Minister of Defence may, by a notice signed by him and published in the *Gazette*, declare that any highway adjoining or intersecting any camp of military training or exercise is closed for traffic except with the consent of the military authorities.

* The following notices have been published in the *Gazette* :—

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 7th October, 1915, p. 3482.]

WAR REGULATIONS ACT, 1914.—HIGHWAY CLOSED FOR TRAFFIC EXCEPT WITH CONSENT OF MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

WHEREAS by regulations made under the War Regulations Act, 1914, on the 20th September, 1915, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* on the same day, the Minister of Defence may, by notice signed by him and published in the *Gazette*, declare that any highway adjoining or intersecting any camp of military training or exercise is closed for traffic except with the consent of the military authorities :

Now, therefore, I, James Allen, Minister of Defence for the Dominion of New Zealand, do hereby, in pursuance of the said regulations, declare that part of No. 2 Line lying between Sections 100 and 104 on southern side and 99 and 103 on northern side, all situated in Block I, Rimutaka Survey District, and starting from north-west angle of Section 100 aforesaid and ending at southern corner of Section 103 as hereinbefore mentioned, and which highway adjoins Trentham Camp, to be closed for traffic except with the consent of the military authorities.

Dated 29th September, 1915.

J. ALLEN,
Minister of Defence.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 23rd December, 1915, p. 4121.]

WAR REGULATIONS ACT, 1914.—HIGHWAY AT FEATHERSTON CAMP CLOSED FOR TRAFFIC EXCEPT WITH CONSENT OF MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

WHEREAS by clause 13 of the War Regulations, made and gazetted on the 20th day of September, 1915, it is provided that the Minister of Defence may, by notice signed by him and published in the *Gazette*, declare that any highway adjoining or intersecting any camp of military training or exercise is closed for traffic except with the consent of the military authorities; and that so long as any such notice remains unrevoked the highway to which it relates shall for the purpose of the War Regulations be deemed to be no longer a highway, but to be part of the camp which it so adjoins or intersects :

Now, therefore, I, James Allen, the Minister of Defence for the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance of the above-recited power and authority, do hereby declare that part of the Featherston-Greytown Road, commencing at the north-east corner of Section 56, running thence in a north-easterly direction along the northern boundaries of Sections 57, 58, 59, and 60, and across road, and along the northern boundary of part Section 505 to a point approximately $6\frac{1}{2}$ chains from the north-west corner of part Section 505, or for a distance of approximately 52 chains from the

(b.) So long as any such notice remains unrevoked the highway to which it relates shall for the purposes of the War Regulations be deemed to be no longer a highway, but to be part of the camp which it so adjoins or intersects.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 11th October, 1915, p. 3485.]

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS UNDER THE WAR REGULATIONS
ACT, 1914.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this eleventh day of October, 1915. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

I, ARTHUR WILLIAM DE BRITO SAVILE, Earl of Liverpool, Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and

north-east corner of Section 56; thence across the road at right angles to the boundary of part Section 505 to the south-east corner of Section 55, running thence in a south-westerly direction along the southern boundary of Section 55 and also along the southern boundary of Section 48 for a total distance of approximately 52 chains; thence in a south-easterly direction at right angles to the southern boundary of Section 48, across the road, to the point of commencement—total length of road, 52 chains; width of road, 1 chain; approximate area, 5 acres 0 roods 32 perches; all situated in Block IV, Wairarapa Survey District—to be closed for traffic except with the consent of the military authorities, from the date of the publication of this notice in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

Dated the 15th day of December, 1915.

J. ALLEN,
Minister of Defence.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 13th April, 1916, p. 1053.]

WAR REGULATIONS ACT, 1914.—HIGHWAY AT FEATHERSTON CAMP CLOSED FOR TRAFFIC
EXCEPT WITH CONSENT OF MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

Department of Defence, Wellington, 12th March, 1916.

WHEREAS by clause 13 of the War Regulations made and gazetted on the 20th day of September, 1915, it is provided that the Minister of Defence may, by notice signed by him and published in the *Gazette*, declare that any highway adjoining or intersecting any camp of military training or exercise is closed for traffic except with the consent of the military authorities, and that so long as any such notice remains unrevoked the highway to which it relates shall for the purpose of the War Regulations be deemed to be no longer a highway, but to be part of the camp which it so adjoins or intersects:

Now, therefore, I, James Allen, the Minister of Defence for the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance of the above-recited power and authority, do hereby declare that part of the Featherston-Greytown Road commencing at the south-western corner of part Section 505, running thence in a north-easterly direction for a distance of fifty chains, all situated in Block IX, Waiohine Survey District, also that part of the Featherston South Road commencing at the north-east and north-west corners of Sections 60 and 61 respectively, running thence in a south-westerly direction to the north-east and north-west corners of Sections 396 and 465, all situated in Block IV, Wairarapa Survey District, to be closed for traffic, except with the consent of the military authorities, from the date of the publication of this notice in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

Dated the 18th day of January, 1916.

J. ALLEN,
Minister of Defence.

consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby, in pursuance of the War Regulations Act, 1914, make the following additional regulations under that Act :—

REGULATIONS.

1. These regulations shall be read together with and shall be deemed part of the War Regulations made on the 10th day of November, 1914.

2. (a.) The Minister of Defence may by notice gazetted prohibit the sale of any book or other publication* the sale of which he deems injurious to the public interest in respect of the present war, and so long as any such notice remains unrevoked the book or publication to which it relates shall be a prohibited publication within the meaning of this regulation.

(b.) If any such notice relates to a periodical publication each issue of that publication shall be a prohibited publication within the meaning of this regulation.

* The following notices under this regulation have been published in the *Gazette* :—

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 29th November, 1915, p. 3938.]

SALE OF PUBLICATIONS PROHIBITED UNDER THE WAR REGULATIONS ACT, 1914.

WHEREAS by regulations made under the War Regulations Act, 1914, on the 11th day of October, 1914, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* on the same day, it is provided that the Minister of Defence may by notice gazetted prohibit the sale of any book or other publication the sale of which he deems injurious to the public interest in respect of the present war :

Now, therefore, I, James Allen, Minister of Defence for the Dominion of New Zealand, do hereby, in pursuance of the said regulations, prohibit the sale of any of the books or publications mentioned in the Schedule hereto.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1915.

Schedule.

Jane's "Fighting Ships."

Jane's "The World's Warships."

Jane's "Warships at a Glance."

Jane's "Naval Recognition Book" (British Ships).

(All published by Sampson, Low, Marston, and Co. (Limited).)

"Fleets of the World" (published by Eveleigh Nash).

"The Naval Pocket-book" (published by Thacker and Co.).

J. ALLEN,
Minister of Defence.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 9th March, 1916, p. 728.]

SALE OF PUBLICATIONS PROHIBITED UNDER THE WAR REGULATIONS ACT, 1914.

WHEREAS by regulations made under the War Regulations Act, 1914, on the 11th day of October, 1915, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* on the same day, it is provided that the Minister of Defence may by notice gazetted prohibit the sale of any book or other publication the sale of which he deems injurious to the public interest in respect of the present war :

Now, therefore, I, James Allen, Minister of Defence for the Dominion of New Zealand, do hereby, in pursuance of the said regulations, prohibit the sale of the periodical publications mentioned in the Schedule hereto.

Dated this 29th day of February, 1916.

Schedule.

The International Socialist Review.

The Fatherland.

Issues and Events.

Newspapers or other periodicals printed wholly or partly in the German language, and published or purporting to be published in the United States of America.

J. ALLEN,
Minister of Defence.

(c.) No person shall sell, or offer for sale, or have in his possession for sale, or procure or attempt to procure possession of, a prohibited publication.

(d.) No person having the possession or custody of a prohibited publication shall deliver or offer to deliver the same to any other person, or permit the same to be read or examined by any other person.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 15th November, 1915, pp. 3813-14.]

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS UNDER THE WAR REGULATIONS ACT, 1914.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this fifteenth day of November, 1915. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

I, ARTHUR WILLIAM DE BRITO SAVILE, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby, in pursuance of the War Regulations Act, 1914, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in that behalf, make the following additional regulations under that Act:—

REGULATIONS.

1. These regulations shall be read together with and shall be deemed part of the War Regulations made on the 10th day of November, 1914.

2. No person over the age of fifteen years* shall leave New Zealand for any place beyond the seas save in pursuance of a written permit† issued to him by the Minister or Under-Secretary of Internal Affairs and still in force.

3. Every such permit shall cease to be in force on the expiration of one calendar month after the date thereof.

4. Every such permit may be at any time revoked by the said Minister or Under-Secretary by notice in writing to the person to whom it was issued.

5. [*Revoked by Order in Council made and gazetted on 13th December, 1915.*]

6. (1.) No such permit shall be required in the case of any person—

(a.) Who leaves New Zealand in the King's service; or

(b.) Who leaves New Zealand as a *bona fide* member of the crew of any ship; or

(c.) Who arrives in and leaves New Zealand in the course of the same voyage of any ship *other than a ship arriving from a port in the Commonwealth of Australia.*‡

* As amended by clause 1 of War Regulations made and gazetted on 21st August, 1916 (*infra*, p. 223). The regulation originally related only to *male* persons over the age of *eighteen* years.

† As to mode of issue and revocation of permits, see clause 4 of additional regulations under the War Regulations Act, made and gazetted on 29th November, 1915 (*infra*, p. 191).

‡ Words in italics added by Order in Council made and gazetted on 13th December, 1915 (*infra*, p. 191).

(2.) No person shall be deemed to be a *bona fide* member of the crew of a ship within the meaning of this regulation unless he has been engaged at the full current rate of pay and in the ordinary course of the shipowner's or charterer's business.

7. The owner, charterer, and master of every ship shall take all reasonable care not to carry out of New Zealand any person whose departure from New Zealand would be a breach of these regulations.

8. Every person found on board any ship which is about to leave any port in New Zealand shall, on being questioned by any officer of Police or Customs or by the master or any officer of the ship, state whether he has received a permit under the War Regulations to leave New Zealand, and produce for inspection by such officer or master any permit so received by him.

9. No person who has received a permit under these regulations shall go or be on board any ship which is about to leave a port in New Zealand without having such permit in his possession.

10. No person shall by any false statement or representation obtain or attempt to obtain a permit under these regulations either for himself or for any other person.

11. Nothing in the foregoing regulations shall affect the operation of clause 8 of the War Regulations of the 19th day of July, 1915, relative to alien enemies.

12. No person shall wilfully break any contract made with the Crown in respect or for the purposes of the present war.

13. No person shall incite any other person—

(a.) To break any contract made with the Crown in respect or for the purposes of the present war; or

(b.) To discontinue his service under the Crown in any capacity whatever in respect or for the purposes of the present war; or

(c.) To refuse or fail to offer or render any such service under the Crown.

14. (1.) No person shall bring or cause to be brought any intoxicating liquor upon a troop-train, or have in his possession any intoxicating liquor upon a troop-train, or supply any intoxicating liquor to any person being carried in a troop-train.

(2.) In this regulation the term "troop-train" means any railway-train or railway-carriage which for the time being has been set apart for the exclusive use of the Defence Forces, or which is for the time being exclusively or chiefly occupied or used by members of those Forces.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 29th November, 1915, p. 3937.]

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS UNDER THE WAR REGULATIONS ACT, 1914.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this twenty-ninth day of November, 1915. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

I, ARTHUR WILLIAM DE BRITO SAVILE, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and

consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby, in pursuance of the War Regulations Act, 1914, make the following additional regulations under that Act:—

REGULATIONS.

1. These regulations shall be read together with and shall be deemed part of the War Regulations made on the 10th day of November, 1914.

2. (a.) No person shall bring or send, or cause to be brought or sent, any intoxicating liquor into a camp, or have any intoxicating liquor in his possession in a camp.

(b.) Any military officer or constable may seize and destroy any intoxicating liquor which he finds in a camp.

(c.) The term "camp" means any land occupied or used, or in course of preparation for occupation or use, as a place for the training or exercise of members of an expeditionary force under the Expeditionary Forces Act, 1915.

3. The permit required under clause 5 of the War Regulations of the 20th day of September, 1915 (relative to the sale, transfer, supply, or procurement of firearms or ammunition), may be granted by a sergeant of police.

4. The permit required under clause 2 of the War Regulations of the 15th day of November, 1915 (relative to persons leaving New Zealand for any place beyond the seas), may be granted by any person authorized in that behalf by the Minister of Internal Affairs, whether generally or with respect to any particular persons or classes of persons. A permit granted by any person so authorized may be revoked either by himself or by the Minister or Under-Secretary of Internal Affairs.

J. F. ANDREWS,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 13th December, 1915, p. 4031.]

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS UNDER THE WAR REGULATIONS ACT, 1914.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this thirteenth day of December, 1915. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

I, ARTHUR WILLIAM DE BRITO SAVILE, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby, in pursuance of the War Regulations Act, 1914, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in that behalf, make the following additional regulations under that Act:—

REGULATIONS.

1. The War Regulations of the 15th day of November, 1915 (relating to the permits required by persons leaving New Zealand), are hereby amended by revoking clause 5 thereof.

2. The said War Regulations are further amended by adding to paragraph (c) of clause 6, thereof the words "other than a ship arriving from a port in the Commonwealth of Australia."

J. F. ANDREWS,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 19th January, 1916, p. 123.]

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS UNDER THE WAR REGULATIONS
ACT, 1914.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this seventeenth day of January, 1916. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

WHEREAS by the War Regulations Act, 1914, the Governor in Council may, for the purpose of better securing the public safety, the defence of New Zealand, and the effective conduct of the military or naval operations of His Majesty during the present war, make regulations as to the powers and duties of the members of the Defence Forces or of other persons acting on His Majesty's behalf:

Now, therefore, I, Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby, in pursuance of the War Regulations Act, 1914, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in that behalf, make the following regulations:—

REGULATIONS.

1. These regulations shall be read together with and shall be deemed part of the War Regulations made on the 10th day of November, 1914.
2. The Minister of Defence may requisition for use as a transport any British ship being in any port in New Zealand, whether registered in New Zealand or elsewhere, and every such requisition shall take effect upon notice of requisition being given as hereinafter provided.
3. Every such notice of requisition shall be signed by the Minister of Defence, and shall be addressed to the owner, charterer, agent, or master of the ship, and shall be either delivered to the person to whom it is so addressed or left at his place of business or upon the ship.
4. On the taking-effect of any such notice of requisition it shall be lawful for the Minister of Defence to take possession of the ship on behalf of the Crown, and to retain such possession for such period as he thinks necessary in the public interest, and to use the ship as a transport for the carriage of troops, horses, stores, and cargo, and for all such other purposes as he thinks necessary in respect of the military and naval operations of His Majesty, the effective conduct of the present war, and the public safety.
5. No person shall in any manner obstruct the Minister of Defence in the exercise by him of the powers and authorities conferred by these regulations.

J. F. ANDREWS.

Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 23rd February, 1916, p. 542.]

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS UNDER THE WAR REGULATIONS ACT, 1914.*

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government Buildings at Wellington, this twenty-second day of February, 1916. Present: The Right Honourable W. F. Massey, P.C., presiding in Council.

I, ARTHUR WILLIAM DE BRITO SAVILE, Earl of Liverpool, Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent

* With these regulations should be read the following Rules of Court under the Judicature Act, 1908, made on 10th July, 1916, and gazetted 13th July, 1916:—

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 13th July, 1916, p. 2344.]

AMENDED RULES UNDER THE JUDICATURE ACT, 1908.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House, at Wellington, this tenth day of July, 1916. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

IN pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities conferred by the fifty-first section of the Judicature Act, 1908, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, and with the concurrence of five of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the said Dominion, doth hereby make the additional rules set out in the Schedule hereto touching the practice and procedure of the Court; and doth declare that the said rules shall take effect on the thirteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

SCHEDULE.

* * * * *

Probate and Letters of Administration.

531BB. Upon every application for probate or letters of administration or for the resealing in New Zealand of any such probate or letters of administration granted elsewhere, the following rules shall be observed:—

(a.) An affidavit shall be filed stating explicitly the place of birth and the nationality of the deceased and of the applicant.

(b.) In case the deceased shall have been at any time a subject of any foreign State or sovereign, but it is now claimed that he had become a British subject, the affidavit shall state when and in what manner he became a British subject.

(c.) In case any applicant shall have been at any time a subject of any foreign State or sovereign, but now claims that he has become a British subject, he shall state in his affidavit when and in what manner he became a British subject.

(d.) In case the deceased shall be or at any time shall have been a subject of any State or sovereign for the time being at war with His Majesty the King, the applicant shall state whether and by what means or instrument he has obtained the consent of the Attorney-General to the application.

(e.) In case any applicant shall be or shall at any time have been a subject of any State or sovereign for the time being at war with His Majesty the King, he shall state whether and by what means or instrument he has obtained the consent of the Attorney-General to his application.

(f.) These rules are made to ensure compliance with the regulations made by the Governor in Council on the 22nd day of February, 1916 (published in the *New Zealand Government Gazette* of 23rd February, 1916), but they shall not lapse by reason of the present war coming to an end, but shall remain in force until repealed or rescinded by means of a general rule made pursuant to the Judicature Act, 1908.

* * * * *

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby, in pursuance of the War Regulations Act, 1914, make the following additional regulations under that Act.

REGULATIONS.

1. These regulations shall be read together with and shall be deemed part of the War Regulations made on the 10th day of November, 1914.

2. Save with the consent of the Attorney-General, no person shall, whether on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person, make or be concerned in making any application to the Supreme Court for probate of the will, or for letters of administration of the estate, of any person who on his death was an alien enemy, wherever resident, or for the resealing in New Zealand of any such probate or letters of administration granted elsewhere.

3. Save with the consent of the Attorney-General, no alien enemy, wherever resident, and no person on behalf of an alien enemy, wherever resident, shall make or be concerned in making any application to the Supreme Court for probate of the will, or for letters of administration of the estate, of any person deceased, or for the resealing in New Zealand of any such probate or letters of administration granted elsewhere.

4. No executor, administrator, or trustee of the estate of any deceased person shall, without the consent of the Attorney-General, distribute or pay any part of the assets or proceeds of that estate to any beneficiary or creditor who is an alien enemy, wherever resident, or to any other person on his behalf.

5. All documents, instruments, and other things seized in pursuance of the powers conferred upon a military authority by clause 6 of the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914, shall be detained until a military authority or the Attorney-General directs or authorizes their return to the person entitled thereto.

6. The last preceding regulation shall extend and apply to all documents, instruments, and other things so seized before the coming into operation of these regulations and not already returned to the person entitled thereto.

7. The definition of "alien enemy" in clause 3 of the War Regulations of the 19th day of July, 1915, is hereby amended so as to include all persons who are or at any time have been subjects of the State of Bulgaria.

8. No person shall, without the written consent of a military authority, publish, or cause or permit to be published, in a newspaper any statement as to the cargo laden or about to be laden on any ship which is about to leave New Zealand for the United Kingdom or any other place north of the Equator, or which is in the course of its voyage from New Zealand to the United Kingdom or any such place as aforesaid, or any statement as to the use or intended use of any such ship for the carriage of troops or otherwise in the service of the Crown in respect of the present war.

9. No person shall, except in the course of his lawful business in relation to any such ship or cargo as is mentioned in the last preceding regulation, send or cause to be sent out of New Zealand by means of any telegram, letter, or otherwise howsoever any information as to the cargo laden or about to be laden in any such ship or as to the use or intended use of any such ship for the carriage of troops or otherwise in the service of the Crown in respect of the present war.

10. Clause 2 of the War Regulations of the 22nd day of February, 1915, prohibiting the publication of information with respect to certain matters therein specified, is hereby amended by inserting after paragraph (iv) thereof the following paragraph:—

“(v.) The armament of any merchant ship.”

11. (a.) No person shall publish, or cause or permit to be published, any confidential communication received by himself or any other person from a military authority.

(b.) For the purpose of this regulation a communication shall be deemed to be published if the whole or any part thereof is published, or if any reference to the receipt or nature thereof is published.

(c.) For the purpose of this regulation the term “confidential communication” means any communication or statement in writing purporting to be confidential or secret and in any manner relating to the present war.

12. (a.) No person shall publish or permit to be published any matter or statement which in any manner indicates or may be reasonably supposed to indicate the existence therein of any omission, alteration, or addition due to censorship.

(b.) Censorship means the act, direction, or request of any officer or other person exercising or purporting to exercise, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere, control over the transmission or publication of matter relative to the present war.

13. (a.) A military authority may, by notice signed by him and delivered or transmitted by post or telegraph to the proprietor, publisher, or printer of any newspaper or other periodical publication, prohibit the publication of any matter or kind of matter relative to the present war.

(b.) After the receipt of such notice by the proprietor, publisher, or printer of any newspaper or other periodical publication neither he nor any other person shall publish, or cause or permit to be published, therein or in connection therewith any matter in breach of such prohibition.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 1st March, 1916, p. 627.]

CENSORSHIP OF MOVING PICTURES.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this first day of March, 1916.

Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

WHEREAS it is expedient that certain powers and authorities should be vested in the Minister of Defence in respect of the censorship and control of the exhibition of cinematographs or moving pictures representing events in the course of the present war, or otherwise relating thereto:

Now, therefore, I, Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby, in pursuance of the War Regulations Act, 1914, and of all other powers and

authorities enabling me in that behalf, make the following regulations; and do, with the like advice and consent, declare that the same shall come into force on the publication thereof in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

REGULATIONS.

1. The Minister of Defence may, by order signed by him and delivered to the Commissioner of Police, prohibit the exhibition of any cinematograph or moving picture which represents or purports to represent, or may be reasonably supposed to represent, any event in the course of the present war, or which otherwise relates or purports to relate, or may be reasonably supposed to relate, to that war.

2. After any such order of prohibition has been so delivered to the Commissioner of Police he or any other officer of police may give written notice of such prohibition to any person or persons concerned in the exhibition or intended exhibition of the said cinematograph or moving picture, or to the owner or occupier of any premises used for the purpose of exhibiting cinematographs or moving pictures. Such notice to the owner or occupier of any premises may be delivered by leaving the same upon the premises.

3. No person shall, after the delivery to him of any such notice, exhibit or cause to be exhibited, whether in whole or in part, the cinematograph or moving picture to which the prohibition relates, or any colourable imitation thereof, or be in any manner knowingly concerned in any such exhibition.

4. The owner or occupier of any premises to whom any such notice has been delivered shall not permit the premises to be used for the exhibition, whether in whole or in part, of the cinematograph or moving picture to which the prohibition relates, or any colourable imitation thereof.

5. If the Minister of Defence is satisfied, after the issue of any such order of prohibition, that the cinematograph or moving picture to which it relates has been so altered as to be unobjectionable, he may by notice to the Commissioner of Police permit the exhibition thereof in its altered form.

6. These regulations shall be read together with and deemed part of the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 4th April, 1916, pp. 953-57.]

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS UNDER THE WAR REGULATIONS ACT, 1914.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government Buildings at Wellington, this third day of April, 1916.

Present: The Right Honourable W. F. Massey, P.C., presiding in Council.

In pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities conferred on him by the War Regulations Act, 1914, and of every other power and authority enabling him in that behalf, His Excellency the Governor

of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby make the following additional regulations under that Act; and doth hereby declare that the said regulations shall come into operation on the sixteenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

REGULATIONS.

1. In the following regulations—

“Enemy” means any person, firm, or company with whom or with which trading or correspondence is prohibited by or under the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914, or its amendments, or the War Regulations; and includes any person, firm, or company declared to be an enemy under these regulations:

“Enemy property” means all property, real or personal, which belongs to an enemy or in which an enemy has any interest, and includes all money owing or payable to an enemy or to any person on behalf of an enemy:

“Enemy company” means a company which is incorporated in enemy territory, or in or over which any enemy or any other enemy company or any alien enemy (other than one who is also a natural-born British subject) possesses or exercises any substantial interest or control.

2. For the purposes of the following regulations, when any person, firm, or company by means of an agent or servant in New Zealand solicits or receives offers for the sale, purchase, or consignment of goods, such person, firm, or company shall be deemed to carry on business in New Zealand, whether such offers are received or accepted in New Zealand or elsewhere.

Enemy Property.

3. The Public Trustee shall act as the Custodian of Enemy Property under these regulations.

4. On or before the 1st day of May, 1916, every person who on the coming into operation of these regulations holds, or has the possession, management, or control of, any enemy property shall by notice in writing communicate the fact, together with full particulars of such property, to the Custodian of Enemy Property at the Public Trust Office at Wellington, and every such person shall thereafter from time to time give to the Custodian such further information relative to that property as he may require.

5. Every person shall, within fourteen days after he begins to hold, possess, manage, or control any enemy property, or after any property held, possessed, managed, or controlled by him becomes enemy property, communicate the fact by notice in writing to the Custodian of Enemy Property at the Public Trust Office at Wellington, together with full particulars of that property, and shall from time to time thereafter give to the Custodian such further information relative to that property as he may require.

6. All notifications of enemy property under the two last preceding regulations shall be made in accordance with the Schedule hereto and under the several headings specified in that Schedule.

7. Money owing or payable to an enemy or to any person on behalf of an enemy shall be deemed to be enemy property held by the person by whom it is owing or payable, and also by the agent, attorney, or representative of that person in New Zealand.

8. Shares owned by or on behalf of an enemy in any company incorporated in New Zealand or carrying on business in New Zealand shall be deemed to be enemy property held by the company, and also by the attorney or manager of that company in New Zealand.

9. Property owned jointly or in common by an enemy and by any person in New Zealand shall be deemed to be enemy property held by such person in New Zealand.

10. No person shall by any false, misleading, or incomplete statement deceive or attempt to deceive the Custodian in any matter relative to enemy property.

11. (a.) All rents, dividends, interest, shares of profits, and other income owing or payable to an enemy or to any person on behalf of an enemy by any person in New Zealand shall be paid by such last-mentioned person to the Custodian of Enemy Property.

(b.) Every such payment shall be made on or before the 1st day of May, 1916, in the case of moneys already so due and payable at the date of the coming into operation of these regulations; and in all other cases such payment shall be made within fourteen days after the day on which such moneys become due and payable, or after any later day on which the person to or on behalf of whom they are due and payable becomes an enemy.

12. In the case of all moneys due and payable to an enemy or to any person on behalf of an enemy (other than rents, dividends, interest, shares of profits, and income as aforesaid) the Custodian of Enemy Property may, if he thinks it expedient in the public interest, demand payment of such moneys from the person by whom they are so payable; and the person on whom such demand is made shall forthwith, or so soon as may be reasonably practicable, pay such moneys to the Custodian accordingly.

13. All bank balances and other sums payable on demand shall be deemed to become or to have become due and payable at any time at which such demand might lawfully have been made if a state of war had not existed.

14. All moneys received by the Public Trustee as the Custodian of Enemy Property shall be invested in accordance with the direction of the Minister of Finance, and subject to or in default of such direction shall form part of the common fund of the Public Trustee, but no interest shall be payable thereon.

15. When, by any assignment or transfer or otherwise howsoever, any property or any interest therein passes or at any time has passed from an enemy to any person who is not an enemy, such property shall nevertheless be deemed still to remain or to have remained enemy property, and the income or proceeds thereof shall be deemed to be payable to an enemy.

16. No person shall without the permission of the Attorney-General pay to the assignee of an enemy, or to any person claiming through an enemy, any money which he could not lawfully pay to the enemy himself, whether the title of such assignee or person claiming through an enemy has accrued before or after the coming into operation of these regulations.

17. No person shall, without the permission of the Attorney-General, be in any manner concerned in the transfer of any enemy property from an enemy to any other person, or in the acquisition by any person of any charge or other interest in or over any enemy property, or in the registration or recording of any such transfer or acquisition.

18. No person shall, without the permission of the Attorney-General, acquire or be concerned in the acquisition of the undertaking or business, or of any part of the undertaking or business, of an enemy, or carry on or profess to carry on business as the successor of an enemy.

Trading with the Enemy.

19. (a.) No person shall trade with any company or firm carrying on business elsewhere than in the British Dominions if that company or firm is incorporated or has, or had at the commencement of the present war with Germany, its chief place of business in enemy territory; provided that trading with a branch of any such company or firm shall not be deemed to be trading with that company or firm if the branch is carrying on business exclusively within the British Dominions.

(b.) Enemy territory in this regulation does not include territory in the military occupation of His Majesty's Forces, and all territory so occupied shall be deemed to be included within the British Dominions for the purposes of this regulation.

(c.) In this regulation trading with a company or firm means the doing of any act which would be an offence against the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914, or its amendments, if that company or firm was resident and carrying on business exclusively in enemy territory.

(d.) Nothing in this regulation shall be deemed to prohibit any act which is permitted by a license issued by the Attorney-General, and the Attorney-General is hereby empowered to issue such licenses accordingly.

(e.) For the purposes of this regulation, and without in any manner limiting the generality thereof, a company or firm shall be deemed to have or to have had its chief place of business in enemy territory if that company or firm is or was at the commencement of the present war subsidiary to or substantially under the control of or carrying on business in the interests of any other company or firm incorporated or established in enemy territory.*

20. (a.) If the Attorney-General is satisfied that any company, firm, or person carrying on business in any place, whether in or out of New Zealand, is carrying on such business exclusively or to a substantial extent for the benefit or under the control of alien enemies resident out of New Zealand or of an enemy company, or is engaged in any business, communications, or undertaking injurious to the interests of His Majesty in respect of the present war, he may by notice in the *Gazette* declare such first-mentioned company, firm, or person to be an enemy.†

(b.) If the Attorney-General is satisfied that any person resident out of New Zealand is an alien enemy and is carrying on business in New Zealand, he may by notice in the *Gazette* declare such person to be an enemy.

(bb.) If the Attorney-General is satisfied that any person resident out of New Zealand is an alien enemy and is carrying on business with

* Paragraph (e) added by clause 12 of War Regulations made and gazetted on 24th July, 1916 (*infra*, p. 214).

† Notices under this regulation published in *New Zealand Gazette* of following dates: 20th April, 1916, p. 1103; 4th May, 1916, pp. 1599-1605; 9th May, 1916, p. 1665; 26th May, 1916, pp. 1819-25; 8th June, 1916, p. 1918; 30th June, 1916, pp. 2269-75; 10th July, 1916, p. 2335; 10th August, 1916, p. 2632; 11th August, 1916, pp. 2681-84; 6th September, 1916, pp. 2930-45; 19th September, 1916, pp. 3037-44.

persons, firms, or companies in New Zealand he may, by notice in the *Gazette*, declare such first-mentioned person to be an enemy.*

(c.) Any such declaration as aforesaid may be at any time in like manner revoked by the Attorney-General.

(d.) So long as any such declaration remains unrevoked no person shall trade with the company, firm, or person so declared to be an enemy.

(e.) So long as any such declaration remains unrevoked no person shall act as an agent or servant or otherwise on behalf of the person, firm, or company so declared to be an enemy, or as a partner of such person or in such firm.

(f.) In this regulation trading with a company, firm, or person means the doing of any act which would be an offence against the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914, or its amendments, if that company, firm, or person was resident and carrying on business exclusively in enemy territory.

(g.) Nothing in this regulation shall be deemed to prohibit any act which is permitted by a license issued by the Attorney-General, and the Attorney-General is hereby empowered to issue such licenses accordingly.†

21. (a.) If the Minister of Customs, in the case of any goods shipped or about to be shipped for exportation to any place not being within the British Dominions, has reason to suspect that the consignee is an enemy or a person engaged in any business, undertaking, or communications injurious to the interests of His Majesty in respect of the present war, he may prohibit the exportation of those goods.

(b.) No person having knowledge of such prohibition shall be concerned in the exportation or attempted exportation of such goods in breach of the prohibition.

(c.) In this regulation the term "consignee" includes any person for whom goods are destined, whether immediately or ultimately.

22. The First Schedule to the War Regulations of the 26th day of January, 1915, containing a form of Declaration of Ultimate Destination of goods exported to places other than British territory, is hereby amended by inserting after paragraph 3 of that declaration the following paragraph:—

"4. The said goods are being exported for ultimate delivery to [*Here set out the name and address of the real purchaser or other person for whom the goods are intended by the exporter.*"]"

23. (a.) If the Attorney-General is satisfied that any person is carrying on business in New Zealand in the name of an enemy, or otherwise uses in connection with his business any name, style, designation, or description calculated to lead the public to believe that the business is that of an enemy or that an enemy has any interest therein or any connection therewith, the Attorney-General may by notice to that person prohibit the use in connection with his business of such name, style, designation, or description.

(b.) No person shall in breach of such prohibition use in connection with his business the name, style, designation, or description so prohibited.

* Paragraph (bb) added by clause 16 of War Regulations made and gazetted on 24th July, 1916 (*infra*, p. 214).

† See clause 10 of War Regulations, made and gazetted 11th May, 1916 (*infra*, p. 211); see also license dated 20th April, 1916, and gazetted on same date (*infra*, p. 231), and license dated 24th July, 1916, and gazetted on same date (*infra*, p. 232).

24. It shall not be lawful for the Registrar of Companies or for any Assistant Registrar of Companies to issue a certificate of the incorporation of any company under the Companies Act, 1908, until and unless the Attorney-General, being satisfied that no enemy, and no enemy company, and no alien enemy (other than one who is also a natural-born British subject), possesses or is about to acquire any interest, whether legal or equitable, in that company, authorizes the issue of such certificate.

25. It shall not be lawful for any company incorporated elsewhere than in New Zealand, and not lawfully carrying on business in New Zealand at the date of the coming into operation of these regulations, to commence to carry on business in New Zealand until and unless the Attorney-General, being satisfied that no enemy, and no enemy company, and no alien enemy (other than one who is also a natural-born British subject), possesses or exercises, or is about to possess or exercise, any substantial interest or control in or over that company, issues to that company a license to carry on business in New Zealand.

26. (a.) It shall not be lawful for any alien enemy (other than one who is also a natural-born British subject) to carry on business in New Zealand, unless he is already resident or carrying on business in New Zealand at the date of the coming into operation of these regulations.

(b.) It shall not be lawful for any person to act as the agent, servant, partner, or otherwise on behalf of an alien enemy (other than one who is also a natural-born British subject) in respect of any business carried on by him in New Zealand, unless that alien enemy was resident or carrying on business in New Zealand at the date of the coming into operation of these regulations.

27. It shall not be lawful for any enemy or for any alien enemy (other than one who is also a natural-born British subject) to acquire, whether at law or in equity, any shares, debentures, or debenture stock in any company incorporated in New Zealand, nor shall it be lawful for any such company or for any officer thereof to register, record, recognize, or be otherwise concerned in the acquisition, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere, of any such shares, debentures, or debenture stock by any such enemy or alien enemy; provided that nothing in this regulation shall extend to any acquisition by way of testamentary or intestate succession.

28. (a.) When the Attorney-General is satisfied, with respect to any business carried on in New Zealand, that it is being carried on wholly or partially by or on behalf of or under the control or management of an enemy, or an enemy company, or an alien enemy, the Attorney-General may by notice to any person by whom such business is being carried on or managed in New Zealand, or to the agent, attorney, or representative in New Zealand of any such person, impose such restrictions as he thinks fit upon the scope or nature of that business or upon the mode of carrying it on.

(b.) Any such restrictions may be in like manner removed or varied by the Attorney-General.

(c.) No person shall carry on, or be in any manner concerned in the carrying-on of, any such business in breach of the restrictions so imposed and for the time being in force.

29. [*Revoked by clause 11 of War Regulations made and gazetted 11th May, 1916. Infra, p. 211.*]

Miscellaneous.

30. In these regulations, and in all other War Regulations, the term "person" includes a body corporate so far as such regulations are capable of application to bodies corporate.

31. (a.) Every alien enemy shall, if so required by the Custodian of Enemy Property, within fourteen days after being so required, give to the Custodian such particulars as he requires as to all property of the value of £50 or upwards, whether situated in New Zealand or elsewhere, which belongs to that alien enemy or in which he is interested.

(b.) Such particulars shall be in writing verified by the statutory declaration of the alien enemy by whom the same are given.

(c.) The term "property" includes all money owing or payable to an alien enemy or to any person on his behalf.

32. No owner of a British ship registered in New Zealand, or of any share in such a ship, shall transfer the ship or any share therein to any person not qualified to own a British ship.

33. These regulations shall be read together with and deemed part of the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914.

SCHEDULE.

A.

Returns of Property held, possessed, managed, or controlled on behalf of Enemies resident or carrying on Business in Enemy Territory.

Such returns shall be made under the following heads:—

(1.) Dividends or interest in respect of any shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock, or other obligations of any company incorporated in New Zealand, and any profits or share of profits of any business, and any interest on money lent other than interest on the securities mentioned under the next following head.

(2.) Sums payable in New Zealand in respect of interest or securities issued by the Government of any part of the British Dominions, or in respect of securities issued by any municipal or other public or local authority, and also all principal sums which become or have become due and repayable in respect of such securities.

(3.) Shares, stocks, debentures, debenture stock, and other obligations of companies incorporated in New Zealand, and interests held in partnerships carrying on business in New Zealand.

(4.) All real and personal property not otherwise referred to in this Schedule.

(5.) Property held in New Zealand for safe custody, such as securities, deeds, personal belongings, jewellery, or cash.

(6.) All income not otherwise referred to in this Schedule.

(7.) Debts, bank deposits, and bank balances.

B.

Returns of Property held, possessed, managed, or controlled on behalf of Enemies resident or carrying on Business elsewhere than in Enemy Territory.

Such returns shall be made in the same manner as returns under Part A of this Schedule, but separately therefrom.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 13th April, 1916, pp. 1099, 1100.]

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS UNDER THE WAR REGULATIONS
ACT, 1914.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this twenty-ninth day of March, 1916. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

WHEREAS it is desirable that distinctive badges should be issued to the officers and crews employed on transports or other vessels that have been or may be chartered by or are or may be otherwise under the control of the New Zealand Government for any purposes in connection with the present war:

Now, therefore, I, Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, and in pursuance of the War Regulations Act, 1914, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in that behalf, do hereby make the following regulations; and do, with the like advice and consent, hereby declare that the said regulations shall come into force on the publication thereof in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

REGULATIONS.

1. These regulations shall be read together with and be deemed part of the War Regulations made on the 10th day of November, 1914.
2. The Minister of Defence may approve of a badge to be worn—
 - (a.) By the officers engaged on any vessel that has been or may hereafter be chartered or is or may be otherwise under the control of the New Zealand Government for any purpose in connection with the present war; and
 - (b.) By the crew employed on any such vessel.
3. The badge so to be approved may be in such several different forms as the Minister of Defence thinks fit.
4. The badge so approved may be issued by any military officer or by any Superintendent of Mercantile Marine to such officers and men as are deemed qualified to receive and wear the same. In the case of men who are not already employed on any such vessel, badges may be issued at any time after the signing of the ship's articles. So far as practicable, the ship's articles shall be noted so as to indicate the persons to whom badges under these regulations have been issued.
5. (1.) Every badge so issued shall be accompanied by a card signed by a military officer or Superintendent of Mercantile Marine, and containing particulars as to the person to whom it is issued.
 - (2.) Every person to whom a badge has been issued under these regulations shall at all times while wearing the badge or having it in his personal possession carry with him the card issued to him under the last preceding subclause, and shall on the request of any military officer or constable produce the said card for his inspection.
6. No person other than a person to whom such a badge has been duly issued shall wear any such badge, or any badge so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive.

7. No person shall falsely represent himself to be a person who is entitled to wear any such badge.

8. No person shall without lawful authority supply any such badge to any person not authorized to wear the same.

9. No person to whom a badge is issued under these regulations shall wear or exhibit such badge at any time after he has ceased to be engaged or employed on any such vessel as is referred to in regulation 2 hereof; and every such person shall, on the termination in New Zealand of his employment or engagement on any such ship, surrender his badge to the Superintendent of Mercantile Marine at the port at which his employment or engagement is terminated. In the event of the termination of such employment or engagement out of New Zealand the badge shall be surrendered to the master of the vessel.

10. The master of every such vessel as is referred to in regulation 2 hereof shall keep posted in the vessel in suitable positions such number of copies of these regulations as he considers necessary for the information of the officers and crew engaged on such vessel.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 10th April, 1916, p. 1026.]

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS UNDER THE WAR REGULATIONS
ACT, 1914.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this tenth day of April, 1916.

Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

I, ARTHUR WILLIAM DE BRITO SAVILE, Earl of Liverpool, Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby, in pursuance of the War Regulations Act, 1914, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in that behalf, make the following additional regulation under that Act.

REGULATION.

1. The War Regulations made on the 26th day of January, 1915, are hereby amended by omitting the words "or Italy" from clause 11 and clause 14 thereof relating to certificates of the origin of goods.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 2nd May, 1916, pp. 1595-98.]

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS UNDER THE WAR REGULATIONS ACT, 1914.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government Buildings at Wellington, this second day of May, 1916.
Present: The Right Honourable W. F. Massey, P.C., presiding in Council.

I, ARTHUR WILLIAM DE BRITO SAVILE, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby, in pursuance of the War Regulations Act, 1914, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in that behalf, make the following additional regulations under that Act.

REGULATIONS.

Alien Enemies engaged in Foreign Trade.

1. (1.) No alien enemy, other than one who is also a British subject, shall be engaged in foreign trade.

(2.) Every person shall be deemed for the purposes of this regulation to be engaged in foreign trade who, whether as principal or agent, imports, or procures the importation of, or is in any manner concerned in the importation of goods into New Zealand from any other country, whether within the British Dominions or not; or exports, or procures the exportation of, or is in any manner concerned in the exportation of goods from New Zealand to any other country, whether within the British Dominions or not.

(3.) Without in any way limiting the generality of the foregoing provisions, every person shall for the purposes of this regulation be deemed to be engaged in foreign trade who acts as the agent of any person, firm, or company, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere, in respect of the purchase or sale of goods to be imported into or exported from New Zealand by or on behalf of the purchaser or seller, or in respect of the purchase or sale of goods consigned to or from New Zealand for sale, or in respect of the solicitation, receipt, making, acceptance, or transmission of offers for any such purchase, sale, or consignment.

(4.) The Attorney-General, by notice in the *Gazette*, extend the provisions of this regulation to any specified alien enemy notwithstanding that he is a British subject, and on and after the day named in that behalf in such notice this regulation shall extend and apply to the alien enemy so specified in the same manner as if he was not a British subject.*

(5.) No person shall be engaged in foreign trade who is carrying on business in partnership with any alien enemy who is himself prohibited by or under this regulation from being engaged in foreign trade.

(6.) Nothing in this regulation shall prevent the importation or exportation by any person of goods for his own use unconnected with any business carried on by him.

(7.) Nothing in this regulation shall prevent the importation of goods which have already left the country of exportation before the date of

* Notice with respect to Eberhard Focke, dated 5th July, 1916, and published in *Gazette* of 6th July, 1916, p. 2314.

coming into operation of these regulations, or the completion (with the license of the Attorney-General) of any contract entered into before that date.

2. (1.) When any alien enemy who has theretofore been engaged in foreign trade within the meaning of the last preceding regulation has become, by reason of that regulation or of any notice issued by the Attorney-General thereunder, unable lawfully to continue to be so engaged, it shall not be lawful for any other person, firm, or company at any time thereafter to carry on any business as the successor of that alien enemy.

(2.) Any person, firm, or company shall be deemed for the purposes of this regulation to carry on business as the successor of an alien enemy if that person, firm, or company—

- (a.) Purchases or otherwise acquires the business or any part of the business of the alien enemy; or
- (b.) Carries on business under any name, style, description, or representation which in any manner indicates or may be supposed to indicate that the business is that of the alien enemy, or is in any way connected therewith by succession, amalgamation, or otherwise; or
- (c.) Enters into any agreement, arrangement, or understanding with the alien enemy by which the benefit of the goodwill of his business or any part thereof may directly or indirectly pass to or be acquired by such person, firm, or company, or by which such person, firm, or company may be enabled to continue that business or any part thereof.

*Enemy Shareholders.**

3. (1.) In this regulation—

“New Zealand company” means any body corporate which has a capital divided into shares and is incorporated in New Zealand:

“Enemy company” means a body corporate which is incorporated in enemy territory, or in or over which any enemy or any other enemy company or any alien enemy (other than one who is also a natural-born British subject) possesses or exercises any substantial interest or control:

“Enemy” means any person or body corporate with whom or with which trading is prohibited under the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914, or its amendments, or the War Regulations.

(2.) If the Attorney-General is satisfied that any share in a New Zealand company belongs, or at any time since the commencement of the present war with Germany has belonged, in law or in equity, to an enemy, or to an enemy company, or to an alien enemy other than a natural-born British subject, or that any enemy or any enemy company or any such alien enemy possesses, or at any time since the commencement of the present war with Germany has possessed, any interest, whether legal or equitable, in any such share or in the income thereof or in the proceeds of the sale thereof, the Attorney-General may, by an order signed by him and published in the *Gazette*, order and declare that such share shall be vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property.

4. On the gazetting of any such order all shares to which it relates shall thereupon vest at law in the Public Trustee, as the Custodian of Enemy Property, in trust to sell the same and to hold the same and the

* Notices as to certain shares in (a) the Drapery and General Importing Company of New Zealand (Limited), and (b) Hallenstein Fros. (Limited)—published in *New Zealand Gazette* of 13th September. 1916, at p. 2991.

income thereof and the proceeds of the sale thereof in trust for all persons having any interest in such shares, income, or proceeds in accordance with their respective interests; save and except that where the shares were vested in any trustee with power of sale the Public Trustee shall hold the same, and the proceeds and income thereof, in trust for such trustee, without prejudice, however, to all trusts and equities affecting the same in the hands of the trustee.

5. (1.) Every such New Zealand company, any shares in which are so vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property, shall forthwith, on the request of the Custodian, register the Public Trustee, in his capacity as Custodian of Enemy Property, as the owner of those shares, whether they are registered in New Zealand or in any other register of the company elsewhere.

(2.) Nothing in the regulations or constitution of any such company shall in any manner take away or restrict the obligation of the company so to register the Public Trustee as the owner of the shares.

(3.) If any such New Zealand company makes default in so registering the Public Trustee as the owner of any shares, each director, manager, or secretary of that company shall be guilty of an offence against the War Regulations, and the company may be declared by the Attorney-General to be an enemy in the same manner and with the same consequences as if such declaration had been made under clause 20 of the War Regulations of the 3rd day of April, 1916.

6. It shall be the duty of the Custodian of Enemy Property, as soon as reasonably practicable after the vesting in him of any such shares, to sell the same in such manner as he thinks fit; and on his executing a transfer thereof, in such form and manner as he thinks fit, to the purchaser, and requesting registration of the transfer, it shall be the duty of the company, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the regulations or constitution of the company, to register the purchaser as the owner of the shares so transferred: *Provided that no such sale shall take place without the consent of the Attorney-General.**

7. (1.) The proceeds of any such sale of shares by the Custodian of Enemy Property shall be disposed of in accordance with the trusts affecting the same in his hands, save that no moneys shall be paid by him to an enemy.

(2.) All moneys for the time being unexpended by the Custodian shall be invested by him in accordance with the directions of the Minister of Finance; and in default of such directions, then in the common fund of the Public Trust Office, but so far as owing to an enemy such moneys shall bear no interest.

8. The Custodian of Enemy Property shall pay out of the proceeds or income of any shares so vested in him all calls becoming payable on those shares, but shall not be otherwise liable for such calls.

9. So long as the Custodian of Enemy Property acts in good faith in the execution of the powers, duties, and trusts conferred or imposed upon him under these regulations, or under any other War Regulations, he shall be under no civil liability to any person whatever for any error, act, or default.

Enemy Companies in New Zealand.

10. (1.) If the Attorney-General is satisfied, with respect to any company incorporated in New Zealand, that any enemy, or any enemy

* The words in italics have been added by Order in Council dated 28th August, 1916 (*infra*, p. 227).

company, or any alien enemy (other than one who is also a natural-born British subject) possesses or exercises any substantial interest or control in or over that company, the Attorney-General may by notice in the *Gazette* declare such first-mentioned company to be an enemy.

(2.) Any such declaration may be at any time in like manner revoked.

(3.) Every such declaration shall have with respect to the company so declared to be an enemy the same effect as if the company had been declared to be an enemy under clause 20 of the War Regulations of the 3rd day of April, 1916.

(4.) The terms "enemy" and "enemy company" have the same meaning as in clause 3 of the present regulations.

Return of Foreign Correspondents.

11. (1.) Every person, firm, or company carrying on business in New Zealand in respect of the purchase, sale, exportation, or importation of goods, and having any foreign correspondent or having had since the commencement of the present war with Germany any foreign correspondent in respect of that business or any part thereof, shall before the 14th day of May, 1916, make and deliver to the Attorney-General a return in writing of the name and place of business of every such foreign correspondent.

(2.) "Correspondent" means any person, firm, or company between whom and the person, firm, or company making the return there exists or has existed the relation of principal and agent or of vendor and purchaser in respect of the purchase, sale, importation, or exportation of goods.

(3.) "Foreign correspondent" means any correspondent having a head office or chief place of business elsewhere than in the United Kingdom or a British Possession or British Protectorate or territory in the military occupation of His Majesty.

(4.) Every such return shall specify the nature of the business of the foreign correspondent, and every place in which to the knowledge or belief of the person, firm, or company making the return the foreign correspondent has any office, factory, warehouse, branch, or other place of business.

(5.) Failure to make any such return within the time aforesaid, or making any return which is knowingly incomplete or misleading, shall be an offence against the War Regulations on the part of every person concerned in the management of the business in respect of which the return is or ought to have been made.

Miscellaneous.

12. For the purposes of these regulations and of all other War Regulations, the term "alien enemy" includes the wife of an alien enemy.

13. The term "enemy" as used in the War Regulations of the 7th day of June, 1915, means any person, firm, or company from whom or from which the purchase of goods is prohibited under the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914, or the War Regulations.

14. In all prosecutions for any breach of the War Regulations in which the liability of the accused depends on his being an alien enemy he shall be presumed to be an alien enemy unless he produces sufficient evidence to the contrary.

15. These regulations shall be read together with and deemed part of the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

NOTE.—The returns of foreign correspondents required by the foregoing regulations are not intended for publication, but will be treated as strictly confidential, save so far as the disclosure of any information so received may become necessary in the course of legal proceedings in any Court of Justice.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 11th May, 1916, pp. 1721–23.]

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS UNDER THE WAR REGULATIONS ACT, 1914.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government Buildings at Wellington, this eleventh day of May, 1916. Present: The Right Honourable W. F. Massey, P.C., presiding in Council.

I, ARTHUR WILLIAM DE BRITO SAVILE, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby, in pursuance of the War Regulations Act, 1914, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in that behalf, make the following additional regulations under that Act.

REGULATIONS.

1. When any company, firm, or person carrying on business in New Zealand is or has been, whether before or after the coming into operation of these regulations, declared to be an enemy by the Attorney-General in the exercise of the authority conferred upon him by the War Regulations, the Attorney-General may at the same time, or at any time thereafter while the declaration remains in force, by warrant published in the *Gazette*, appoint the Public Trustee as the Controller of the business of the company, firm, or person so declared to be an enemy. Any such appointment may be at any time revoked in like manner.*

2. The Controller so appointed shall have the following powers in respect of the business of the company, firm, or person so declared to be an enemy:—

- (a.) To take and retain possession of all property whatever then or thereafter belonging to that company, firm, or person in respect of the business so controlled:
- (b.) To collect, receive, and retain all moneys payable to that company, firm, or person in respect of the business so controlled:

* See notice dated and gazetted 15th May, 1915 (*infra*, p. 232).

- (c.) Out of any moneys received by him as Controller to pay and discharge any debts or liabilities of that company, firm, or person on such evidence as seems to the Controller sufficient :
- (d.) To sell the stock-in-trade and other chattels belonging to that company, firm, or person in respect of the business so controlled, whether by sale in the usual course of that business, or by tender, public auction, or otherwise as the Controller thinks fit :
- (e.) To carry on or permit to be carried on the business of that company, firm, or person so far as the Controller deems necessary for the winding-up of that business and the realization of the assets thereof :
- (f.) To exercise in the name and on behalf of that company, firm, or person all rights of action vested therein in respect of such business :
- (g.) To cancel and determine any contract which has been entered into by that company, firm, or person in the course of such business before being declared an enemy, and the performance of which may remain lawful notwithstanding such declaration :
- (h.) To exercise any power vested in that company, firm, or person of determining or surrendering any leasehold interest possessed by that company, firm, or person in respect of such business, and to give or execute in the name of the company, firm, or person all notices or instruments required in that behalf :
- (i.) To make application to the Supreme Court for an order for the winding-up of any company so declared to be an enemy and placed under his control :
- (j.) To require and authorize the delivery to him from the Post Office of all postal packets and telegrams addressed to or intended for that company, firm, or person in respect of such business.

3. While the Controller remains in office in respect of any business it shall not be lawful for any person to be engaged in the management or conduct of that business, or to act in respect of that business as an agent or servant of the company, firm, or person so declared to be an enemy, save with the permission of the Controller and so far as such permission extends.

4. No person shall in any manner obstruct or deceive the Controller, or any agent, servant, or representative of the Controller, in the exercise or performance of any of his powers, duties, or authorities as such.

5. No director, manager, agent, servant, partner, or other person who is for the time being engaged in the management or conduct of any business under the control of the Controller, or who has at any time during the present war been so engaged, shall withhold from the Controller any information relating to such business on being required by the Controller to supply such information.

6. All powers conferred upon the Controller by these regulations may be exercised by him either personally or through such agent, servant, or representative as he may think fit to appoint in that behalf.

7. All expenses incurred by the Controller in the exercise of his powers in respect of any business shall be payable out of the moneys received by him as Controller of that business.

8. All moneys received by the Controller in respect of any business so under his control shall form part of the common fund of the Public Trust Office, and shall, subject to the powers of the Controller to pay debts,

expenses, and other sums of money thereout, be held on account of the company, firm, or person entitled thereto, but shall bear no interest.

9. While the Controller remains in office in respect of the business of any company, firm, or person it shall not be lawful, without the consent of the Controller or the Attorney-General, to present any bankruptcy petition in respect of that firm or person or any petition for the winding-up of that company, or to pass any resolution for the winding-up of that company, or to take any step for the enforcement of the rights of any creditors of that person, firm, or company, save that on the application of the Controller the Supreme Court may make an order for the winding-up of that company under the Companies Act, 1908, on the ground that it has been declared an enemy.

10. The appointment of the Public Trustee as the Controller of any business under the present regulations shall be deemed to be and shall operate as a license by the Attorney-General under clause 20 of the War Regulations of the 3rd day of April, 1916, in respect of all matters authorized by the present regulations.

11. The War Regulations of the 25th day of November, 1914, and clause 29 of the War Regulations of the 3rd day of April, 1916 (relative to the powers of the Public Trustee as the Controller of companies and firms), are hereby revoked.

12. These regulations shall be read together with and deemed part of the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 24th July, 1916, pp. 2481-85.]

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS UNDER THE WAR REGULATIONS ACT, 1914.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this twenty-fourth day of July, 1916. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

I, ARTHUR WILLIAM DE BRITO SAVILE, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby, in pursuance of the War Regulations Act, 1914, make the following additional regulations under that Act:—

REGULATIONS.

Licenses for the Importation of Goods.

1. (a.) Save in pursuance of, and in accordance with the terms of, a license issued by the Comptroller of Customs under these regulations, it shall not be lawful for any person to import or to be concerned in the importation of any goods into New Zealand directly or indirectly

from any country other than the United Kingdom, or a British Possession, or territory in the military occupation of His Majesty, or the United States of America, or *France, or Japan*.*

(b.) Without in any way limiting the generality of the foregoing provisions, every person shall be deemed to be concerned in the importation of goods into New Zealand from any country who—

- (i.) Does any act with intent to procure such importation either by himself or any other person; or
- (ii.) Procures, or does any act with intent to procure, from any person resident or carrying on business in that country, and whether directly or through an agent or intermediate purchaser, and whether by way of purchase, consignment on sale, or otherwise, goods for importation into New Zealand.

2. (a.) A license under the foregoing regulations shall be issued by the Comptroller of Customs, subject to such conditions, restrictions, and limitations as he thinks fit, whenever he is satisfied, from information supplied by the applicant or otherwise, that there is no reason to believe or suspect that the goods to be imported are in whole or in part manufactured, produced, sold, consigned by, or procured from an enemy or an alien enemy, or any person having any such connections or associations with an enemy or alien enemy that the importation of such goods is contrary to the public interest.

* The words in italics have been added by Order in Council dated 28th August, 1916 (*infra*, p. 227). The following explanatory notice is published in the *Gazette* of 31st August, 1916, p. 2898:—

IMPORT LICENSES.

Customs Department, Wellington, 29th August, 1916.

WITH reference to the War Regulations dated 24th July, 1916, and amended 28th August, 1916, the following statement now explains the position.

It will be noticed that there is not now necessity to obtain licenses to trade with firms in Japan or France.

(a.) Licenses are required to import goods into New Zealand from all countries except Britain, British Possessions, France, Japan, and the United States.

(b.) A license must be obtained from the Comptroller of Customs, before the goods are ordered, for each firm with whom it is desired to trade.

(c.) Where goods are ordered through a buying agent in the United Kingdom who is given discretionary power as to the sources of supply, and irrespective of whether the supplier's invoice is to be ultimately sent along with the agent's invoice to New Zealand or not, there will be no necessity to obtain a license in New Zealand, provided that the agent gets the invoice to be sent to New Zealand viséed, approved, and endorsed at the office of the High Commissioner in London.

(d.) It should be clearly understood that it is only in cases covered by the preceding clause that invoices should be submitted to the High Commissioner, and that whenever the name of the probable supplier is known to the New Zealand importer a license must be obtained.

(e.) Where a New Zealand importer has got into touch with a new firm subsequent to the outbreak of war, he should state when applying for a license how he came to communicate with that firm, and should submit any relative papers.

(f.) Licenses will not be required for goods bought out of stock in Britain, British Possessions, France, Japan, or the United States, but in no case shall this be construed into permission to import—

- (1.) Any goods of enemy manufacture, origin, or ownership; or
- (2.) Goods being the produce or manufacture of any firm with whom a license to trade has been refused; or
- (3.) Any goods prohibited from importation under the War Regulations.

(g.) Importers are specially warned against ordering or importing goods from any firm or person from time to time declared in the *New Zealand Gazette* to be an enemy.

ARTHUR M. MYERS,
Minister of Customs.

(b.) "Enemy" means any person from whom the purchase of goods is prohibited by or under the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914, or any War Regulations other than the foregoing.

(c.) The burden of proving that a license ought to be granted as aforesaid shall be upon the applicant.

(d.) The decision of the Comptroller as to the issue or the refusal of a license, and as to the conditions, restrictions, and limitations on which a license shall be granted, shall be final and conclusive.

3. Every such license may be at any time revoked by the Comptroller for any reason which in his opinion would have justified a refusal of the grant thereof, or if in his opinion any breach of the conditions, restrictions, or limitations of the license has been committed.

4. Goods imported in breach of the foregoing regulations shall be forfeited to His Majesty, and for this purpose they shall be deemed to be prohibited imports under the Customs Act, 1913, and all the provisions of that Act as to forfeitures shall, so far as applicable, apply accordingly.

5. A license granted under these regulations shall be no defence to any prosecution for an offence against any other War Regulations or against the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914.

6. Nothing in the foregoing regulations shall prevent a bank from acting in the ordinary way of banking business in respect of the receipt or delivery of shipping documents, the acceptance or collection of bills of exchange, or otherwise in relation to the importation of goods.

7. Every person shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations who deceives or attempts to deceive the Comptroller of Customs in the exercise of his powers thereunder.

8. Nothing in the foregoing regulations shall render illegal the importation of goods in pursuance of any order despatched from New Zealand before the date of these regulations for the purchase or consignment of goods, provided those goods have left the country of exportation within three months after the date of these regulations.

9. Nothing in the foregoing regulations shall make it illegal for any person to import or to be concerned in the importation of goods for his own use unconnected with any trade or business carried on by him.

10. If a Collector of Customs has reason to believe that any goods imported into New Zealand are imported directly or indirectly from any country other than the United Kingdom or a British Possession, or have been wholly or partially manufactured or produced in any such country, the Collector may refuse to permit the delivery of those goods from the control of the Customs until and unless evidence to his satisfaction has been produced by the importer as to the country from which they were so imported, or in which they were so manufactured or produced, and as to the names and places of business of the exporter, vendor, and manufacturer thereof.

Enemy Trade.

11. (a.) Where any person is or has at any time been, whether before or after the making of these regulations, a servant or partner of an alien enemy or of a person declared to be an enemy under the War Regulations, or a servant or member of a company or firm so declared to be an enemy, the Attorney-General may from time to time by notice given to that person impose such restrictions as he thinks fit upon the scope or nature of any business carried on or to be carried on by him, or upon the mode of carrying on any such business.

(b.) No such restrictions on the business of any person shall be so imposed or shall remain in force at any time later than six months after that person has ceased to be a servant or partner of an enemy or of an alien enemy, or a servant or member of an enemy firm or company as aforesaid.

(c.) So long as any such restrictions remain in force no person shall carry on or be in any manner concerned in carrying on any business in breach of those restrictions.

(d.) This regulation shall extend and apply to a person, firm, or company declared to be an enemy before the making of these regulations.

12. Clause 19 of the War Regulations of the 3rd day of April, 1916 (by which it is made unlawful to trade with a company or firm carrying on business elsewhere than in the British Dominions, and having or having had at the commencement of the present war its chief place of business in enemy territory), is hereby amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:—

“(e.) For the purposes of this regulation, and without in any manner limiting the generality thereof, a company or firm shall be deemed to have or to have had its chief place of business in enemy territory if that company or firm is or was at the commencement of the present war subsidiary to or substantially under the control of or carrying on business in the interests of any other company or firm incorporated or established in enemy territory.”

13. Whenever by virtue of the War Regulations or any declaration made thereunder, whether before or after the date of the present regulations, it is unlawful to purchase goods from any person, firm, or company, it shall also be unlawful to purchase or otherwise procure from any other person, firm, or company being or carrying on business out of New Zealand any goods wholly or partially manufactured or produced by such first-mentioned person, firm, or company.

14. When any person, firm, or company has been declared to be an enemy under the War Regulations (whether before or after the date of the present regulations), and while such declaration remains in force, it shall not be lawful to publish in any newspaper any advertisement of the goods or merchandise manufactured, produced, or sold by that enemy or of the business carried on by that enemy; provided that nothing in this regulation shall apply to the Public Trustee in his capacity as Controller of any business under the War Regulations.

15. When shares in a company have been vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property under clause 3 of the War Regulations of the 2nd day of May, 1916, it shall be lawful for the company to buy those shares and to become registered as the owner thereof, and to resell the shares so purchased by it, anything in any Act or in the constitution or regulations of the company to the contrary notwithstanding.

16. Clause 20 of the War Regulations of the 3rd day of April, 1916, is hereby amended by inserting therein the following subclause after subclause (b) thereof:—

“(bb.) If the Attorney-General is satisfied that any person resident out of New Zealand is an alien enemy and is carrying on business with persons, firms, or companies in New Zealand he may, by notice in the *Gazette*, declare such first-mentioned person to be an enemy.”

17. (1.) When the Attorney-General is satisfied that any goods or merchandise are enemy property within the meaning of clause 1 of the War Regulations of the 3rd day of April, 1916, he may authorize the Public Trustee, as the Custodian of Enemy Property, to take possession of such goods or merchandise and to sell the same, and every such authority shall have effect according to the tenor thereof.

(2.) All moneys received by the Custodian of Enemy Property from the sale of any such goods and merchandise shall, after payment thereof of all sums lawfully payable in respect of such goods or merchandise to any person other than an enemy, be invested and dealt with in accordance with clause 14 of the War Regulations of the 3rd day of April, 1916.

Property of Prisoners of War.

18. In the following regulations "prisoner of war" means any person detained in New Zealand under the order of a military authority, or otherwise detained as a prisoner of war.

19. (1.) The Public Trustee may be appointed as the custodian of the property of any prisoner of war—

(a.) By that prisoner of war; or

(b.) By the Attorney-General in any case where he considers it necessary that a custodian should be appointed.

(2.) Any such appointment shall be in writing, and may be revoked at any time by the Attorney-General by notice in writing to the Public Trustee.

20. The Public Trustee, when so appointed, shall have the following powers in respect of the property of that prisoner of war:—

(a.) To take and retain possession of all property whatever belonging to that prisoner of war:

(b.) To collect, receive, and retain all moneys payable to that prisoner of war:

(c.) To sue in his official name for all debts due and moneys payable to that prisoner of war:

(d.) Out of any moneys received by him as Custodian to pay and discharge any debts or liabilities of that prisoner of war, and to pay such reasonable sums as he considers necessary for the maintenance of the wife and children (if any) of that prisoner of war:

(e.) Where the moneys received by him are not sufficient to pay all debts and liabilities of that prisoner of war, to sell any personal property of that prisoner of war for that purpose:

(f.) To manage and carry on or permit to be carried on the business of that prisoner of war as a going concern, and for that purpose to appoint such agents or servants as he considers necessary, and pay them such remuneration as he thinks fit.

21. All powers conferred upon the Custodian by these regulations may be exercised by him either personally or through such representative as he may think fit to appoint in that behalf.

22. All expenses incurred by the Custodian (including such reasonable charges as he thinks fit to make for his services) in the exercise of his powers in respect of the property of any prisoner of war shall be payable out of the moneys received by him as Custodian of that property.

23. The balance of the moneys received by the Custodian in respect of the property of any prisoner of war, after making all payments hereinbefore authorized, shall form part of the common fund of the Public

Trust Office and shall be held on account of that prisoner of war, and there may be paid thereout to the prisoner of war such reasonable sums as the Custodian thinks fit.

Miscellaneous.

24. For the purposes of this and all other War Regulations, whether made before or after the making of the present regulations,—

(a.) The wife of an alien enemy shall be deemed to be an alien enemy :

(b.) The wife of an alien enemy, who is not himself a natural-born British subject, shall be deemed to be an alien enemy who is not a natural-born British subject.

25. No male person over the age of fifteen* years shall be shipped as a member of the crew of an oversea vessel unless he produces to the Superintendent of Mercantile Marine—

(a.) A certificate of discharge in New Zealand from an oversea vessel within the immediately preceding twelve months, or discharges for at least twelve months' service in vessels in the coasting trade of New Zealand, *or such other discharges as the Superintendent of Mercantile Marine may deem satisfactory*† ;
or

(b.) A permit to leave New Zealand issued under the War Regulations of the 15th day of November, 1915, and still in force.

26. (a.) Where the Attorney-General is satisfied that any person is not ordinarily resident in New Zealand and is disaffected, disloyal, or likely to be a source of danger to the peace, order, and good government of that Dominion, the Attorney-General may at any time within six months after that person has arrived in New Zealand, whether before or after the date of this regulation, order him to leave New Zealand.

(b.) If that order is not complied with within seven days from the date of the service thereof, any officer may without warrant arrest that person and place him on board any vessel about to leave New Zealand for the country from which he came to New Zealand, and detain him on board that vessel until it has left New Zealand.

(c.) Such sum as the Attorney-General considers reasonable may be paid to the owner or master of any such vessel on account of the carriage of any person so ordered to leave New Zealand and arrested, and after payment or tender of that sum the owner or master of that vessel shall not refuse to receive or retain on board thereof the person so arrested or the officer in whose custody he is.

(d.) No person so ordered to leave New Zealand shall at any time after compliance with the order, or after having been so placed on board any vessel, return to or land in New Zealand.

27. The permit required under clause 5 of the War Regulations of the 20th day of September, 1915 (relative to the sale, transfer, supply, or procurement of firearms or ammunition), may be signed and issued by a constable in charge of a country station.

28. These regulations shall be read together with and deemed part of the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

* As amended by clause 2 of War Regulations made and gazetted on 21st August, 1916 (*infra*, p. 223). The regulation originally related to *male* persons over the age of *eighteen* years.

† The words in italics have been added by Order in Council made and gazetted 11th September, 1916.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 31st July, 1916, pp. 2563, 2564.]

ADDITIONAL WAR REGULATIONS EXEMPTING SOLDIERS OF
THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCES FROM ARREST ON CIVIL
PROCESS OR UNDER THE DESTITUTE PERSONS ACT.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this thirty-first day of July, 1916. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

I, ARTHUR WILLIAM DE BRITO SAVILE, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby, in pursuance of the War Regulations Act, 1914, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in that behalf, make the following additional regulations under that Act:—

REGULATIONS.

1. In these regulations the term "soldier" means an officer, non-commissioned officer, or man of an Expeditionary Force under the Expeditionary Forces Act, 1915.

2. Without the previous consent in writing of a military authority it shall not be lawful for any person to arrest a soldier under any warrant of arrest or commitment issued under the Destitute Persons Act, 1910, whether before or after the date of these regulations, or to procure the issue under that Act of any such warrant against a soldier.

3. Without the previous consent in writing of a military authority it shall not be lawful for any person to commence any criminal proceedings against a soldier for any offence committed against the Destitute Persons Act, 1910, whether committed before or after the date of these regulations, or to arrest a soldier in pursuance of a conviction for any such offence, whether such conviction is obtained before or after the date of these regulations.

4. Without the previous consent in writing of a military authority it shall not be lawful for any person to arrest a soldier under the Imprisonment for Debt Limitation Act, 1908, or under any other form of civil process whatever, whether the order, warrant, or other process is made or issued before or after the date of these regulations.

5. It shall not be lawful for any Gaoler or other person to detain in custody a soldier who is arrested in breach of these regulations.

6. If on the coming into operation of these regulations any soldier is in custody under any form of civil process or in pursuance of any proceedings under the Destitute Persons Act, 1910, a military authority may by warrant discharge that soldier from custody, and he shall be forthwith released accordingly.

7. These regulations shall be read together with and deemed part of the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 21st August, 1916, pp. 2801-03.]

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS UNDER THE WAR REGULATIONS ACT, 1914.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this twenty-first day of August, 1916. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

I, ARTHUR WILLIAM DE BRITO SAVILE, Earl of Liverpool, Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby, in pursuance of the War Regulations Act, 1914, and its amendments, make the following regulations; and I do hereby, with the like advice and consent, declare that these regulations shall come into operation on the twenty-eighth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

REGULATIONS.

1. In these regulations—

“Licensed premises” means premises in respect of which a publican’s or an accommodation license or a *New Zealand wine license** is in force under the Licensing Act, 1908; and includes the premises of a chartered club under that Act, and also any place in which intoxicating liquor may be sold in pursuance of a conditional license under that Act:

“Licensee” means the holder of any such license, and includes the secretary of any such chartered club:

“Bar” means a public or private bar on licensed premises; and includes any part of such premises which is principally or exclusively used for the sale, supply, or consumption of intoxicating liquor:

“Bar-attendant” means any person employed or serving in any capacity in a bar, other than the licensee:

2. The following acts are hereby declared to amount to treating within the meaning and for the purposes of the War Regulations Amendment Act, 1916, and these regulations:—

(1.) The act of any person who directly or indirectly—

(a.) Pays, or undertakes or offers to pay; or

(b.) Gives or lends, or offers or undertakes to give or lend money with which to pay—

for any intoxicating liquor sold or to be sold on licensed premises for consumption on or about those premises by any person other than the person first mentioned:

(2.) The act of any person who purchases intoxicating liquor on licensed premises, and invites or permits any other person to consume that liquor on or about those premises:

(3.) The act of any person who on licensed premises purchases or offers to purchase intoxicating liquor with intent that it shall be consumed on or about those premises by any other person:

(4.) Any other act done by any person with intent that any other person shall consume on or about licensed premises any

* The words in italics have been inserted by Order in Council dated 28th August, 1916 (*infra*, p. 227).

intoxicating liquor other than liquor purchased and paid for by the consumer with his own money. Money lent or given to any person upon licensed premises, or lent or given to him elsewhere with intent that it shall be spent in the purchase of intoxicating liquor, shall, for the purposes of these regulations, be deemed not to be his own money.

3. Every person who does any act which amounts to treating commits an offence against these regulations.

4. Every person who on or about licensed premises receives or consumes intoxicating liquor in respect of which an offence against these regulations has been committed by any other person shall himself be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

5. Every licensee, bar-attendant, or servant of a licensee who knowingly sells, supplies, or receives payment for any intoxicating liquor in respect of which an offence against these regulations has been or is intended to be committed by any other person shall himself be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

6. Every licensee or bar-attendant who permits the commission on the licensed premises of any offence against these regulations shall himself be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

7. Every licensee on whose licensed premises any offence is committed against these regulations shall be deemed to have permitted that offence, and shall be liable accordingly, unless he proves that it was committed without his knowledge, acquiescence, or connivance, and that he took all reasonably practical measures by way of personal supervision or otherwise to prevent the commission of offences against these regulations.

8. (1.) Every bar-attendant, other than a member of the family of the licensee, who is convicted of an offence against these regulations shall be disqualified for the period of six months thereafter from being employed or serving in any capacity in or about the same or any other licensed premises.

(2.) If any person while so disqualified is employed or serves in any capacity in or about any licensed premises he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

9. If in any prosecution for an offence against these regulations the evidence produced by the informant or the facts as admitted are sufficient to constitute a reasonable cause of suspicion that the defendant is guilty of the offence charged, the burden of proving that the offence was not committed shall lie upon the defendant.

10. For the purposes of these regulations the supply of intoxicating liquor for a pecuniary consideration on the premises of a chartered club under the Licensing Act, 1908, shall be deemed to be a sale of such liquor.

11. (1.) Nothing in the foregoing regulations shall apply to the supply or consumption of intoxicating liquor as part of a meal served and consumed upon the licensed premises elsewhere than in a bar thereof.

(2.) "Meal" means a meal served not earlier than noon and not less substantial than an ordinary midday meal.

12. Nothing in the foregoing regulations shall apply to any act of treating on licensed premises (elsewhere than in a bar thereof) by a boarder or other person *bona fide* resident on those premises.

13. No woman (other than the licensee, or a servant of the licensee, or a member of the licensee's family) shall at any time after six o'clock in the evening enter or remain in the bar of any licensed premises or loiter about the entrance to any such bar.

14. (1.) Every constable may at all times by day or night, and on any day of the week, enter without warrant—

(a.) Any licensed premises; or

(b.) Any premises on which he reasonably suspects that any offence against these regulations or against the provisions of the Licensing Act, 1908, relative to the sale of intoxicating liquor by unlicensed persons, has been or is about to be committed—and may search the said premises and every part thereof, and may seize any intoxicating liquor found on any premises so entered, other than licensed premises.

(2.) Every person who resists or obstructs a constable in the exercise of the powers so conferred upon him, or who fails or refuses to afford to a constable immediate entrance to any such premises or to any part thereof, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

15. These regulations shall be read together with and deemed part of the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914.

J. F. ANDREWS,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 21st August, 1916, pp. 2803, 2804.]

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS UNDER THE WAR REGULATIONS ACT, 1914.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this twenty-first day of August, 1916. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

I, ARTHUR WILLIAM DE BRITO SAVILE, Earl of Liverpool, Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby, in pursuance of the War Regulations Act, 1914, and its amendments, make the following regulations; and I do hereby, with the like advice and consent, declare that these regulations shall come into operation on the twenty-eighth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

REGULATIONS.

1. (1.) In these regulations—

“House of ill-fame” means any premises used for the purposes of prostitution, whether by one woman or by more than one:

“Public place” has the same meaning as in Part II of the Police Offences Act, 1908.

(2.) When different parts of a building are in separate occupation, each such part shall be deemed to be separate premises within the meaning of these regulations.

2. (1.) The following persons shall be guilty of offences against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly:—

(a.) Every person who keeps, manages, occupies, or resides in a house of ill-fame or who acts or assists in the keeping or management of any such house;

- (b.) Every person who permits any premises to be used as a house of ill-fame;
- (c.) Every person who, being the lessor or landlord of any premises or the agent of such lessor or landlord, lets the same or any part thereof knowing or having reasonable grounds of suspicion that the same or any part thereof is to be used as a house of ill-fame, or permits the continued occupation of any premises knowing or having reasonable grounds of suspicion that the same or any part thereof is used as a house of ill-fame;
- (d.) Every woman who loiters in a public place for the purposes of prostitution;
- (e.) Every male person over the age of fifteen years who lives, whether wholly or in part, upon the earnings of a prostitute.
- (2.) Every male person over the age of fifteen years who habitually lives or consorts with a prostitute shall be deemed to be living upon the earnings of that prostitute unless he proves the contrary.
3. (1.) A Justice of the Peace, if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that any building or part of a building is a house of ill-fame, may issue a warrant authorizing an officer of police named in the warrant and not below the rank of sergeant to enter that building and search the same and every part thereof.
- (2.) The officer to whom such a warrant has been issued may at any time, whether by day or night, and on any day of the week, if accompanied by another officer of police, enter the building to which the warrant relates and search the same and every part thereof.
- (3.) Every person who obstructs or resists an officer of police while acting or assisting in the execution of any such warrant, or who fails or refuses to afford to any such officer of police immediate entrance to the building in respect of which the warrant has been issued or to any part of that building, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations and shall be liable accordingly, and in case of any such obstruction, resistance, failure, or refusal the warrant may be executed by force.
- (4.) Nothing in this regulation shall be so construed as to restrict, affect, or take away the general power of entry and search in pursuance of the warrant of a military authority which is conferred by the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914.
4. (1.) When any person is convicted of an offence against clause 2 of these regulations, the Commissioner of Police may at any time thereafter make an order in writing prohibiting that person from residing or being present, at any time within six months after the date of the conviction, within fifty miles of a place to be specified in the order.
- (2.) Every such order shall take effect on the expiration of seven days after the day on which the order has been served on or otherwise brought to the knowledge of the person against whom it is made.
- (3.) Every person who disobeys any order so made by the Commissioner of Police shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.
- (4.) The pendency of an appeal from any such conviction shall not suspend the operation of any such order, except so far as the Commissioner of Police or a Magistrate may otherwise from time to time direct.
5. These regulations shall be read together with and deemed part of the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 21st August, 1916, pp. 2804, 2805.]

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS UNDER THE WAR REGULATIONS
ACT, 1914.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this twenty-first day of August, 1916. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

I, ARTHUR WILLIAM DE BRITO SAVILE, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby, in pursuance of the War Regulations Act, 1914, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in that behalf, make the following additional regulations under that Act:—

REGULATIONS.

1. In these regulations "military service notice" means any notice or advertisement relating in any manner to the Military Service Act, 1916, and approved by the Minister of Defence for publication under these regulations.

2. (1.) The Minister of Defence, or any person authorized by him in that behalf, may supply or cause to be supplied copies of any military service notice to the owner or occupier of any shop, factory, office, wharf, hotel, or boardinghouse, or to the owner or occupier of any other premises which are frequented by the public whether as of right or otherwise.

(2.) Copies delivered by post or otherwise upon any such premises shall be deemed to have been supplied to the owner or occupier of those premises within the meaning of this regulation.

(3.) It shall be the duty of every person to whom such copies have been so supplied forthwith to exhibit the same in a conspicuous place and manner upon the premises so owned or occupied by him, and to conform to such directions (if any) as may be given or caused to be given to him by the Minister of Defence as to the place and manner of such exhibition, and to keep all such copies so exhibited for a period of one calendar month or for such longer period as may be required by the Minister of Defence.

3. The Minister of Defence, or any person authorized by him in that behalf, may supply or cause to be supplied to the owner, occupier, or manager of any theatre or other premises used for the purpose of cinematograph exhibitions, or to any person who uses any premises for that purpose, lantern slides containing copies of any military service notices, and may direct the person to whom such lantern slides are so supplied to exhibit such notices on the cinematograph screen in such manner and on such occasions as the Minister or the person so authorized by him thinks fit, and it shall be the duty of every person to whom such lantern slides are so supplied to exhibit such notices in accordance with the directions so received.

4. The Minister of Defence, or any person authorized by him, may supply or cause to be supplied to any local authority, company, or public body having the control or management of a tramway copies of any military service notice, and may require such local authority, company, or public body to exhibit such notices in or upon the tram-cars

used upon such tramway in such manner and during such period as the Minister or the person so authorized by him thinks fit, and it shall be the duty of every such local authority, company, or public body to exhibit such notices in accordance with the directions so received.

5. The Minister of Defence, or any person authorized by him, may supply or cause to be supplied to the owner or charterer of any passenger-ship copies of any military service notice, and may require the owner or charterer to exhibit such notices upon the ship in such manner and during such period as the Minister or the person so authorized by him thinks fit, and it shall be the duty of the owner or charterer to exhibit such notices in accordance with the directions so received.

6. The Minister of Defence, or any person authorized by him, may exhibit or cause to be exhibited any military service notice in or within the view of any road, street, railway-station, railway-carriage, or other public place (other than upon private property), and no person shall obstruct, prevent, or interfere with any such exhibition.

7. Every person who fails or refuses to fulfil any duty imposed upon him by these regulations, or who without lawful authority destroys, defaces, obscures, removes, or otherwise interferes with any military service notice exhibited in pursuance of these regulations, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

8. These regulations shall be read together with and deemed part of the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914.

J. F. ANDREWS,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 21st August, 1915, pp. 2806, 2807.]

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS UNDER THE WAR REGULATIONS ACT, 1914.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this twenty-first day of August, 1916. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

I, ARTHUR WILLIAM DE BRITO SAVILE, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby, in pursuance of the War Regulations Act, 1914, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in that behalf, make the following additional regulations under that Act.

REGULATIONS.

Permits and Passports.

1. Clause 2 of the War Regulations of the 15th day of November, 1915 (relating to permits to leave New Zealand), is hereby amended by substituting the words "No person over the age of fifteen years" for the words "No male person over the age of eighteen years."

2. Clause 25 of the War Regulations of the 24th day of July, 1916, is hereby amended by substituting the words "fifteen years" for the words "eighteen years."

3. In the following regulations "passport" means a passport which has been issued by the Government of the country of which the person to whom it relates is a subject or citizen, and which is still in force, or some other document satisfactorily establishing the nationality or identity of the person to whom it relates, to which passport or document there is attached a photograph of the person to whom it relates.

4. After the first day of October, 1916, no person whose age exceeds fifteen years shall land at any place in New Zealand from any place beyond the seas unless he has in his possession a passport which has been issued to him not more than two years before his arrival in New Zealand, and which, in the case of a person coming from a foreign country, has been issued or vised by the British Ambassador or a British Consul in that country, and in the case of a person coming from any part of the British Dominions has been issued or vised by some public official thereof duly authorized in that behalf.

5. (1.) The last preceding regulation shall not apply to—

(a.) Any person returning from the Commonwealth of Australia, if he is in possession of a permit to visit the Commonwealth issued to him under the authority of the War Regulations relating to such permits:

(b.) Any person visiting New Zealand from the Commonwealth of Australia, if he is in possession of a permit to visit New Zealand issued to him by or under the authority of the Department of External Affairs of the Commonwealth:

(c.) Any person visiting New Zealand from the Cook Islands or that part of Samoa in the military occupation of His Majesty, if he is in possession of a permit to visit New Zealand issued to him by a resident Commissioner of the Cook Islands or by the Administrator of Samoa, as the case may be:

(d.) Any person resident in New Zealand returning to New Zealand on a return ticket issued to him in New Zealand:

(e.) Any member of the naval or military forces of any part of the British Dominions entering New Zealand on duty:

(f.) Any person arriving in New Zealand as the master or a member of the crew of the vessel in which he arrives.

(2.) The Minister of Internal Affairs, or any person authorized by him to grant exemptions, may exempt any person from any or all of the provisions of the last preceding regulation. If such exemption is granted subject to any condition, and the person to whom it is granted fails to comply with that condition, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

6. Any officer and any Collector of Customs may take possession of any passport in the possession of any person entering New Zealand.

7. (1.) An alien, being the master or a member of the crew of a vessel arriving at any port in New Zealand after the 1st day of October, 1916, shall not land at that port unless he has in his possession a passport issued to him not more than two years before his arrival.

(2.) Where an alien is under the provisions of this regulation prohibited from landing at any port the Collector of Customs may nevertheless grant him temporary permission to land for such purposes and subject to such conditions as the Collector thinks fit, and if he fails to comply with any of those conditions he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(3.) Where an alien who is not in possession of any such passport is a member of the crew of any such vessel the master shall, as soon

as may be after the arrival of the vessel at any port, give written notice of the presence of that alien on board the vessel to the Collector of Customs, and that alien shall leave New Zealand with that vessel.

(4.) Nothing in this regulation shall apply to any master or member of the crew whose home is in New Zealand.

8. These regulations shall be read together with and deemed part of the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914.

J. F. ANDREWS,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 28th August, 1916, pp. 2874-75]

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS UNDER THE WAR REGULATIONS ACT, 1914.

LIVERPOOL, GOVERNOR.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this twenty-eighth day August, 1916. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

WHEREAS it is desirable for the encouragement of recruiting in the Expeditionary Forces raised for service in the present war that a distinctive badge should be issued to and worn by men who have served or offered to serve in the war, or who are for any proper reason exempt from any obligation to serve therein:

Now, therefore, I, Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby, in pursuance of the War Regulations Act, 1914, make the following regulations, and revoke the regulations made for the like purpose under the said Act on the eleventh day of February, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen: and I do hereby, with the like advice and consent, declare that this Order in Council shall come into operation on the fourth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

REGULATIONS.

1. The Minister of Defence may approve of a badge to be worn on the arm by men—

- (a.) Who have been honourably discharged from the Expeditionary Forces, or have been in any manner engaged in active service during the present war and have been honourably discharged therefrom; or
- (b.) Who have been voluntarily enlisted or enrolled for active service in the present war but have not yet been called up; or who have offered themselves for active service in the present war but have been rejected or exempted because of inability to fulfil the requirements of the Defence Department, or because of their engagement in any essential industry or employment.

2. The badge so to be approved may be in such several different forms as the Minister of Defence thinks fit.

3. The badge so approved may be issued by any military officers to such men as are deemed qualified to receive and wear the same.

4. Every badge so issued shall be accompanied by a card signed by a military officer and containing particulars as to the man to whom it is issued, and the reasons for its issue.

5. Every man to whom any such badge has been issued shall at all times while wearing the badge or having it in his personal possession carry with him the card issued to him along with the badge as aforesaid, and shall on the request of any military officer, or of any constable, or of any warrant officer or non-commissioned officer of an Expeditionary Force or of the Permanent Staff produce the said card for his inspection.

6. No man shall falsely represent himself to be a person who is entitled to receive or wear any such badge.

7. No man other than a man to whom such a badge has been duly issued by a military officer shall wear any badge so approved by the Minister of Defence.

8. No man, whether a badge has been so duly issued to him or not, shall wear upon his arm any badge of any description whatever other than—

(a.) An approved badge lawfully issued to him under these regulations or under the War Regulations of the 29th day of March, 1916, relative to the officers and crews of transports; or

(b.) A badge indicative of military, naval, or official rank; or

(c.) A badge indicative of mourning.

9. No man to whom an approved badge has been issued under these regulations shall wear that badge, whether on his arm or otherwise, in any mutilated or substantially altered form.

10. Every badge approved by the Minister of Defence before the coming into operation of these regulations under paragraphs (a), (c), or (d) of clause 2 of the regulations hereby revoked shall be deemed to have been approved under paragraph (b) of the present regulations.

11. Every badge approved by the Minister of Defence before the coming into operation of these regulations under paragraph (b) of clause 2 of the regulations hereby revoked shall be deemed to have been approved under paragraph (a) of the present regulations.

12. All badges and cards issued under the regulations hereby revoked shall be deemed to have been issued under the present regulations.

13. These regulations shall be read together with and deemed part of the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New-Zealand Gazette*, 28th August, 1916, p. 2876.]

AMENDING REGULATIONS UNDER THE WAR REGULATIONS ACT, 1914.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this twenty-eighth day of August, 1916. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

I. ARTHUR WILLIAM DE BRITO SAVILE, Earl of Liverpool, Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent

of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby, in pursuance of the War Regulations Act, 1914, and its amendments, amend the War Regulations in the manner set forth in the Schedule hereto; and I do hereby, with the like advice and consent, declare that this Order in Council shall come into operation on the twenty-ninth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

SCHEDULE.

1. The War Regulations of the 2nd day of May, 1916 (relative to enemy shareholders), are hereby amended by inserting at the end of clause 6 thereof the words "Provided that no such sale shall take place without the consent of the Attorney-General."

2. The War Regulations of the 24th day of July, 1916 (relative to licenses for the importation of goods), are hereby amended by inserting in paragraph (a) of clause 1 thereof, after the words "United States of America," the words "or France or Japan."

3. The War Regulations of the 21st day of August, 1916 (published on page 2801 of the *Gazette*, and relating to the sale of intoxicating liquor), are hereby amended by inserting in the definition of licensed premises, in clause 1 thereof, the words "or a New Zealand wine license" after the words "accommodation license."

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 2nd September, 1916, pp. 2935, 2936.]

REGULATIONS UNDER THE WAR REGULATIONS AMENDMENT
ACT, 1916.

LIVERPOOL, GOVERNOR.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this second day of September, 1916. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

I, ARTHUR WILLIAM DE BRITO SAVILE, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, do hereby, in pursuance of the authority conferred upon me by section three of the War Regulations Amendment Act, 1916, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in that behalf, make the following regulations under that Act.

REGULATIONS.

1. An attorney, agent, trustee, executor, or administrator who, being a member of an Expeditionary Force under the Expeditionary Forces Act, 1915, is absent from New Zealand on His Majesty's service, or is about to leave New Zealand on such service, may by a power of attorney executed by him delegate to the Public Trustee all or any of the powers, functions, or duties conferred or imposed upon him as such attorney, agent, trustee, executor, or administrator.

2. In pursuance of such delegation and within the limits thereof the Public Trustee may, at all times while the grantor of the power of attorney is absent from New Zealand on His Majesty's service, exercise

and perform in New Zealand on behalf of the grantor all powers, functions, and duties vested in or imposed upon him in his capacity as attorney, agent, trustee, executor, or administrator.

3. All acts so done by the Public Trustee in pursuance of any such delegation shall have the same force and effect as if done by the attorney, agent, trustee, executor, or administrator in his capacity as such.

4. An act so done by the Public Trustee in good faith and in intended pursuance of any such delegation, and without notice of the fact that the grantor of the power of attorney has died, or has revoked the power of attorney, or has ceased to be an attorney, agent, trustee, executor, or administrator as aforesaid, or is no longer absent from New Zealand on His Majesty's service, shall not be invalidated by that fact, but shall have the same effect and operation as if the fact was otherwise.

5. The grantor of any such power of attorney shall be under no liability in respect of any default or misfeasance of the Public Trustee in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by these regulations, and the Public Trustee shall in respect of any such default or misfeasance incur the same liabilities as if he had himself been the attorney, agent, trustee, executor, or administrator on whose behalf he has so acted.

6. For all services rendered by the Public Trustee under any such power of attorney he shall be entitled to receive from the grantor of that power such remuneration as shall be agreed upon, and in default of agreement such remuneration as is fixed by the Public Trust Office Board.

7. Nothing in the foregoing regulations shall in any manner affect or take away any power of delegation which may be possessed by the attorney, agent, trustee, executor, or administrator independently of these regulations.

8. A minor who is a member of any such Expeditionary Force may grant to any person or body corporate a power of attorney in the same manner and for the same purposes, and with the same force and effect, as if he was of full age, save that nothing done under any such power of attorney while the grantor remains a minor shall have any greater or other force or effect than if it had been done by the minor himself.

J. F. ANDREWS,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 11th December, 1914, p. 4309.]

PUBLICATION OF NEWS RELATIVE TO NEW ZEALAND FORCES PROHIBITED.

WHEREAS by regulations made under the War Regulations Act, 1914, on the 10th day of November, 1914, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* on the same day, it is made an offence punishable by imprisonment for any person other than a military or naval officer in the execution of his duty to publish or communicate, or permit to be published or communicated, any information relative to any military or naval matters as to which secrecy is enjoined by the Minister of Defence by notice published in the said *Gazette*:

Now, therefore, I, James Allen, Minister of Defence for the Dominion of New Zealand, do hereby, in pursuance of the said regulations, order

that secrecy shall be observed by all persons accordingly in respect of the matters following, that is to say:—

- (a.) The names, destination, situation, route, arrival, departure, or movements of any transports carrying or about to carry the troops of the New Zealand Military Forces, and all other matters relative to those transports.
- (b.) The names, destination, situation, route, arrival, departure, or movements of any ships employed or about to be employed to convoy or accompany any such transports, and all other matters relative to those ships.
- (c.) Communications received from persons on board such transports or ships after their departure from New Zealand.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1914.

H. D. BELL,
For Minister of Defence.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 26th January, 1915, p. 330.]

NOTICE.—EXPORTED GOODS EXEMPTED FROM REQUIREMENT OF DECLARATION OF ULTIMATE DESTINATION.

WHEREAS by regulations made under the War Regulations Act, 1914, on the 26th day of January, 1915, it is provided that Declarations of Ultimate Destination are required in respect of goods exported from New Zealand to any place other than British territory, except so far as exemption from this requirement may be allowed by the Minister of Customs.

Now, therefore, I, William Herbert Herries, acting in the place of the Minister of Customs for the Dominion of New Zealand, do hereby notify that Declarations of Ultimate Destination under the said regulations are not required in respect of goods exported to the French territory of Tahiti.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1915.

W. H. HERRIES,
Acting in the place of the Minister of Customs.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 26th August, 1915, p. 3039.]

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN REQUIRED FOR CERTAIN IMPORTED GOODS.

WHEREAS by regulations made under the War Regulations Act, 1914, on the 26th day of January, 1915, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* on the same day, it is provided that certificates of origin are required in respect of goods imported into New Zealand from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, or Italy, except in the case of goods of a class exempted from this requirement by the Minister of Customs:

And whereas the Minister of Customs did, on the 26th day of January then instant, declare that the following classes of goods may be imported into New Zealand without a certificate of origin—namely, carbide of calcium, tar and pitch, strawboard, butter-paper, manurial salts:

And whereas it is deemed expedient to revoke the aforesaid declaration:

Now, therefore, I, Arthur Mielziner Myers, Minister of Customs, do hereby revoke the aforesaid declaration; provided that notwithstanding such revocation goods of the classes aforesaid may be imported from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, or Italy without a Consular certificate if they leave the countries from which they are so imported before the 30th day of September, 1915, and if the Collector of Customs is satisfied that they are not of enemy manufacture, origin, or ownership, and that they have not been imported in violation of the laws as to trading with the enemy.

ARTHUR M. MYERS,
Minister of Customs.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 25th March, 1915, p. 959.]

LICENSE PERMITTING PAYMENT OF CERTAIN FEES IN RESPECT
OF PATENTS, DESIGNS, AND TRADE-MARKS.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

WHEREAS by a Royal Proclamation relating to trading with the enemy, dated the ninth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* of the fifteenth day of the same month, it was declared that the persons therein referred to were prohibited from doing certain acts therein mentioned: And whereas it was further declared by the said Proclamation that nothing therein should be taken to prohibit anything that should be expressly permitted by license given by a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade: And whereas by a Royal Proclamation dated the eighth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* of the twelfth day of the same month, it was provided that the power to grant such license as aforesaid may be exercised in any British Possession by the Governor thereof:

Now, therefore, I, Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance of the power conferred by the said Proclamation of the eighth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, do hereby give and grant license to all persons resident, carrying on business, or being in New Zealand—

To pay any fees necessary for obtaining the grant or renewal of patents, or for obtaining registration of designs or trade-marks, or the renewal of such registration, in an enemy country;

And also to pay on behalf of an enemy any fees payable in New Zealand on application for or renewal of the grant of a patent, or on application for the registration of designs or trade-marks, or the renewal of such registration.

Given under the hand of His Excellency the Governor, this seventeenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

A. L. HERDMAN,
Minister of Justice.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 6th May, 1915, p. 1691.]

LICENSE UNDER THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT, 1914.—
CARGO OF S.S. "WISMAR."

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

WHEREAS the steamship "Wismar" is an enemy ship now in refuge in the territorial waters of the Dutch East Indies :

And whereas there are on board that ship certain goods laden before the commencement of the present war and being the property of divers of His Majesty's subjects in New Zealand :

And whereas delivery of these goods cannot be obtained without payment to the owners of the said ship of certain charges by way of freight and otherwise :

And whereas such charges cannot lawfully be paid save under the authority of a license in that behalf under the Royal Proclamations relative to trading with the enemy :

Now, therefore, I, Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in consideration of the premises and in pursuance of the authority conferred upon me by His Majesty's Proclamation of the eighth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, relative to trading with the enemy, do hereby license and permit all holders in New Zealand of bills of lading of any part of the cargo of the said steamship "Wismar," laden thereon before the commencement of the present war, to pay to the owners of the said steamship or their agents all charges by way of freight or otherwise payment of which is necessary to procure the delivery of the said cargo. And for all payments so to be made by the holders of such bills of lading these presents shall be sufficient warrant, anything to the contrary in the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914, or the Proclamations therein mentioned notwithstanding.

As witness the hand of His Excellency the Governor, this fourth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

H. D. BELL,
Minister of Internal Affairs.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 20th April, 1916, pp. 1103, 1104.]

LICENSE UNDER THE WAR REGULATIONS FOR THE
WINDING-UP OF ENEMY BUSINESS.

WHEREAS the companies, firms, and persons mentioned in the Schedule hereto have been declared by the Attorney-General, in pursuance of the War Regulations of the 3rd day of April, 1916, to be enemies :

Now, therefore, I, Alexander Lawrence Herdman, His Majesty's Attorney-General for the Dominion of New Zealand, do hereby, in pursuance of clause 20 of the said regulations, notwithstanding the said declaration, authorize and permit all transactions which may be necessary for the winding-up of the business of the said companies, firms, and persons or for the performance of existing contracts; provided

that such transactions take place with the knowledge and consent of the Custodian of Enemy Property or of some person appointed by him in that behalf.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1916.

SCHEDULE.

G. Hardt and Co., Merchants, Australia and New Zealand.
Eugene Schroeder, Merchant, Australia and New Zealand.
Markwald, Son, and Ross, Merchants, Wellington.

A. L. HERDMAN,
Attorney-General.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 15th May, 1916, p. 1725.]

WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT OF THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE AS
CONTROLLER OF ENEMY BUSINESSES.

WHEREAS the companies, firms, and persons mentioned in the Schedule hereto, and carrying on business in New Zealand, have been declared to be enemies by the Attorney-General, in pursuance of the provisions of the regulations made under the War Regulations Act, 1914:

Now, therefore, I, Alexander Lawrence Herdman, His Majesty's Attorney-General for the Dominion of New Zealand, do hereby, in exercise of the authority conferred upon me by the regulations made under the said Act on the 11th day of May, 1916, appoint the Public Trustee as the Controller of the business of each of the companies, firms, or persons so mentioned in the Schedule hereto.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1916.

SCHEDULE.

Markwald, Son, and Ross.
G. Hardt and Co.
Eugene Schroeder.
Rhodius and Co. (Limited).
The Continental C. and G. Rubber Company.

A. L. HERDMAN,
Attorney-General.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 24th July, 1916, p. 2485.]

TRADING WITH ENEMIES.—LICENSE BY ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

WHEREAS, in exercise of the authority conferred upon the Attorney-General by regulations made under the War Regulations Act, 1914, divers companies, firms, and persons carrying on business out of New Zealand, but not in enemy territory, have been or may hereafter be declared to be enemies: And whereas it is illegal to trade with any company, firm, or person so declared to be an enemy; save so far as such trading may be permitted by a license issued by the Attorney-General: And whereas it is deemed expedient to permit in certain cases the completion of transactions pending at the time when any such declaration is made:

Now, therefore, I, Alexander Lawrence Herdman, His Majesty's Attorney-General for New Zealand, do hereby, in exercise of the power conferred upon me by clause 20 of the War Regulations of the 3rd day of April, 1916, license and permit all persons, firms, and companies in New Zealand to trade with any such enemy as aforesaid carrying on business out of New Zealand, but not in enemy territory, to the following extent and for the following purposes:—

1. To receive, pay for, and dispose of any goods which have been shipped in the country of exportation for importation into New Zealand before the date at which such enemy was declared an enemy.

2. To pay for and dispose of all goods already in New Zealand at the time when such enemy is so declared an enemy, whether such goods are held on consignment for sale or otherwise.

3. With the consent of the Comptroller of Customs, but not otherwise, to import, pay for, and dispose of any other goods, if those goods are imported in pursuance of a contract for the purchase thereof entered into between the importer and such enemy before he was declared an enemy.

4. To pay to such enemy all moneys owing to him before he was declared an enemy.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1916.

A. L. HERDMAN,
Attorney-General.

UNDER PATENTS, DESIGNS, AND TRADE-MARKS AMENDMENT ACT, 1914.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 17th December, 1914, pp. 4324, 4325.]

PATENTS (TEMPORARY) REGULATIONS, 1914.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this fourteenth day of December, 1914. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

In pursuance and exercise of the power and authority conferred upon him by the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Amendment Act, 1914, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby make the following temporary regulations relating to patents; and doth declare that this Order shall come into force on the seventeenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

REGULATIONS.

1. The Governor in Council may, on the application of any person, and subject to such terms and conditions, if any, as he may think fit, order the avoidance or suspension, in whole or in part, of any patent

or license granted to a subject of any State at war with His Majesty; and the Governor in Council, before granting any such application, may require to be satisfied on the following heads:—

- (a.) That the patentee or licensee is the subject of a State at war with His Majesty;
- (b.) That the person applying intends to manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, the patented article, or to carry on, or cause to be carried on, the patented process;
- (c.) That it is in the general interests of the country or of a section of the community, or of a trade, that such article should be manufactured or such process carried on as aforesaid.

2. The fee to be paid on any such application shall be that specified in the First Schedule to these rules, and the fee payable on depositing foreign documents or other papers for the purpose of a record not already provided for under the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act, 1911, shall be that specified in the First Schedule to these rules.

3. An application under this section must be made on Patents Form No. 22 contained in the Second Schedule to these rules, and shall be filed at the Patent Office.

4. The Governor in Council may at any time, in his absolute discretion, revoke any avoidance or suspension of any patent or license ordered by him. Such revocation may be subject to the right of any person or persons manufacturing the invention to continue to do so, or the payment by the patentee to such person or persons of compensation for the stoppage of such manufacture.

5. For the purpose of exercising in any case the powers of avoiding or suspending a patent or license, the Governor in Council may appoint such person or persons as he shall think fit to hold an inquiry.

6. Any application to the Governor in Council for the avoidance or suspension of any patent or license may be referred for hearing and inquiry to such person or persons, who shall report thereon to the Governor in Council: Provided that the Governor may at any time, if in his absolute discretion he deems it expedient in the public interest, order the avoidance or suspension in whole or in part of any such patent or license, upon such terms and conditions, if any, as he may think fit.

7. The Registrar may, at any time during the continuance of these rules, avoid or suspend any proceedings on any application made under the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act, 1911, by a subject of any State at war with His Majesty.

8. The Registrar may also at any time during the continuance of these rules extend the time prescribed by the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act, 1911, or any rules made thereunder, for doing any act or filing any document, upon such terms and subject to such conditions as he may think fit in the following cases, namely:—

- (a.) Where it is shown to his satisfaction that the applicant, patentee, or proprietor, as the case may be, was prevented from doing the said act, or filing the said document, by reason of active service or enforced absence from this country, or any other circumstances arising from the present state of war which, in the opinion of the Registrar, would justify such extension:
- (b.) Where the doing of any act would, by reason of the circumstances arising from the present state of war, be prejudicial or injurious to the rights or interests of any applicant, patentee, or proprietor as aforesaid.

9. The term "person" used in these rules shall, in addition to the meaning given thereto by section 5 of the Interpretation Act, 1908, include any Government Department.*

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Fee payable on application under Rule 1 to avoid or suspend patent rights or license	£	s.	d.
...	2	0	0
Fee payable on depositing foreign documents or other papers for the purpose of a record not already provided for under the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act, 1911	...	0	2 6

Patent, £2.
(Stamp.)

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Patents Form No. 22.

Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Amendment Act, 1914.

To the Registrar of Patents, Wellington.

I, [or We] [*Here insert (in full) name, address, and description or calling of persons applying*], hereby request to order the avoidance or suspension of the letters patent No. of [*Here insert number of patent and name of patentee*], or the license granted to [*Here insert name of licensee*] for [*Here insert particulars of license*] under letters patent No. [*Here insert number of patent*].

Dated this day of , 19

(Signed.)

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 17th December, 1914, p. 4325.]

TRADE-MARKS (TEMPORARY) REGULATIONS, 1914.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this fourteenth day of December, 1914. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

IN pursuance and exercise of the power and authority conferred upon him by the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Amendment Act, 1914, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby make the following temporary regulations relating to trade-marks; and doth declare that this Order shall come into force on the seventeenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

REGULATIONS.

1. The Governor in Council may, on the application of any person, and subject to such terms and conditions, if any, as he may think fit,

* "Person" includes a corporation sole, and also a body of persons, whether corporate or unincorporate (Acts Interpretation Act, 1908, section 5).

order the avoidance or suspension, in whole or in part, of the registration of any trade-mark the proprietor whereof is a subject of any State at war with His Majesty; and the Governor in Council, before granting any such application, may require to be satisfied on the following heads:—

- (a.) That the proprietor is the subject of a State at war with His Majesty;
 - (b.) That the person applying intends to manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, the goods or any of them in respect of which the trade-mark is registered.
 - (c.) That it is in the general interests of the country or of a section of the community, or of a trade, that the registration of the trade-mark should be so avoided or suspended.
2. The fee to be paid on any such application shall be that specified in the First Schedule to these rules.
3. An application under this section must be made on Form T.M. No. 29 contained in the Second Schedule to these rules, and shall be filed at the Patent Office.
4. The Governor in Council may at any time, in his absolute discretion, revoke any avoidance or suspension of any registration of a trade-mark ordered by him; but such revocation may be subject to the right of any person or persons who have traded in goods under the mark to continue to do so on the payment by the proprietor to such person or persons of compensation for the stoppage of the use of such trade-mark.
5. For the purpose of exercising in any case the powers of avoiding or suspending the registration of a trade-mark, the Governor in Council may appoint such person or persons as he shall think fit to hold an inquiry.
6. Any application to the Governor in Council for the avoidance or suspension of any registration of a trade-mark may be referred for hearing and inquiry to such person or persons, who shall report thereon to the Governor in Council: Provided always that the Governor in Council may at any time, if in his absolute discretion he deems it expedient to the public interest, order the avoidance or suspension in whole or in part of any such registration of a trade-mark, upon such terms and conditions, if any, as he may think fit.
7. The Registrar may, at any time during the continuance of these rules, avoid or suspend any proceedings on any application made under the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act, 1911, by a subject of any State at war with His Majesty.
8. The Registrar may also at any time during the continuance of these rules extend the time prescribed by the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act, 1911, or any rules made thereunder, for doing any act or filing any document, upon such terms and subject to such conditions as he may think fit in the following cases, namely:—
- (a.) Where it is shown to his satisfaction that the applicant, patentee, or proprietor, as the case may be, was prevented from doing the said act, or filing the said document, by reason of active service or enforced absence from this country, or any other circumstances arising from the present state of war which, in the opinion of the Registrar, would justify such extension:
 - (b.) Where the doing of any act would, by reason of the circumstances arising from the present state of war, be prejudicial or injurious to the rights or interests of any applicant, patentee, or proprietor as aforesaid.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Fee payable on application under Rule 1 to avoid or suspend the registration of a trade-mark £ s. d.
2 0 0

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Trade-mark, £2.
(Stamp.)

Form T.M. No. 29.

Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Amendment Act, 1914.

To the Registrar of Trade-marks, Wellington.

I, [or We] [*Here insert (in full) name, address, and description or calling of person or persons applying*], hereby request the to order the avoidance or suspension of the registration of trade-mark No. [*Here insert number and class in which the trade-mark is registered*], registered in Class for

Dated this day of , 19 .

(Signed.)

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 2nd September, 1915, p. 3105.]

SUSPENSION OF TRADE-MARK REGISTRATION.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this twenty-third day of August, 1915. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

WHEREAS by the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Amendment Act, 1914, and the regulations thereunder, it is provided that the Governor in Council may, on the application of any person, and subject to such terms and conditions (if any) as he may think fit, order the avoidance or suspension in whole or in part of the registration of any trade-mark the proprietor whereof is a subject of any State at war with His Majesty:

And whereas application has been made by Herbert Albert Reeves, of 15 Elm Street, London W.C., England, on behalf of Pearson's Antiseptic Company (Limited), of the same address, for the avoidance or suspension of the registration of Trade-mark No. 6182, registered as on the fifteenth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and six, in the name of Schulke and Mayr, of Hamburg 21, in the German Empire, and consisting of the word "Lysol":

And whereas, on consideration of the said application and of the report of James Clark Lewis thereon, the Governor in Council has determined to make such order as hereinafter appears:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the said Act and regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby order that

the registration of the Trade-mark No. 6182, registered in Class 2, shall, unless and until the Governor in Council shall otherwise order, be suspended so far as regards and in favour of the said Pearson's Antiseptic Company (Limited), subject to the following terms and conditions:—

(a.) That any Lysol to which the trade-mark is affixed by the company or on its behalf is of such purity and strength as may be approved by the Dominion Analyst.

(b.) That the price at which any such Lysol to which the name is applied will be sold by the company or on its behalf shall not exceed the market price of the goods obtained in New Zealand immediately before the commencement of the present state of war, plus any additional cost attributable to increased cost of raw material, as may be decided by the Minister of Justice.

(c.) That the company shall use with the name "Lysol" some other mark or means for distinguishing the goods.

(d.) That the company shall during the continuance of the suspension keep proper accounts, containing full particulars of all Lysol to which that name is applied sold by the company or on its behalf, and of the price or prices charged therefor.

(e.) The company shall during the continuance of the suspension furnish, or procure to be furnished, all such information as the Minister may consider to be material for the purpose of ascertaining the cost of producing any Lysol to which the trade-mark is affixed by the company or on its behalf, or, where the Lysol is imported into New Zealand from abroad, the cost price of the Lysol landed in New Zealand; and the price or prices charged for the said Lysol; and for that purpose shall, if requested by the Minister, permit or procure permission to be given to such person or persons as may be authorized in that behalf by the Minister at any time or times to enter upon and inspect at any reasonable time any factory or place of business in which the manufacture or sale of Lysol is carried on by the company.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

UNDER ENEMY CONTRACTS ACT, 1915.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 26th August, 1915, p. 3037.]

DECLARATION BY THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL THAT CERTAIN CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO BY THE NEW ZEALAND CASEIN COMPANY (LIMITED) ARE ENEMY CONTRACTS.

WHEREAS on the 21st day of December, 1911, a contract was entered into between Neils August Marius Neilsen, of Hamburg, of the one part, and Harry Edward Good, of Wanganui, of the other part, relative to the manufacture and sale of casein, and intended for adoption by a company to be thereafter incorporated in New Zealand under the name of the New Zealand Casein Company (Limited): And whereas the said company was thereafter duly incorporated as a private company in

New Zealand under the Companies Act, 1908: And whereas, by a contract dated the 1st day of March, 1912, between the said Neils August Marius Neilsen of the first part, the said Harry Edward Good of the second part, and the New Zealand Casein Company (Limited) of the third part, the contract first aforesaid was duly adopted by the said company and became binding on the said Neils August Marius Neilsen and the company accordingly: And whereas each of the aforesaid contracts was entered into by the said Neils August Marius Neilsen as the agent and on behalf of Helmuth Friedrich Johannes Voss, of Hamburg: And whereas under the said contracts the said company became bound (*inter alia*) to sell and supply to the said Helmuth Friedrich Johannes Voss all casein manufactured by the company in New Zealand during a period ending on the 31st day of May, 1916: And whereas the Attorney-General is satisfied that the said Neils August Marius Neilsen and the said Helmuth Friedrich Johannes Voss are enemies within the meaning of the Enemy Contracts Act, 1915, and are parties to and interested in the aforesaid contracts: And whereas in consideration of the premises the Attorney-General deems it expedient in the public interest to exercise in respect of the said contracts the powers conferred upon him by the Enemy Contracts Act, 1915: And whereas application has been duly made by the said company to the Attorney-General to exercise such powers and to declare the said contracts to be enemy contracts accordingly:

Now, therefore, I, Alexander Lawrence Herdman, His Majesty's Attorney-General for the Dominion of New Zealand, do hereby, in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities conferred upon me by the Enemy Contracts Act, 1915, declare that the aforesaid contracts of the 21st day of December, 1911, and the 1st day of March, 1912, are enemy contracts; and I do hereby, in exercise of the like powers and authorities, specify the 4th day of August, 1914, as the day on which this declaration shall be deemed to have taken effect.

Dated this 19th day of August, 1915.

A. L. HERDMAN,
Attorney-General.

UNDER WAR PENSIONS ACT.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 26th August, 1915, pp. 3026-29.]

REGULATIONS UNDER THE WAR PENSIONS ACT, 1915.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this twenty-third day of August, 1915. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

In pursuance and exercise of the power and authority conferred on him by the War Pensions Act, 1915 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of

the said Dominion, doth hereby make the following regulations for the purposes of the said Act:—

REGULATIONS.

Interpretation.

1. In these regulations—

“The Board” means the War Pensions Board appointed under the said Act:

“Commissioner” means the Commissioner of Pensions appointed under the Pensions Act, 1913, who, with the approval of the Public Service Commissioner, shall be Secretary to the Board:

“Registrar” means a Registrar of Pensions appointed under the Pensions Act, 1913:

“Guardian” means a person who for the time being has the care or control of any child entitled to a pension under the said Act or of any other person entitled to a pension, and being of unsound mind, but not detained in an institution under the Mental Defectives Act, 1911:

“Pension year” means the year commencing on the first day of the month in which the pension commences, and the corresponding period in each year thereafter:

“Income year” means the year ending one month prior to the commencement of the pension year.

Pension-claims.

2. Pension-claims shall be issued only to or on behalf of *bona fide* applicants for a pension, and shall when completed be delivered to the Registrar of the district wherein the applicant resides. The claim by a member of the Forces for a pension in respect of his disablement shall be in the form No. 1 in the Schedule hereto; the claim by a dependant of a member for a pension in respect of his death or disablement shall be in the form No. 2 in the said Schedule.

3. Every application for a pension under the said Act shall be supported by a declaration to the effect that to the best of the knowledge and belief of the applicant the contents of his pension-claim are true and correct in every material point.

4. The Registrar shall record the receipt of every claim in a book kept for the purpose, and shall forthwith transmit the claim to the Commissioner with a report as to the eligibility of the applicant, and the Commissioner shall submit the claim (together with the Registrar's report) for investigation and determination by the Board.

5. The Commissioner shall keep a Claim Register, in which all claims received by him shall be duly recorded.

6. In connection with the investigation of pension-claims the following provisions shall apply:—

(1.) If in the course of investigation evidence is required on any specific matter, the Board, or any person authorized by it, may inquire into the same, and for the purpose of such inquiry free access shall be given to—

(a.) The registers and records of any State Department or office:

(b.) All real and personal property of the applicant, and all books, vouchers, and documents relating to such property or to the income of the applicant.

(2.) The powers of inquiry and search hereby given shall be limited to specified applications for pension, and shall not be construed as authorizing any general search or inquiry.

(3.) It shall be the duty of all officers of the aforesaid Departments and offices, and of any bank, insurance company, or other corporation carrying on business in New Zealand, and of all officers of the Post Office Savings-bank, and of any other Government Department which receives investments of money from the public, and of any private individual, to make true answers to all questions, and to afford (without fee) all such information as may be reasonably required for the purpose of prosecuting such inquiry as aforesaid.

(4.) The Board may, in its discretion, accept as testimony for or against the claim—

(a.) A declaration made by any reputable person who therein declares to what he knows of his own knowledge to be true; or

(b.) Any other documentary evidence, whether strictly legal evidence or not; or

(c.) The spoken evidence of a reputable person who deposes to what he knows to be true:

(d.) The knowledge or observation of the Board itself.

(5.) The valuations for the time being appearing in the general valuation roll under the Valuation of Land Act, 1908, shall, so far as the same are applicable, be used for the purpose of assessing the value of any property of an applicant for a pension, if the value of such property is relevant to the determination of the claim.

7. The pension-claim, with a minute of the Board's decision attached thereto, shall be submitted to the Minister of Defence for approval, and on receipt of the Minister's approval shall be filed by the Commissioner.

8. If the claim is rejected, a notification to that effect shall be sent to the applicant under the hand of the Commissioner, specifying the grounds for rejection, which shall be duly noted in the Claim Register.

9. If the claim is established, the Commissioner shall issue to the applicant a pension-certificate setting out on the face thereof the amount of pension granted, the office of payment, and the date on which the first instalment falls due, and shall enter particulars thereof in the Pension Register.

10. The Pension Register shall contain particulars of every pension established, and there shall also be recorded therein particulars of any circumstances affecting the payment of any pension.

Payment of Pensions.

11. There shall from time to time be paid out of the Consolidated Fund into the Post Office Account by way of imprest whatever moneys are necessary in order to enable the instalments of pensions granted under the said Act to be paid out of such account, and the Postmaster-General shall thereupon pay such instalments accordingly.

12. Every pension granted shall be payable by equal monthly instalments, of which the first shall be payable on the 1st day of the month next after the commencement of the pension year: Provided that an instalment payable on the 1st day of January in any year may be paid at any time not earlier than the 23rd day of December preceding the due date.

13. The Commissioner shall, in respect of every pension granted, if and so long as payment has not been stopped for any reason, transmit

to the paying office in every month a form of advice authorizing payment of the instalment falling due on the 1st day of the following month, and having printed thereon a form of receipt for the said instalment.

14. When receiving payment of any instalment of a pension the payee shall give a receipt for the same, and when making payment the paying officer shall note on the back of the produced pension-certificate the date of such payment by affixing thereto his office stamp. If the paying officer is not satisfied as to the identity of the payee he shall withhold payment, and report to the Commissioner.

15. Whenever any instalment is payable to an agent under the authority of a warrant issued under these regulations, as hereinafter provided, the pension-certificate shall be produced by the payee at the time of payment, together with the warrant; and where the aforesaid warrant relates to a single instalment, or the last of a series of instalments, it shall be delivered up to and be retained by the paying officer on payment of such instalment, and forwarded with his accounts.

16. In the event of any instalment being paid on production of a lost pension-certificate after the issue of a duplicate of such certificate, or on a pension-certificate during the currency of a warrant directing payment to an agent of the pensioner, the holder of such duplicate or warrant shall have no claim against His Majesty in respect of the instalment so paid.

17. In the event of any instalment not being collected within one month after the date on which it falls due, the advice of payment shall be withdrawn, but the pensioner or other person authorized to collect the pension may thereafter make application in writing to receive such instalment. The application may be delivered to any Registrar or Postmaster, to whom the pension-certificate shall be produced, and such application shall be forwarded to the Commissioner for consideration by the Board.

18. If the pensioner or other person duly authorized to receive payment of any instalment of a pension desires that the office of payment shall be changed, he shall make application in that behalf to any Registrar or Postmaster, and in support thereof shall produce the pension-certificate. The officer receiving the application shall thereupon note the change of office of payment on the pension-certificate, and shall then return the same to the applicant. He shall also forward the application forthwith to the Commissioner, who shall arrange for the payment of the pension at the office referred to in the application.

19. If a pension-certificate is lost, destroyed, or mutilated, the pensioner or his duly authorized agent appointed under these regulations may make application, supported by declaration, to any Registrar or Postmaster, who shall forward the application to the Commissioner, with his recommendation.

Agents' Warrants.

20. The Commissioner shall, whenever he is satisfied that it is expedient to do so, having regard to the age, infirmity, or improvidence of the pensioner, or any other special circumstances, issue a warrant authorizing payment of instalments to any reputable person named in the warrant for the benefit of the pensioner. With respect to the issue of such warrants the following provisions shall apply:—

(a.) The application for such warrant shall be made in writing to any Registrar or Postmaster, and shall be forwarded to the Commis-

sioner, accompanied by the pension-certificate if the pensioner consents to the application. If the pensioner does not consent to the application and refuses to give up the pension-certificate, the application shall state these facts.

(b.) The proposed payee must be not less than twenty-one years of age.

(c.) The warrant, which shall be signed by the Commissioner, shall continue in force only during the currency of the pension-certificate to which it is expressed to relate: Provided that it may, in the discretion of the Board or the Commissioner, be renewed or cancelled at any time.

(d.) No such warrant shall be issued in respect of a pension where the pensioner is absent or about to be absent from the district in which the agent is residing, unless under special circumstances, which shall be set forth in the application.

(e.) The Commissioner shall issue the warrant, together with the pension-certificate if it has been forwarded with the application, direct to the person entitled thereto.

(f.) If the pensioner does not consent to the application, and refuses to give up the pension-certificate, then, if the Commissioner thinks fit to issue a warrant, the paying officer shall retain the pension-certificate when next it comes into his hands, and forward it to the Commissioner to be forwarded to the person entitled to the warrant.

Review of Pensions.

21. For the purpose of ascertaining whether a pensioner is entitled to a continuance of pension, or whether the amount of any pension should be altered, the Commissioner may require the pensioner at the close of any income year, or at any other time, to furnish a statement regarding his income and property and any other matter that may be deemed necessary. On receipt of this statement the Commissioner shall forthwith proceed to verify the contents thereof, and in due course submit it, with the result of his inquiries, to the Board for determination in the same manner as in the case of a pension-claim. Nothing in this regulation shall authorize the Board to take into consideration the income and property of a pensioner who has been a member of the Forces, except to the extent authorized by sections 6 and 15 of the said Act.

22. The Board shall minute its decision on the statement submitted to it as aforesaid, which shall be submitted to the Minister for his approval. On approval by the Minister the decision shall be recorded in the Pension Register. If the pension is cancelled, the pensioner shall be notified in writing; but if a continuance of the pension is authorized, either at the original or a reduced or increased amount, the Commissioner shall, if necessary, issue a fresh pension-certificate and take such other action as may be required.

Duties of Government Officers.

23. It shall be the duty of all Government officers, so far as possible, to assist applicants in the preparation of their pension-claims.

24. It shall be the duty of every Registrar of the Supreme Court and Clerk of a Magistrate's Court, on the conviction in his Court of any person whom he believes to be a pensioner under the said Act, to notify the Commissioner in writing of the fact of such conviction, the nature of the offence, and the punishment imposed.

25. It shall be the duty of every Registrar of Deaths to notify the Commissioner in writing of the death of every person whom he believes to have been a pensioner under the said Act.

26. It shall be the duty of officers of the Police Force to render such services as may be required by the Board in connection with the investigation of any claim or any inquiry under the said Act. Authority to incur expenditure by any such officer on any occasion must be obtained beforehand from the Commissioner on behalf of the Board, either direct or through any Registrar.

General.

27. Every declaration required for the purposes of the said Act or these regulations may be made before any member of the Board, or before any Justice, solicitor, constable, Registrar, Clerk of Court, or Postmaster, or before the Commissioner.

28. (1.) Every application under the said Act by a member of the Forces on account of partial disablement shall, if the Board so requires, be supported by a certificate from a duly qualified medical practitioner, setting out whether the applicant is either permanently or temporarily incapacitated for work, and the nature and extent of his incapacity.

(2.) In considering any application by a member of the Forces in respect either of total or partial disablement, the Board shall take into consideration the records of the Defence Department; but where it is not satisfied as to the nature or extent of the applicant's disablement it may direct that a further examination of the applicant be made by a registered medical practitioner to be nominated by the Board.

—
SCHEDULE.

War Pensions—1.

(This form is to be issued only to or on behalf of a *bona fide* applicant for pension.)

Local Claim No.

H.O. No.

Under the War Pensions Act, 1915.

WAR PENSION-CLAIM.

(For disabled member of Forces only.)

To the Registrar of Pensions at

I, the undersigned, a member of the New Zealand Expeditionary [Naval] Forces, do hereby apply for a pension under the above Act on account of total [partial] disablement resulting from my employment as a member of the said Forces.

My full name is

My full address is

If pension is granted, I desire payment made at the post-office at

I was born in [*Country only*] Present age:

I have served in the New Zealand Forces as follows:—

Unit in which served:

Rank: Regimental No.

Date of departure from New Zealand [*State with which Force*]:

Date of termination of appointment or of discharge [*To be produced*]:

State nature of disablement:

State cause of disablement:

State when and where wound or injury received or disease contracted
[*Date*]: [*Place*]:

What were your average earnings before you became a member of the Forces?

What are your average earnings now?

Do you receive, or are you entitled to receive, any payment of public moneys by way of compensation, civil or military pension, or gratuity under any New Zealand or Imperial Act? If so, please supply particulars:

I was married at _____ on the _____ day of _____, 1_____.

My wife's full name is _____

State if wife alive and living with you:

The following particulars relate to such of my children as are under sixteen years of age and are dependent upon me for their support:—

Name of Child in Full under Sixteen Years.	Date of Birth.	Place of Registration of Birth.	State Nature of Mental or Bodily Infirmary (if any).

The following particulars relate to others who were wholly or in part dependent upon my earnings at any time during the twelve months preceding the date on which I became a member of the Forces:—

Name of Dependant and Full Address.	Relationship.*	Extent of Assistance rendered by me.

The name and address of a person (who must be a civilian, well known, and not a relative) who can identify me as a member of the Forces are as follows:

Do you employ a personal attendant other than a member of your family?

If so, what is the nature of the services rendered?

What means have you to meet the cost of such attendant?

I hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that the contents of this my claim are true and correct in every particular, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief I am entitled to a pension under the War Pensions Act, 1915.

[Signature of Applicant.]

Declared by the said _____, at _____, this _____ day of _____, 191_____, before me—

_____, Member of War Pensions Board
 [or Justice of the Peace, or Solicitor, or Registrar of Pensions, or Clerk of Court, or Postmaster, or Constable, or Commissioner of Pensions].

*State whether father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, stepfather, stepmother, grandchild, brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister, or mother-in-law.

(This form is to be issued only to or on behalf of a *bona fide* applicant for pension.)

Local Claim No.

H.O. No.

Under the War Pensions Act, 1915.

WAR PENSION-CLAIM.

(For dependant only.)

To the Registrar of Pensions at

I, the undersigned, do hereby apply for a pension under the above Act.

My full name is

My occupation and address are

If pension is granted, payment is desired at the post-office at

I was born in [Country only]

Present age:

I am the [State whether wife, father, mother, grandfather, grand-mother, stepfather, stepmother, brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister, mother-in-law, or guardian of child or grandchild]

of , a member of the New Zealand Expeditionary or Naval Forces, who died [or was reported missing] at on the day of , 191 [or who is wholly or partially disabled on account of].

What proof have you of relationship [Please submit it]?

If applicant is wife or widow of Native member of Forces, and married in accordance with Native custom, supply name of Judge, Commissioner, or Registrar of Native Land Court who can certify to that effect:

State to what extent the said member contributed to your maintenance during the twelve months preceding the date on which he joined the Forces:

Are you living with the said member (if alive)?

The following particulars relate to the service of the said member of the Forces:—

Rank: Regimental No.

Date of departure from New Zealand [State with which Force]:

Date of termination of appointment or of discharge [To be produced]:

The following particulars relate to the children (or grandchildren) under sixteen years of age who were dependent upon the said member and are now dependent upon me for their support [To be filled in only when applicant is guardian of children under sixteen years]:—

Name of Child in Full under Sixteen Years.	Date of Birth.	Place of Registration of Birth.	State Nature of Mental or Bodily Infirmity (if any).

The income of myself, and of my husband [wife], and of the aforesaid children under sixteen during the past twelve months has been as follows:—

	Received by me.	Received by Husband [Wife].	Received by Children.
	£	£	£
1. Salary, wages, or other personal earnings (present weekly rate: £ : :)			
2. Profits from business			
3. Superannuation or other pension [<i>Quote annual amount payable</i>]			
4. Annuity from life-assurance company or other source [<i>Quote annual amount pay- able</i>]			
5. Money left by will or legacy			
6. Dividends from shares, debentures, or in- vestments of any kind			
7. Money from life-assurance company .. .			
8. Money received as compensation for acci- dent, loss of office, or other cause			
9. Interest on money lent on mortgage, in bank, or other institution			
10. Money derived by way of rent from pro- perty			
11. Money derived from sale of milk, grain, or produce of any kind			
12. Money withdrawn from bank or obtained by mortgage on property			
13. Allowances or valuable consideration re- ceived from relatives or other persons			
Totals			

The names and addresses of the persons from whom above income was received are as follows:

The following interests in land and house property are owned by myself, by my husband [wife], and by the aforesaid children under sixteen in New Zealand and elsewhere:—

—	Description, including Section No. and Locality.	Government Valuation.			If used as Home, say "Yes" or "No."
		In Name of Applicant.	In Name of Husband [Wife].	In Name of Children.	
		£	£	£	
Leasehold, life, or other in- terest					

(Particulars of Native land to be filled in on Form 1A.)

The above property is mortgaged to [*Give full name, address, and occupation of mortgagee*]:

The amount owing on this mortgage at the present time is £

Money owned by me, by my husband [wife], and by aforesaid children in New Zealand or elsewhere is as follows:—

	In my Name.		In Name of Husband [Wife].		In Name of Children.	
	Amount.	Where Account kept, and No. of Pass-book.	Amount.	Where Account kept, and No. of Pass-book.	Amount.	Where Account kept, and No. of Pass-book.
In Post Office Savings-bank	£		£		£	
In Bank of New Zealand						
In Bank of New South Wales						
In Bank of Australasia						
In National Bank of New Zealand						
In Commercial Bank						
In any other institution						
In any Building Society						

Other property owned by me, by my husband [wife], and by aforesaid children in New Zealand or elsewhere:—

Description.	Owned by me.	Owned by Husband [Wife].	Owned by aforesaid Children.
Cash in hand	£	£	£
Money lent to or in hands of [<i>Give name and address</i>]:			
Live-stock (sheep, cattle, horses, &c.)			
Shares, debentures, or bonds in any company, institution, building or other society (particulars):			
Interest in business, stock-in-trade, or venture of any kind (particulars):			
Any other property not specified (particulars):			

Particulars of bill of sale or mortgage on any of this property are as follows:

If any of this property is insured, state which, and give amount of insurance:

The following property owned by me, by my husband [wife], or by children aforesaid has been transferred or sold during the past twelve months :—

Description.	Name and Address of Person to whom transferred.	Date of Transfer.	Amount received for Transfer.
Freehold or leasehold			£
Cash or money on mortgage			
Stock or shares			
Interest in business			
Life or other interest			

The money received for transfer of above property has been disposed of as follows :

In addition to property now owned, or transferred as shown in the foregoing statement, money, property, or other valuable consideration received by me, by husband [wife], or by children aforesaid during the past twelve months has been disposed of as follows :

I do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that the contents of this my claim are true and correct in every particular, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief I am entitled to a pension.

Declared by the said _____, at _____, this _____ day of _____, 191____, before me—

[Signature of Applicant.]

_____, Member of War Pensions Board
[or Justice of the Peace, or Solicitor, or Registrar of Pensions, or Clerk of Court, or Postmaster, or Constable, or Commissioner of Pensions].

In the event of a pension being granted to me, I desire payment of the instalments thereof to be made to _____, [Address], _____, on whom I am dependent.

[Signature.]

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 29th November, 1915, pp. 3939-40.]

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS UNDER THE WAR PENSIONS ACT, 1915.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this twenty-ninth day of November, 1915. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

In pursuance and exercise of the power and authority conferred on him by the War Pensions Act, 1915 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand,

acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby make the following additional regulations for the purposes of the said Act:—

REGULATIONS.

Illegitimate Children.

1. When an application for a pension under the said Act has been made by or on behalf of any person as being the illegitimate child of a deceased member of the Forces, or of any other deceased person whose dependants are entitled to a pension under the said Act, the application shall for the purposes of these regulations be referred by the Secretary of the War Pensions Board to a Stipendiary Magistrate to inquire into and determine the paternity of the said child, and the Magistrate shall have jurisdiction accordingly.

2. Such inquiry shall be conducted in the same manner and be governed by the same rules as an application for an affiliation order under the Destitute Persons Act, 1910.

3. The Magistrate shall fix a time and place for the hearing of the application, and shall give notice to the person (hereinafter called "the applicant") by whom the application for the pension has been made, and to the Registrar of Pensions to whom such application has been made.

4. The Registrar of Pensions, or some other person appointed by the Commissioner of Pensions, shall attend the inquiry, and shall have the right to be heard and cross-examine the applicant and his or her witnesses, and (if necessary) to call evidence.

5. The application shall be heard and determined by the Magistrate in private, unless in any case he considers for special reasons the application should be heard and determined in open Court. In the hearing and determination of the application the Magistrate shall have the same powers of hearing evidence on oath and of procuring the attendance and testimony of witnesses as if the application was a complaint under the Destitute Persons Act, 1910.

6. The Magistrate shall report to the Secretary of the War Pensions Board his determination as to the paternity of the child.

7. The determination of the Magistrate shall for the purposes of the said Act be final and conclusive, and there shall be no appeal therefrom or rehearing or renewal of the application. No Court fees shall be payable in respect of any proceedings before a Magistrate under the foregoing regulations.

8. When an application for a pension under the said Act is made by or on behalf of any person as being the illegitimate child of any person still living, the paternity of the child shall for the purposes of the said Act be determined by a Magistrate in proceedings for an affiliation order under the Destitute Persons Act, 1910, and the Magistrate shall on making or refusing an affiliation order report to the Secretary of the War Pensions Board accordingly. The provisions of regulations 3, 4, and 5 hereof shall apply to any such proceedings.

Capitalized Pensions.

9. Where any member of the Forces who is an applicant for pension on account of total or partial disablement has given notice that he desires to receive in lieu of a weekly grant a lump sum, the following provisions shall apply:—

(1.) The Board shall have power, with the approval of the Minister, to grant such sum as it deems fit.

(2.) The amount shall in no case exceed £500.

(3.) The Board, in fixing the amount, shall be guided by the tables in use relating to the purchase of annuities by any reputable assurance company.

(4.) The applicant shall, if required, submit himself for examination by a duly qualified medical practitioner appointed by the Board.

(5.) The receipt of any lump sum allotted under this regulation shall be in full settlement of all claims by the applicant against the Crown.

Maximum Pensions for Nurses or Dependants.

10. The pensions payable in respect of the death or disablement of any member of the New Zealand Army Nursing Service, and the aggregate of the several rates of pension payable, shall not exceed the rates specified in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE.

Rank.	In the Case of Disablement.		In the Case of Death: To any Dependant other than a Child, per Week.	In the Case of Disablement or Death: To any Child, per Week.	Maximum of Aggregate Pension per Week.
	To the Nurse, per Week.	To any Dependant other than a Child, per Week.			
Nurse ..	£ s. d. 1 17 6	£ s. d. 0 17 6	£ s. d. 2 0 0	£ s. d. 0 5 0	£ s. d. 4 0 0
Sister	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 5 0	0 5 0	4 5 0
Matron	2 7 0	1 3 6	2 12 0	0 5 0	4 15 6
Matron-in-Chief					

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

UNDER NATIONAL REGISTRATION ACT.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 21st October, 1915, p. 3549.]

REQUIRING ALL MALES BETWEEN SEVENTEEN AND SIXTY YEARS OF AGE TO REGISTER.

LIVERPOOL, GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION.

IN pursuance and exercise of the power and authority vested in the Governor by the National Registration Act, 1915, I, Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, do hereby require every male resident of New Zealand between the ages of seventeen and sixty, except members of the permanent paid military staff of the New Zealand Defence Department and members of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force reinforcements in camp undergoing training, to furnish to the Government Statistician

at Wellington, within fourteen days from the coming into operation of this Proclamation, particulars in the prescribed form as to the matters specified in section four of the said Act.

And I hereby declare that this Proclamation shall come into operation on the twenty-sixth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

Given under the hand of His Excellency the Right Honourable Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Member of the Royal Victorian Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's Dominion of New Zealand and its Dependencies; and issued under the Seal of the said Dominion, at the Government House at Wellington, this eleventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

W. F. MASSEY,
Prime Minister.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 21st October, 1915, p. 3550.]

PRESCRIBING FORM OF PERSONAL SCHEDULE REQUIRED
UNDER THE NATIONAL REGISTRATION ACT, 1915.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this eighteenth day of October, 1915. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

In pursuance and exercise of the power and authority vested in him by the National Registration Act, 1915, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby prescribe the form set out below as the personal schedule on which the particulars required under section four of the aforesaid Act are to be furnished to the Government Statistician.

NEW ZEALAND NATIONAL REGISTER OF MEN.

Personal Schedule.

(Please write clearly and distinctly.)

Name of County or Borough:

1. Name (in full)—

Surname:

Christian name:

Address (in full)—

Place of residence:

Place of business (if any):

2. A. Date of birth:

Age last birthday: years.

B. State country of birth of

- (a) Yourself:
(b) Your father:
(c) Your mother:

3. A. Are you a British subject (a) by birth?

(b) by naturalization?

B. If naturalized, state—

(a) Date of naturalization:

(b) Place of naturalization:

(E.g., United Kingdom, New Zealand, Canada, or as case may be.)

CLASSIFICATION.

This space not to be filled in.

- C. Are you a foreign subject?
If so, state country of allegiance :
4. A. State whether single ("S."), married ("M."), or widower ("W.") :
B. State number of persons dependent on you—
(a) Wholly dependent : (b) Partially dependent :
5. A. What is your present occupation :
B. In connection with your present occupation, are you—
(a) An employer of labour? *or*
(b) Working on your own account but not employing labour? *or*
(c) Assisting, but not receiving salary or wages? *or*
(d) An employee receiving salary or wages? *or*
(e) Unemployed for more than one week? } Reply "Yes" or "No."
- C. If employed, state business of employer :
Name of employer :
- D. What other occupation (if any) have you had practical experience of?
6. A. State (a) Height : ft. in.
(b) Weight : st. lb.
B. State whether your general health is—(a) Very good; (b) Good; (c) Indifferent; (d) Bad :
If health indifferent or bad, state cause :
- C. If suffering from blindness, deafness, loss of limb, or other physical infirmity, give particulars :
7. If you have had military training at any time state—
(a) Arm of Service :
(b) Rank held :
(c) Total length of service in all capacities :
8. If between ages of nineteen and forty-five—
(a) Have you volunteered for military service beyond New Zealand as a member of an Expeditionary Force in connection with the present war?
If so, have you been accepted for service or rejected?
(b) If you have not volunteered for service—
(i) Are you (being a single man without dependants) willing to become a member of an Expeditionary Force?
(ii) Are you (being a single man with dependants, or a married man or a widower with dependants) willing to become a member of an Expeditionary Force, if required?
If so, in what arm of the Service do you prefer to serve?
(c) If you have not volunteered for military service and are not prepared to volunteer, are you willing to serve in any civil capacity in connection with the present war?
If so, state in what civil capacity :
(d) If there are any circumstances or reasons that prevent you from offering your services, state them :

9. PARTICULARS OF RELATIVES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY DEPENDENT ON YOU.

Name and Address.	Occ. (if any)	Relationship	Whether	In Case of	Other
	Condition (e.g., retired, Old-age Pensioner, Apprentice, Invalid, or as the case may be).	(e.g., Wife, Son, Mother, or as the case may be).	wholly or partially dependent on you.	Partial Dependants, Extent of Dependency per Annum.	Income (if any) of Dependant per Annum.
				£	£

I certify that the particulars given in this schedule are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Place and Date :

Signature :

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

UNDER THE CENSUS AND STATISTICS ACTS.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 21st January, 1915, pp. 281-82.]

REGULATIONS UNDER THE CENSUS AND STATISTICS ACT, 1910.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

In exercise of the powers vested in me by the Census and Statistics Act, 1910, I, Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, do hereby make the following regulations prescribing additional matter in regard to which the Statistician shall collect statistics.

REGULATIONS.

1. In addition to the matters specified in paragraphs (a) to (j) of section 21 of the Census and Statistics Act, 1910, and in previous regulations issued thereunder, the Statistician shall, subject to that section, collect statistics in regard to quantities of wheat and oats threshed.

2. The owner of every threshing-mill at which wheat and oats are threshed shall on request, within such time or times as he may be required by the Statistician so to do, furnish particulars as to quantities of wheat and oats threshed.

3. In order to comply with the last preceding regulation the owner of the threshing-mill shall fill in or furnish to an officer appointed by the Statistician the particulars specified in the Schedule hereto, in accordance with the instructions accompanying the Schedule, and shall sign the form and transmit it by post or otherwise to the Statistician or the officer appointed by him.

4. In the two last preceding regulations "owner" includes the manager or person for the time being in charge of the threshing-mill.

SCHEDULE.

The Census and Statistics Act, 1910.

Wheat and Oats threshed.

Name of Threshing-mill Owner : Postal Address :

Return for Calendar Month of, 191

Particulars required.

(NOTE.—See Instructions.)

Dates of Threshing.	Threshed on behalf of		Wheat.		Oats.		Remarks. [State here approximately how much, if any, of quantity threshed was from crops cut previous season.]
	Name.	Postal Address.	Quantity threshed.	Acreage from which cut.	Quantity threshed.	Acreage from which cut.	
			Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	
Totals							

I declare that the information contained in this Schedule is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[*Signature of person furnishing the information.*]

Date:, 191 .

As witness the hand of His Excellency the Governor, this fifteenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

W. F. MASSEY,
Minister of Agriculture.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 21st January, 1915, p. 281.]

REGULATIONS UNDER THE CENSUS AND STATISTICS ACT, 1910.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

In exercise of the powers vested in me by the Census and Statistics Act, 1910, I, Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, do hereby make the following regulations prescribing additional matter in regard to which the Statistician shall collect statistics.

REGULATIONS.

1. In addition to the matters specified in paragraphs (a) to (j) of section 21 of the Census and Statistics Act, 1910, and in regulations dated 19th November, 1914,* issued thereunder, the Statistician shall, subject to that section, collect statistics in regard to wholesale prices of agricultural produce.

2. The owner of every mill or warehouse at which any or all of the commodities specified in the Schedule hereto are sold by wholesale shall, on request, within such time or times as he may be required by the Statistician so to do, furnish particulars as to the prices at which such commodities are sold by him.

3. In order to comply with the last preceding regulation the owner of the mill or warehouse shall fill in or furnish to an officer appointed by the Statistician the particulars specified in the Schedule hereto, in accordance with the instructions accompanying the Schedule (so far as those particulars include articles of the kind sold by wholesale in the mill or warehouse), and shall sign the form and transmit it by post or otherwise to the Statistician or the officer appointed by him.

4. In the two last preceding regulations "owner" includes the manager or person for the time being in charge of the mill or warehouse.

SCHEDULE.

The Census and Statistics Act, 1910.

Wholesale Prices.—Agricultural Produce.

Miller [*or Merchant*]:

(*Cross out word inapplicable.*)

Town: Period ending:, 19 .

(NOTE.—See Instructions.)

* *Quere*, 16th November, 1914.

Article.	Unit of Quantity.	Actual Sale Price.	Total Quantity sold at each Price.	Remarks.
Wheat— Milling ..	Per bushel ..			
Other ..	” ..			
Flour—	Per ton ..			
		Average Price realized.	Approximate Quantity sold.	Remarks.
Bran	Per bushel ..			
Pollard ..	” ..			
Oats	” ..			
Oatmeal ..	Per ton ..			
Barley	Per bushel ..			
Hay	Per ton ..			
Chaff	” ..			

I declare that the information contained in this Schedule is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[*Signature of person furnishing the information.*]

Date: , 191 .

As witness the hand of His Excellency the Governor, this sixteenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

W. F. MASSEY,
Minister of Agriculture.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 24th June, 1915, p. 2123.]

REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE CENSUS AND STATISTICS
ACT, 1910.*

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

IN exercise of the powers vested in me by the Census and Statistics Act, 1910, I, Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, do hereby make the following regulations prescribing additional matter in regard to which the Statistician shall collect statistics.

* Similar regulations were made by the Governor by warrant dated 16th November, 1914, requiring particulars as to stocks of wheat held on 18th November, 1913, and 18th November, 1914. (See *Gazette*, 19th November, 1914, p. 4079.)

REGULATIONS.

1. In addition to the matters specified in paragraphs (a) to (j) of section 21 of the Census and Statistics Act, 1910, and in previous regulations thereunder, the Statistician shall, subject to that section, collect statistics in regard to stocks of wheat, flour, and oats.

2. Every person carrying on business as a farmer, grain-merchant, or grain-miller, or any other person holding stocks of wheat, flour, or oats, shall on request, within such time or times as he may be required by the Statistician so to do, furnish particulars as to stocks of wheat, flour, and oats held by him on a date or dates to be specified by the Statistician.

3. In order to comply with the last preceding regulation every such person shall fill up and supply to the Statistician, or to any officer authorized by him in writing, the particulars specified in the form set out in the Schedule hereto, in accordance with the instructions accompanying that form, and shall sign the form certifying to the correctness of the particulars entered therein.

4. These regulations shall apply to all managers and others who may for the time being be in charge of the farm, warehouse, or mill in the owner's absence.

SCHEDULE

The Census and Statistics Act, 1910.

Stocks of Wheat, Flour, and Oats.

Name of Farmer, Merchant, or Miller :

[*Cross out designations not applicable.*]

Postal address :

Particulars required as at [Date].

I. Quantity of wheat held :—

(1.) Milling-wheat in grain,—

(a.) New Zealand	...	...	...	bushels.
(b.) Australian imported	...	...	...	bushels.
(c.) Canadian imported	...	...	...	bushels.

(2.) Wheat in grain other than milling

(3.) Wheat in stack (approximate quantity)

II. Quantity of flour held

tons (of 2,000 lb.).

III. Quantity of oats held :—

(1.) In grain

(2.) In stack (approximate quantity)

I declare that the information contained in this Schedule is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

.....
[*Signature of person furnishing the information.*]

Date : , 1915.

As witness the hand of His Excellency the Governor this eighteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

W. F. MASSEY,

Minister of Agriculture.

UNDER LAND LAWS AMENDMENT ACTS.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 16th December, 1915, pp. 4044-46.]

REGULATIONS REGARDING APPLICATIONS FOR LAND BY AGENTS ON BEHALF OF MEMBERS OF AN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE RAISED FOR MILITARY SERVICE BEYOND NEW ZEALAND, UNDER SECTION 24 OF THE LAND LAWS AMENDMENT ACT, 1915.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this thirteenth day of December, 1915. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

In pursuance and exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section twenty-four of the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1915, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby make the following regulations with respect to applications made by agents on behalf of members of an Expeditionary Force raised for military service beyond New Zealand; and doth hereby declare that these regulations shall come into force on the date of the publication thereof in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

REGULATIONS.

1. Applications for land for cash, on occupation with right of purchase, or on renewable lease under Part III of the Land Act, 1908, shall be in the Form No. 1 in the Schedule hereto, and shall be accompanied by a statutory declaration in the Form No. 2; and applications for land on renewable lease under the Land for Settlements Act, 1908, shall be in the Form No. 3 in the said Schedule, and shall be accompanied by a statutory declaration in the Form No. 4 hereto.

2. Every agent making an application on behalf of a member of an Expeditionary Force raised for military service beyond New Zealand shall attend the meeting of the Land Board, and will be required to submit any written authority to act as agent, or such other evidence as the Board may, in its discretion, accept as sufficient proof of the *bona fides* of the application.

3. All leases and licenses acquired under the provisions of section 24 of the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1915, shall be prepared in the name of the applicant and executed by him on his return to the Dominion, or by his attorney if one has been appointed, or by his executors or administrators, as the case may be, in the event of his death before such execution.

4. In the event of the grant of any application under the authority of section 24 of the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1915, and these regulations, and the subsequent receipt of advice of the death of the

applicant prior to the date of the granting of the application, such application shall be deemed to be null and void: Provided that in any such case the executors or administrators, as the case may be, shall be entitled to receive a refund of all moneys paid by way of deposit and rent, and on subsequent selection of the land shall be paid the value of any improvements effected by the applicant thereon, such improvements to be valued at their worth to an incoming tenant: Provided always that no refund of deposit and rent as aforesaid shall be made in the case of any land occupied on behalf of the applicant for a period of six months or over, unless on the recommendation of the Land Board and with the approval of the Minister of Lands.

SCHEDULE.

[Form No. 1.

APPLICATION UNDER THE LAND ACT, 1908.

Application No. .

Application for Land for Cash [or on Occupation with Right of Purchase, or on Renewable Lease].

(NOTE.—Applicant to strike out the tenures not required.)

To the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

I, , agent for , who is a member of the Expeditionary Force, hereby apply for the following sections under the provisions of Part III of the Land Act, 1908, and make the following replies to the questions on the back hereof:—

Section.	Block.	Survey District.	Area.	Capital Value.	Amount Deposit.	Remarks.

Full name of applicant :

Number of Expeditionary Force with which applicant is serving :

Number of applicant's company :

Regimental number :

Occupation of applicant prior to enlisting :

Address of applicant prior to enlisting :

Full name of agent :

Address of agent :

Occupation of agent :

Relationship (if any) existing between applicant and agent :

Received on , 191 , at .

, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

[Back of Form.]

Question.	Answer.
1. What is the age of the applicant ?	
2. What land does the applicant hold or have an interest in ? Give particulars in full, stating tenure and value.	
3. If applicant is married, what land (if any) does his wife hold or have an interest in ? Give particulars in full, stating tenure and value.	
4. What capital has the applicant for working and improving the land ? State—	
(a.) Amount of cash	
(b.) Value of stock	
(c.) Implements or other property	
5. What financial assistance can the applicant procure if required ? State amount, and from whom obtainable, and furnish written guarantee.	
6. Has the applicant since the 11th November, 1913— (1) Disposed of any lease or license of Crown land or settlement land ? or (2) Has his interest under any lease or license been declared forfeited ?	
7. Give generally the applicant's experience of farming.	
8. State what use is to be made of the land pending the return of the applicant to the Dominion.	
9. State under what authority you make this application as agent.	

[Form No. 2.]

DECLARATION UNDER THE LAND ACT, 1908.

Declaration of an Agent on applying for Land under Part III of the Land Act, 1908 (Section 24 of the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1915).

I, [*Name in full*], of [*Address and occupation*], do solemnly and sincerely declare—

1. That I am the duly authorized agent of the within-mentioned _____, who is a member of an Expeditionary Force on military service beyond New Zealand.

2. That the said _____ is of the age of seventeen years and upwards.

3. That the said _____ is, subject to the provisions of the Land Act, 1908, applying for the land described in the accompanying application solely for his own use and benefit on his return to the Dominion, and not directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever.

4. That, including the area of the largest allotment applied for, the said _____ is not the holder, owner, or occupier under any tenure of more than one year's duration, either severally or jointly or in

common with any other person or persons, of any land anywhere in New Zealand exceeding on the whole 5,000 acres of land computed as follows—(a) Every acre of first-class land is reckoned as $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres; (b) every acre of second-class land is reckoned as $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres; (c) every acre of third-class land is reckoned as 1 acre.

5. That my answers to the questions contained in the accompanying application are true and correct in every particular.

And I make this solemn declaration for and on behalf of the said conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Justices of the Peace Act, 1908.

[Signature of Agent],

For and on behalf of the within-mentioned

Declared at _____ this _____ day of _____, 191 _____, before me—
_____, a Justice of the Peace for New Zealand [or Solicitor, or Notary Public].

[Form No. 3.

APPLICATION UNDER THE LAND FOR SETTLEMENTS ACT, 1908.

Application No. _____

Application for Renewable Lease of Settlement Land.

To the Commissioner of Crown Lands,

I, _____, agent for _____, who is a member of the Expeditionary Force, hereby apply for the following sections under the provisions of the Land for Settlements Act, 1908, and make the following replies to the questions on the back hereof :—

Section.	Block.	Survey District.	Area.	Capital Value.	Amount Deposit.	Remarks.

Full name of applicant :

Number of Expeditionary Force with which applicant is serving :

Number of applicant's company :

Regimental number :

Occupation of applicant prior to enlisting :

Address of applicant prior to enlisting :

Full name of agent :

Address of agent :

Occupation of agent :

Relationship (if any) existing between applicant and agent :

Received on _____, 191 _____, at _____

_____, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

[Back of Form.]

Question.	Answer.
1. What is the age of the applicant?	
2. What land does the applicant hold or have an interest in? Give particulars in full, stating tenure and value.	
3. If applicant is married, what land (if any) does his wife hold or have an interest in? Give particulars in full, stating tenure and value.	
4. What capital has the applicant for working and improving the land? State— (a.) Amount of cash (b.) Value of stock (c.) Implements or other property	
5. What financial assistance can the applicant procure if required? State amount, and from whom obtainable, and furnish written guarantee.	
6. Has the applicant since the 11th November, 1913— (1) Disposed of any lease or license of Crown land or settlement land? or (2) Has his interest under any lease or license been declared forfeited?	
7. Give generally the applicant's experience of farming.	
8. State what use is to be made of the land pending the return of the applicant to the Dominion.	
9. State under what authority you make this application as agent.	

[Form No. 4.]

DECLARATION UNDER THE LAND FOR SETTLEMENTS ACT, 1908.

Declaration of an Agent on applying for a Renewable Lease of Settlement Land under the Land for Settlements Act, 1908 (Section 24 of the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1915).

I, [Name in full], of [Address and occupation], do solemnly and sincerely declare—

1. That I am the duly authorized agent of the within-mentioned , who is a member of an Expeditionary Force on military service beyond New Zealand.

2. That the said is of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

3. That the said is, subject to the provisions of the Land for Settlements Act, 1908, and the regulations made thereunder, applying for a renewable lease of the allotment described in the foregoing application solely for his own use and benefit on his return to the Dominion, and not directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever.

4. That the said is not, directly or indirectly, the owner, tenant, or occupier of any land whatsoever under the Land for Settlements Act, 1908, or any former Land for Settlements Act.

5. That the said _____ is not the owner in fee-simple, nor the tenant nor occupier under any tenure of more than one year's duration, either severally or jointly or in common with any other person, of any other land (whether Crown land or not), which, with the allotment included in the foregoing application, would exceed in area 5,000 acres, computed as provided by the Land Act, 1908, namely:—

(a.) Every acre of first-class land is reckoned as $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres, every acre of second-class land is reckoned as $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and every acre of third-class land is reckoned as 1 acre, or the area of the allotment applied for, whichever may be the greater area.

(b.) Unclassified land, if of the unimproved value of £8 an acre or upwards, is deemed to be first-class land; if of an unimproved value of less than £8 an acre but not less than £4 per acre, is deemed to be second-class land; and if of an unimproved value of less than £4 an acre, is deemed to be third-class land.

6. That the total value of all the real and personal property owned by the said _____ does not, after deducting the encumbrances thereon, exceed the prescribed proportion of capital value (exclusive of buildings) of the allotment comprised in the foregoing application; and I am aware that the prescribed proportion is—Three times, where the area of the allotment does not exceed 100 acres; twice, where such area exceeds 100 and does not exceed 500 acres; and one and a half times, where such area exceeds 500 acres.

7. That my answers to the questions contained in the accompanying application are true and correct in every particular.

And I make this solemn declaration on behalf of the said _____ conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Justices of the Peace Act, 1908.

[Signature of Agent],

For and on behalf of the within-mentioned

Declared at _____ this _____ day of _____, 191 _____, before me—
_____, a Justice of the Peace for New Zealand [or Solicitor, or Notary Public].

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

UNDER DISCHARGED SOLDIERS SETTLEMENT ACT.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 11th November, 1915, pp. 3764-67.]

REGULATIONS UNDER THE DISCHARGED SOLDIERS SETTLEMENT ACT, 1915.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this eighth day of November, 1915. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

In pursuance and exercise of the powers conferred on him by the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act, 1915 (hereinafter referred to as "the

said Act"), His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby make the following regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act:—

REGULATIONS.

1. Applications to purchase land under section 4 of the said Act shall be in the Form No. 1 in the Schedule hereto, and applications to lease land under the said section shall be in the Form No. 2 in the said Schedule.

2. Every application to purchase or to lease land under the said Act and these regulations shall be accompanied by a statutory declaration in the Form No. 3 in the Schedule hereto.

3. (1.) If two or more applications are received in respect of one allotment of land, the Land Board shall determine which of the applicants, in its opinion, is most suitable to occupy the land, or is most in need of the land, and shall dispose of the land so as to comply with the direction of the said Act that the Board shall as far as practicable assist applicants in acquiring suitable allotments.

(2.) If the Board is unable to determine between the claims of any two or more applicants, as provided in the last preceding subclause, it shall cause a ballot to be taken in the manner in which ballots are taken for the purposes of the Land Act, 1908.

Purchase of Land.

4. In the case of lands to be disposed of by way of sale under section four of the said Act, the price shall be fixed by the Land Board with the approval of the Minister of Lands. The price so fixed shall be such amount as the Board considers reasonable, notwithstanding that in the case of lands purchased by the Crown under the Land for Settlements Act, 1908, or the Native Land Act, 1909, the price so fixed may be less than the price paid for such land, together with the charges and expenses incurred by the Crown in connection therewith.

5. In the case of lands purchased on deferred payment the following provisions shall apply:—

(a.) The purchaser shall forthwith on the approval of his application pay a deposit equal to 5 per centum of the price of the land, and shall thereupon be entitled to receive a license to occupy the said land, in the Form No. 4 in the Schedule hereto.

(b.) The license to occupy shall provide for the payment of the balance of 95 per centum of the price by equal annual instalments extending over such period as the Board in each case determines, with a right to the licensee to pay off at any time the whole or any part of the price then remaining unpaid, and shall also provide for the payment by the licensee of interest half-yearly at the rate of 5 per centum per annum from the date of his purchase upon such part of the price as for the time being remains unpaid.

(c.) Upon payment of the price in full, and of all interest, the purchase shall be deemed to be completed, and a certificate of title for the said land shall be issued accordingly.

6. Every license to occupy and every certificate of title issued under the foregoing regulations shall have endorsed upon or written thereon a memorial to the effect that the land comprised therein shall not, except

with the consent of the Land Board and the approval of the Minister of Lands, be capable of being transferred until the expiry of ten years after the date of the sale.

Leases.

7. Every lease issued under section 4 of the said Act shall be in the Form No. 5 in the Schedule hereto, and shall be for such term, with or without a right of renewal, as the Board in each case may determine :

Provided that no lease under these regulations shall be for a longer term than thirty-three years in the case of lands acquired under the Land for Settlements Act, or sixty-six years in the case of other lands, with a perpetual right of renewal for further successive terms of thirty-three years or sixty-six years, as the case may be.

8. The value of improvements required to be effected by the lessee during the term of his lease shall in each case be determined by the Board, and for the purpose of fixing such value the Board shall take into consideration the purpose, as set out in his application, for which the lessee intends to use the land.

9. Every lessee of land disposed of under these regulations shall be required to reside continuously on the land comprised in his lease :

Provided that the Board may postpone the date of the commencement of such residence for such period in any case as it thinks fit, or may dispense with such residence if it is satisfied in any case that the land may be effectively used by the lessee for the purpose for which it was acquired without his residence thereon.

10. (1.) The rent payable under any lease shall in each case be determined by the Board, and shall not in any case exceed an annual amount equal to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of the capital value of the land, as determined by the Board and the Minister for the purposes of these regulations.

(2.) The rent for the period elapsing between the due date of the lease and the due date of the first half-yearly payment shall be payable, at the option of the Board, either with such first half-yearly payment or on the due date of the next succeeding half-yearly payment.

(3.) The said rent shall be paid to the Receiver of Land Revenue in equal parts on the first day of January and the first day of July of each year during the continuance of the lease.

(4.) In the case of a renewable lease the rent payable on renewal shall be determined by the Board, and shall be based on a valuation of the land comprised in the lease as at the date of the renewal, exclusive of the value of improvements effected by the lessee or by a predecessor in title, to which the lessee has acquired a title either by purchase or otherwise.

11. (1.) On the termination by effluxion of time of a lease granted under these regulations, if a renewal of such lease is not granted, the lessee shall be entitled to receive from the Crown the value of all existing improvements of a permanent character effected by him or by a predecessor in title, and to which he has acquired a title either by purchase or otherwise.

(2.) For the purposes of this regulation the value of improvements shall be such value as may be agreed on between the Board and the lessee, and in default of agreement shall be determined by arbitration under the Land Act, 1908.

12. (1.) Before disposing of any land by way of lease under these regulations the Board, with the approval of the Minister of Lands, shall

determine the capital value thereof, and the lessee may at any time during the continuance of his lease, with the approval of the Board and consent of the Minister, acquire the fee-simple of the lands comprised therein at the value so determined :

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall authorize the acquisition of the fee-simple of any national-endowment land.

(2.) The provisions of clause 5 of these regulations (relating to purchases of land on deferred payment) shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the acquisition of the fee-simple under this regulation.

(3.) Any certificate of title or license to occupy, issued for the purposes of this regulation with respect to any land, shall be subject to all mortgages and other charges (if any) existing on the termination of the lease with respect to that land.

General.

13. It shall be the duty of Land Boards and of all officers of the Lands and Survey Department, so far as practicable, to assist discharged soldiers in the preparation of their applications under these regulations, to facilitate subsequent dealings with such applications, to furnish all such information as may be reasonably required with respect to lands available for selection by discharged soldiers, and generally to render to applicants such assistance as may be necessary for the disposal of applications as expeditiously as possible.

14. The following provisions shall, so far as applicable, and except as may be otherwise provided in the said Act or in these regulations, apply to lands disposed of under these regulations, namely :—

The Land Act, 1908...	Sections 82, 84, 86, 87, 88, 90, 92, 93, 94, 99, 101, 102, 107, 108, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, and 116.
The Land Laws Amendment Act, 1912 ...	Sections 9 and 13.
The Land Laws Amendment Act, 1913 ...	Sections 7, 11, 29, 30, and 33.
The Land Laws Amendment Act, 1914 ...	Section 25.
The Land Laws Amendment Act, 1915 ...	Sections 4, 5, 21, and 22.

SCHEDULE.

[Form No. 1.

Application to purchase Land under Section 4 of the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act, 1915.

To the Commissioner of Crown Lands,

I, [Name in full], of [Address], [Occupation (if any)], hereby apply, under the provisions of the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act, 1915, and the regulations thereunder, to purchase the land hereinafter mentioned, namely :—

Section.	Block.	Survey District.	Area.	Price.	Method of Purchase.	
					(a) For Cash.	(b) On Deferred Payment.

For the purposes of this application I make the following replies to the questions hereinafter set forth :—

Question.	Answer.
1. What is your full name ?	
2. Of what Naval or Expeditionary Force were you a member ?	
3. What was—	
(a.) Your length of service in such Force ?	
(b.) The date of your discharge ?	
(c.) The reason of your discharge ?	
4. What physical disabilities (if any) do you suffer from by reason of wounds or disease resulting from your naval or military service ? State particulars as to loss of limb or faculty or as to condition of health.	
5. (1.) Have you applied for a pension under the War Pensions Act, 1915 ?	
(2.) If so, has your application been (a) granted, or (b) refused, or (c) not finally dealt with ?	
(3.) If granted, to what rate of pension are you entitled ?	
(4.) If refused, what were the grounds of refusal ? ..	
(5.) <i>In the case of an applicant who is married,</i> —	
(a.) To what rate of pension under the War Pensions Act, 1915, is your wife entitled ?	
(b.) To what rates of pension are you entitled under the said Act in respect of your children (if any) ?	
6. What was your occupation prior to your becoming a member of the Forces ? State period.	
7. For what business or purpose do you intend to use the land for which you are applying ?	
8. What experience (if any) have you had in such business ?	
9. What experience have you had (if any) in any kindred business ?	
10. What is the amount of capital at your disposal for use on the land ?—	
(a.) Amount of cash	
(b.) Value of stock (if any)	
(c.) Implements or other property	
11. What financial assistance will you require to enable you to work the land successfully ? State particulars.*	
12. Are you single, married, or a widower ? If married or a widower, state number of children (if any) dependent on you.	
13. What land (if any) do you at present own or have an interest in ? Give particulars.	
14. If married, what land (if any) does your wife own or have an interest in ? Give particulars.	

*NOTE.—By section 6 of the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act, 1915, the Minister of Lands is empowered to assist discharged soldiers taking up land under that Act, in respect of the following matters :—

(a.) The clearing, fencing, draining, and general improvement of the land.

(b.) The erection of buildings, &c.

(c.) The purchase of implements, stock, seed, plants, trees, &c.

Dated at this day of , 191 .

[Signature of Applicant.]

NOTE.—In the event of a discharged soldier being unaware of the position of any available lands, he should advise the Commissioner of Crown Lands as to the locality or district in which he desires to settle.

[Form No. 2.

Application for Lease of Land under Section 4 of the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act, 1915.

To the Commissioner of Crown Lands,

I, [*Name in full*], of [*Address*], [*Occupation (if any)*], hereby apply, under the provisions of the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act, 1915, and the regulations thereunder, for a lease* for a term of years, with [*or without*] right of renewal, of the land hereinafter mentioned, namely:—

Section.	Block.	Survey District.	Area.

*NOTE.—Leases may be granted for such term in any case as the Board may determine, and either with or without a right of renewal: Provided that no lease shall be for a longer term than thirty-three years (in the case of land acquired under the Land for Settlements Act) or sixty-six years (in the case of other lands), with a perpetual right of renewal for further successive terms of thirty-three years or sixty-six years, as the case may be.

For the purposes of this application I make the following replies to the questions hereinafter set forth:—

Question.	Answer.
1. What is your full name ?	
2. Of what Naval or Expeditionary Force were you a member ?	
3. What was—	
(a.) Your length of service in such Force ?	
(b.) The date of your discharge ?	
(c.) The reason of your discharge ?	
4. What physical disabilities (if any) do you suffer from by reason of wounds or disease resulting from your naval or military service ? State particulars as to loss of limb or faculty or as to condition of health.	

Question.	Answer.
<p>5. (1.) Have you applied for a pension under the War Pensions Act, 1915 ?</p> <p>(2.) If so, has your application been (a) granted, or (b) refused, or (c) not finally dealt with ?</p> <p>(3.) If granted, to what rate of pension are you entitled ?</p> <p>(4.) If refused, what were the grounds of refusal ?</p> <p>(5.) <i>In the case of an applicant who is married,—</i></p> <p>(a.) To what rate of pension under the War Pensions Act, 1915, is your wife entitled ?</p> <p>(b.) To what rates of pension are you entitled under the said Act in respect of your children (if any) ?</p> <p>6. What was your occupation prior to your becoming a member of the Forces ? State period.</p> <p>7. For what business or purpose do you intend to use the land for which you are applying ?</p> <p>8. What experience (if any) have you had in such business ?</p> <p>9. What experience have you had (if any) in any kindred business ?</p> <p>10. What is the amount of capital at your disposal for use on the land ?—</p> <p>(a.) Amount of cash</p> <p>(b.) Value of stock (if any)</p> <p>(c.) Implements or other property</p> <p>11. What financial assistance will you require to enable you to work the land successfully ? State particulars.*</p> <p>12. Are you single, married, or a widower ? If married or a widower, state number of children (if any) dependent on you.</p> <p>13. What land (if any) do you at present own or have an interest in ? Give particulars.</p> <p>14. If married, what land (if any) does your wife own or have an interest in ? Give particulars.</p>	

*NOTE.—By section 6 of the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act, 1915, the Minister of Lands is empowered to assist discharged soldiers taking up land under that Act, in respect of the following matters:—

(a.) The clearing, fencing, draining, and general improvement of the land.

(b.) The erection of buildings, &c.

(c.) The purchase of implements, stock, seed, plants, trees, &c.

Dated at this day of , 191 . . .

[*Signature of Applicant.*]

NOTE.—In the event of a discharged soldier being unaware of the position of any available lands, he should advise the Commissioner of Crown Lands as to the locality or district in which he desires to settle.

[Form No. 3.]

Statutory Declaration to accompany Application for Land under the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act, 1915.

I, [Name in full], of [Address], [Occupation (if any)], do solemnly and sincerely declare—

1. That I am a discharged soldier within the meaning of the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act, 1915.

2. That I am, subject to the provisions of the said Act, applying for the land described in the accompanying application solely for my own use and benefit, and not directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever.

3. That my answers to the questions set out in the said application are true and correct in every particular.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Justices of the Peace Act, 1908.

[Signature.]

Declared at this day of , 191 , before me—
 , a Justice of the Peace for New Zealand [or Solicitor, or Notary Public].

[Form No. 4.]

Occupation License issued under the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act, 1915, on the Purchase on Deferred Payment of any Land under that Act.

This deed, made the day of , 191 , between His Majesty the King, of the one part, and , of (who, with his executors, administrators, and assigns, is hereinafter referred to as "the licensee"), of the other part :

Whereas the licensee, being a discharged soldier within the meaning of the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act, 1915, has agreed, pursuant to the provisions of the said Act and the regulations thereunder, to purchase on deferred payment the land hereinafter described for the sum of £ : And whereas the licensee, in pursuance of the regulations under the said Act, has paid a deposit of £ , being five per centum of the price of the said land :

Now, this deed witnesseth that His Majesty the King, in consideration of the premises and of the said covenants hereinafter expressed on the part of the licensee, and in pursuance of the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act, 1915, and the regulations thereunder, doth hereby grant to the licensee an exclusive license to occupy all that piece of land, containing by admeasurement acres roods perches, be the same a little more or less, situated in the Land District of , and being Section No. , Block , Survey District; as the same is more particularly described in the Schedule hereto, and delineated on the plan drawn hereon, and thereon coloured red in outline: To hold the same unto the licensee, under and subject to the covenants and conditions hereinafter expressed, for the term of years from the day of , 191 , or until the said land is sooner granted in fee-simple to the licensee. And the licensee doth hereby covenant with His Majesty the King, in manner following:—

1. The licensee will pay to His Majesty the balance of ninety-five per centum of the aforesaid price of the said land by equal annual instalments of , the first of such payments to be made on the first day of , 191 :

Provided always that the licensee shall be at liberty at any earlier time or times to pay to His Majesty the whole or any part or parts of the said price; and all moneys so paid under this proviso shall to the extent thereof be deemed and taken to be paid in satisfaction and performance of the obligations of the licensee under the foregoing covenant.

2. The licensee will pay to His Majesty interest at the rate of five per centum per annum on such part of the said price as is for the time being unpaid, computed from the day of , 191 , by a payment on the day of next of so much interest as shall then have accrued, and thereafter by half-yearly payments on the first day of January and the first day of July in each year.

3. The licensee will not at any time during the continuance of the license, without the previous consent in writing of the Land Board of the land district in which the said land is situated, remove any minerals from the said land, or commit any other species of waste in respect thereof:

Provided always, and it is hereby agreed and declared, that if the licensee make default in the due and full payment of any instalment of the said price, or of any interest due in respect thereof, the aforesaid Land Board may cause to be given to the licensee, or to any person who is for the time being in occupation of the land or of any part thereof, notice under the hand of the Commissioner of Crown Lands that if the moneys so in arrear are not paid within one calendar month after the date of the notice the Land Board will forfeit this license: And it is hereby agreed and declared that if the moneys so in arrear are not paid within one calendar month after the date of the aforesaid notice the Land Board may, in its discretion, without any further or other notice, by resolution, forfeit this license, and thereupon the license and the contract between His Majesty and the licensee for the purchase of the land, and the interest of the licensee in the said land, shall absolutely cease and determine, and all moneys theretofore paid by the licensee under this license or in respect of the said contract shall remain the property of His Majesty; but no such forfeiture shall relieve the licensee from his obligation to pay to His Majesty any moneys in arrear under this license at the date of such forfeiture, or from any liability for any breach theretofore committed of the covenants herein expressed.

[Any other special terms or conditions that the Board, with the approval of the Minister, may determine.]

In witness whereof the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Land District of , on behalf of His Majesty the King, has hereunto set his hand, and these presents have also been executed by the licensee.

THE SCHEDULE.

[Description of land.]

.....
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Signed by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, on behalf of His Majesty the King, in the presence of

.....
Licensee.

Signed by the above-named licensee in the presence of

Lease under Section 4 of the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act, 1915.

This deed, made the day of , 191 , between His Majesty the King (who with his heirs and successors is hereinafter referred to as "the lessor"), of the one part, and , of , in the Land District of , in the Dominion of New Zealand (hereinafter, with his executors, administrators, and permitted assigns, referred to as "the lessee"), of the other part, witnesseth that, in consideration of the rent hereinafter reserved, and of the covenants, conditions, and agreements herein contained and implied, and on the part of the lessee to be paid, observed, and performed, the lessor doth hereby demise and lease unto the lessee all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement acres roods perches, a little more or less, situated in the Land District of aforesaid, and being Section numbered , Block , Survey District of ; as the same is more particularly delineated and described in the plan drawn hereon and therein coloured red in outline, together with the rights, easements, and appurtenances to the same belonging; to hold the said several premises intended to be hereby demised unto the lessee for the term of years, commencing from the 1st day of , yielding and paying therefor unto the Receiver of Land Revenue for the said District of the annual rent of (£ : :), payable half-yearly, in advance, on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July in each and every year during the said term, free from all deductions whatsoever.

And it is hereby declared and agreed that the lessee shall have a perpetual right of renewal for further successive terms of years, at a rent to be determined by the Land Board.

And the lessee doth hereby covenant with the lessor as follows, that is to say:—

- (1.) Subject to the provisions of the regulations in force under the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act, 1915, the lessee will reside continuously on the demised land from the date of this lease.
- (2.) The lessee will put on the demised land substantial improvements as under:—
[To be determined by the Board, taking into consideration the special circumstances of each case.]
- (3.) The lessee will pay all rates, taxes, and assessments levied on or payable in respect of the demised land during the said term.
- (4.) The lessee will at all times during the said term keep in good repair and condition, to the satisfaction of the Land Board, all buildings and erections for the time being standing on the demised land, and will not destroy, pull down, or remove them or any part thereof without the previous permission in writing of the said Board.
- (5.) The lessee will fully and punctually pay the rent hereinbefore reserved at the times and in the manner hereinbefore named in that behalf.
- (6.) The lessee will once a year throughout the term of this lease, and at the proper season of the year, properly cut and trim all live fences on the demised land, and will stub all gorse not growing as fences, and will also stub all broom, sweetbrier, and other noxious plants.

[Any other special terms or conditions that the Board, with the approval of the Minister, may determine.]

And it is hereby further declared—

- (1.) That the lessee may at any time during the continuance of this lease, with the approval of the Land Board and the Minister of Lands, acquire the fee-simple of the demised land for the sum of £ , either for cash or on deferred payments;
- (2.) That if the lessee makes default in the payment of rent or other payments, or in the observance or performance of the conditions expressed or implied in this lease, or makes any false declaration in respect of the land comprised therein, then and in any such case the Land Board may, without any previous or other notice or demand, forfeit this lease, and in such case all the lessee's interest therein shall absolutely cease and determine; and
- (3.) That if any dispute or disagreement shall arise between the parties hereto touching the construction of these presents, or in anywise relating hereto, such dispute or disagreement shall be referred to arbitration in the manner set forth in section 9 of the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1912, as modified by section 33 of the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1913, and neither of the said parties shall take or cause to be taken any steps or proceedings to set aside or call in question any award or decision which may have been given upon any such reference as final.

In witness whereof the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Land District of , on behalf of the lessor, hath hereunto set his hand, and these presents have been also executed by the said lessee.

Signed by the said Commissioner on behalf of the lessor, in the presence of

Signed by the above-named , as lessee, in the presence of
 J. F. ANDREWS,
 Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 16th March, 1916, pp. 787, 788.]

REGULATIONS REGARDING ADVANCES UNDER THE DISCHARGED SOLDIERS SETTLEMENT ACT, 1915.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government Buildings at Wellington, this seventh day of March, 1916. Present: The Right Honourable W. F. Massey, P.C., presiding in Council.

In pursuance and exercise of the powers conferred on him by the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act, 1915 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby make the following regulations for the purpose of regulating advances under the said Act:—

REGULATIONS.

1. Advances for any of the purposes named in section 6 of the said Act may, on the recommendation of the Land Board, be made by the Minister of Lands; and any such advance or advances may, on the

recommendation of the Land Board, be increased from time to time at the discretion of the said Minister.

2. The amount of any loan made for any of the purposes mentioned in subclauses (a) and (b) of section 6 (1) of the said Act may, in the discretion of the Minister, be advanced by progress-payments corresponding to 75 per cent. of the value of the improvements from time to time effected by the mortgagor.

3. In such case the value of the improvements so effected shall from time to time be ascertained and certified to by some person authorized by the Minister in that behalf, and any certificate given by such person shall be final: the balance of the advance to be paid on receipt of final certificate that the improvements in respect of which the advance was to be made are satisfactorily completed.

4. In no case shall the amount advanced for the purpose of building a dwellinghouse exceed £150.

5. In no case shall any advance be made to any one person exceeding £500, nor any advance which, together with other advances made to the same person and still remaining unpaid, exceed the sum of £500.

6. All moneys advanced shall be secured by way of first mortgage over the land or the settler's interest therein in Form No. 1 in the Schedule hereto.

7. Where money is advanced for the purpose of purchasing stock and implements, such money shall be further secured by a collateral bill of sale in the Form No. 2 in the Schedule hereto.

8. In cases where further advances are made for purposes other than the purchase of stock or implements, and the applicant has on the land stock or implements not already secured by bill of sale, the Minister may require, before granting such further advance, collateral security by way of bill of sale in the Form No. 2 in the Schedule hereto over such stock or implements.

SCHEDULE.

Form No. 1.

Under the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act, 1915.

Memorandum of Mortgage.

(hereinafter called "the mortgagor"), being registered as proprietor of an estate [*Here state nature of the estate or interest*], subject, however, to such encumbrances, liens, and interests as are notified by memoranda underwritten or endorsed hereon, in _____ piece of land situated in the [*District, county, hundred, or township*], containing [*Here state the area, exclusive of roads intersecting the same, if any*], be the same a little more or less [*Here state rights of way, privileges, or easements, if any, intended to be conveyed; if the land to be dealt with contains all that is included in an existing grant or certificate of title or lease, refer thereto for description and diagrams; otherwise set forth the boundaries in chains, links, or feet, and refer to plan thereof on margin of or annexed to the lease, or deposited in the Registry Office.*]

Whereas the mortgagor has, pursuant to the provisions of section 6 of the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act, 1915, received an advance of £ _____ from the Minister of Lands (hereinafter called "the mortgagee"):

Now, therefore, in consideration of such advance and of any further advance or advances which hereafter may be made, the mortgagor doth hereby covenant with the mortgagee as follows:—

1. That the mortgagor will pay to the mortgagee the said advance and any further advances, and all other moneys which may be owing by the mortgagor to the mortgagee, on the _____ day of _____

2. That the mortgagor will pay interest, on all amounts advanced and still remaining unpaid, at the rate of pounds per centum per annum, by equal payments on the 1st day of January and July in each and every year.

3. That the mortgagor may, on the 1st day of January or the 1st day of July in any year, without previous notice of intention so to do, repay the whole or any portion of the moneys advanced.

4. That the mortgagor will forthwith insure, and so long as any money remains owing on this security will keep insured, all buildings and erections for the time being situate on the said land against loss or damage by fire, in the name of the mortgagee, to their full insurable value, in the State Fire Insurance Office or other reputable insurance office to be from time to time approved by the mortgagee, and will duly and punctually pay all premiums and sums of money necessary for the purpose of keeping every such insurance on foot; and will, not later than the forenoon of the day on which any premium falls due, deliver the receipt therefor to the mortgagee, who shall also be entitled to the exclusive custody of all policies of insurance.

5. That the mortgagor will from time to time, so long as any money remains owing on this security, well and substantially repair, and keep in good and substantial repair and condition, all buildings or other improvements erected and made upon the said land; and that the mortgagee may at all times be at liberty, by himself, his agents or servants, to enter upon the said land to view and inspect the said buildings and improvements.

6. That if the mortgagor fails or neglects to insure or keep insured the said buildings and erections as aforesaid, or to deliver any premium receipt as aforesaid, or to repair the said buildings and improvements, or to keep them in good and substantial repair and condition as aforesaid, then and in any such case, and as often as the same shall happen, it shall be lawful for but not obligatory on the mortgagee, at the costs and expense in all things of the mortgagor, to insure the said buildings or any of them in such sum as aforesaid or in any less sum, or to pay such premium, or to repair the said buildings and improvements and keep them in good and substantial repair and condition.

7. That in the event of the said buildings and erections or any of them being destroyed or damaged by fire, all moneys received by the mortgagee under any insurance in respect of such destruction or damage shall be applied at his sole option either in or towards rebuilding or repairing the buildings and erections so destroyed or damaged, or in or towards payment of the principal, interest, and other moneys for the time being covered by this security, notwithstanding that the same or any of them may not have accrued due under the terms of these presents.

8. That all moneys expended by the mortgagee in and about effecting or keeping on foot any insurance as aforesaid, or in repairing or keeping in repair any of the said buildings and improvements as aforesaid, or in attempting to exercise or enforce any power, right, or remedy herein contained or implied in favour of the mortgagee, shall be payable to him by the mortgagor on demand, and until paid shall be charged on the said land, together with interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum computed from the date or dates of such moneys being expended.

9. That the power of sale and incidental powers in that behalf conferred upon mortgagees by the Land Transfer Act, 1915, shall be implied herein, with this modification: that they may be exercised without any notice or demand whatsoever if and whenever the mortgagor

makes default for fourteen days in the full and punctual payment of any moneys hereby secured, or the interest thereon, in accordance with the respective covenants for payment thereof herein contained, or if and whenever the mortgagor makes default in the faithful observance and performance of any other covenant or condition on his part herein contained or implied.

10. That if and whenever the mortgagor makes any such default as in the last preceding covenant mentioned it shall be lawful for the mortgagee to call up and compel payment of all principal, interest, and other moneys for the time being owing under this security, notwithstanding that the time or times hereinbefore appointed for the payment thereof respectively may not have arrived.

11. That the covenants, powers, and provisions implied in mortgages by the Land Transfer Act, 1915, are modified or negatived in so far as they are inconsistent with or repugnant to these presents.

12. That in the case of lands held under lease or license the mortgagor will at all times punctually pay the rent or other payments reserved by, and faithfully perform and observe all the covenants and conditions contained in, the lease or license herein mentioned; and that if he fails or neglects so to do it shall be lawful but not obligatory on the mortgagee so to do at the cost and expense in all things of the mortgagor; and all moneys so expended by the mortgagee shall be payable to him by the mortgagor on demand, and until paid shall be charged on the said land together with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum computed from the date or dates of such moneys being expended.

13. That the mortgagor will at all times cultivate and manage the mortgaged land in a skillful and proper manner and according to the rules of good husbandry.

14. And it is hereby declared that this memorandum of mortgage is intended to be collateral with a certain mortgage of stock and chattels bearing even date herewith and made between the parties hereto, whereby certain stock and chattels were assigned by way of mortgage to the said mortgagee.

And for the better securing to the said mortgagee the repayment in manner aforesaid of the said principal sum and interest the mortgagor hereby mortgages to the said mortgagee all the mortgagor's estate and interest in the said land above described.

In witness whereof the mortgagor has hereto signed his name this
day of _____, one thousand nine hundred and _____

Signed by the said _____ as mortgagor in the presence of—[Name, occupation, and address of witness].

No. _____
MORTGAGE of _____, situated in _____

_____ Mortgagor.
Minister of Lands. Mortgagee.

PARTICULARS entered in the Register-book, Vol. _____, folio _____
the _____ day of _____, 191 _____, at _____ o'clock.

_____ District Land Registrar of the
District of _____

RECEIVED from this day of , 191 , the sum of , being in full satisfaction and discharge of the within-written obligation.

The Minister of Lands

.....
Mortgagee.
Signed by , the Minister of Lands, in the presence of
Correct for the purposes of the Land Transfer Act.

.....
Mortgagee.

Form No. 2.

WHEREAS I, , of , in the Land District of , in the Dominion of New Zealand (hereinafter called "the grantor"), am the owner, lessee, or licensee of that piece of land being Section , Block , Survey District, in the said Land District: And whereas the grantor is the owner of the chattels and of the stock now depasturing in and being in, upon, or about the said lands now in his occupation, which said chattels and stock are more particularly described in the Schedule hereto: And whereas the Honourable the Minister of Lands for the said Dominion (hereinafter called "the grantee") has this day lent and advanced to the grantor the sum of :

Now, therefore, in consideration of the said sum of so lent and advanced as aforesaid, the grantor doth hereby assign, transfer, and set over the said chattels and stock to the grantee by way of mortgage to secure the payment of the said sum of , together with all further advances, upon the day of , 19 , with interest thereon in the meantime, and so long as the same or any part thereof remains unpaid, at the rate of pounds per centum per annum by half-yearly payments on the 1st day of January and July in each and every year.

And it is hereby witnessed and declared as follows:—

1. The grantor "will brand" all stock which during the continuance of this security shall be brought by the grantor upon the said lands, and any other stock which shall at any time hereafter belong to the grantor wherever the same may be depasturing, and also the natural increase of any of such said stock.

2. All the covenants, provisoes, agreements, powers, and provisions set forth in the Fifth Schedule to the Chattels Transfer Act, 1908, shall be implied herein, with these amendments, variations, and modifications, namely:—

(a.) That in lieu of the words "ten days" regarding unsatisfied judgments there shall be substituted the words "twenty-four hours."

(b.) No delay or omission on the part of the grantee to enforce any covenant or exercise any of the powers hereby conferred shall be taken to imply a waiver thereof, nor shall the grantee be answerable or responsible for any loss which may happen in or about the exercise by the grantee or his agent of the powers hereby conferred or any of them in the event or on the occasion or at any time hereinbefore contemplated, or at any time or on any occasion when he may reasonably be induced to believe that he is entitled to exercise the powers aforesaid.

3. This security is intended to be collateral with a certain memorandum of mortgage bearing date the _____ day of _____, and made between the parties hereto.

In witness whereof the grantor has executed these presents.

THE SCHEDULE.

Particulars of Chattels.

Particulars of Stock.

No.	Description.	Brand.	Sex.	Age.	Name.	Colour.

(Insert any other particulars necessary for purposes of identification.)

Signed by the said _____

in the presence of _____

[Signature.]

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

UNDER WAR FUNDS ACT.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 11th May, 1916, pp. 1685-88.]

REGULATIONS UNDER THE WAR FUNDS ACT, 1915.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this eighth day of May, 1916.

Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

IN pursuance and exercise of the power and authority conferred upon him by the War Funds Act, 1915 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby make the following regulations for the purposes of the said Act, and doth hereby declare that the said regulations shall come into force on the publication thereof in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

REGULATIONS.

1. In these regulations, if not inconsistent with the context,—
 - "Committee" means a Local Advisory Committee appointed under the said Act:
 - "The Council" means the National War Funds Council established under the said Act:
 - "Minister" means the Minister of Internal Affairs:
 - "The said Act" means the War Funds Act, 1915:

“War fund” means a war fund as defined by section 2 of the said Act :

“Trustee” means every person appointed or elected as a trustee of a war fund, or, if no such persons have been so appointed or elected, means any person for the time being exercising control either solely or jointly with any other person or persons over such war fund.

Transfer of Funds to the Council.

2. Trustees of a war fund desiring to transfer such fund and the administration thereof to the Council under section 4 of the said Act shall make application to the Council in the form No. 1 in the Schedule hereto. The transfer of the said fund to the Council may be effected by not less than three-fifths of the whole number of trustees by writing under their hands in the form No. 1A in the Schedule hereto, endorsed on the form No. 1 aforesaid.

Assistance of Council in Administration of Funds.

3. Application by the trustees of a war fund which has not been transferred to the Council for the assistance of the Council in the administration or investment of the fund, may be made to the Council in the form No. 2 in the Schedule hereto.

Local Advisory Committees.

4. (1.) The Minister may by notice in the *Gazette* appoint as Local Advisory Committees such persons as he thinks fit to assist the National War Funds Council in the administration of any war fund or of any war funds.

(2.) A Local Advisory Committee may be so appointed in respect of any war fund, or of two or more specified funds; or may be appointed generally in respect of any funds or class of funds established within any area to be specified in the *Gazette* in the notice of appointment.

(3.) The Minister may also in like manner appoint such persons as he thinks fit to act as a sub-committee of any Local Advisory Committee.

5. A Local Advisory Committee appointed as aforesaid shall have such powers and duties in respect of any fund as the Council may from time to time by resolution determine; and a sub-committee shall have such powers and duties as may, with the approval of the Council, be delegated to it by the Local Advisory Committee.

6. Every Local Advisory Committee shall furnish to the Council, as and when required, a report in writing as to the operations of the Committee, and shall, at intervals not exceeding one month, render to the Council an account in detail, with particulars as to all moneys received by the Committee, either for transmission to the Council or for expenditure on behalf of the Council.

Particulars of Funds administered by Private Trustees.

7. (1.) Every society, association, or body of persons administering a war fund shall, not later than the 15th day of April, July, October, and January respectively in each year, furnish to the Minister a statement in the form No. 3 in the Schedule hereto respecting such fund, for the quarterly periods ending respectively on the 31st day of March, the 30th day of June, the 30th day of September, and the 31st day of December in each year.

(2.) In addition to the particulars required to be furnished by the last preceding subclause, every society, association, or body of persons administering a war fund as aforesaid shall, when so required by the Minister, furnish any other information as to the income, expenditure, investments, and other matters connected with the fund that he may consider necessary, and shall, not later than the 15th day of every month, furnish to the Minister a statement setting out the total amounts that may have been paid during the preceding calendar month—

(a.) Towards the assistance or relief of discharged or returned soldiers.

(b.) Towards the assistance or relief of the dependants of any soldier.

(c.) For any other purpose not mentioned in (a) and (b).

(d.) Payments made for administering the funds.

The totals under (a), (b), (c), and (d) shall represent the total expenditure of the fund for the preceding calendar month.

8. Every society, association, or body of persons collecting for but not administering a war fund shall furnish to the Minister, not later than the 15th day in each month, a statement in the form No. 4 in the Schedule hereto respecting moneys received and paid out by such society, association, or body of persons during the preceding calendar month.

Incorporation of Societies or Trustees.

9. Every application for incorporation of a society possessing a war fund (other than for incorporation as a branch society) shall be in the form No. 5 in the Schedule hereto, and every application for the incorporation of the trustees for the time being of any war fund shall be in the form No. 6 in the said Schedule.

10. Every application for the incorporation of a society must be accompanied by two copies of the rules of such society, certified to be correct by the president or chairman, and by one other member and the secretary thereof.

11. The trustees of a war fund shall be incorporated only if there is some society, association, or body of persons established for the purpose of administering such fund, working under rules formally adopted as the rules of such society, association, or body of persons, at a meeting of the members thereof, by whom such trustees have been elected or appointed in accordance with such rules, and where the relation of the trustees to the society, the functions of the trustees, and adequate provision for appointment of new trustees, are contained in such rules. Two copies of such rules, certified to be correct by the president or chairman and the secretary of the society and the trustees, must accompany the application for incorporation of the trustees.

12. Every application for incorporation of a branch society shall be in the form No. 7 in the Schedule hereto, and shall be accompanied by two copies of the rules of such branch society and two copies of the rules of the society of which it purports to be a branch, all such copies being certified to be correct by the president or chairman and by one other member and the secretary of the branch society and the society respectively, together with a declaration by the president or chairman thereof (made and subscribed before a Justice of the Peace, solicitor, Postmaster, Mayor of a borough, or Chairman of a county), that such branch society possesses and is administering a war fund, and is not merely engaged in the collection of moneys on behalf of or for transmission to another society or trustees for the purpose of being administered by such other society or trustees.

13. No society shall be incorporated as a branch society unless and until the society of which it purports to be a branch is incorporated under the said Act, and unless and until the Minister is satisfied that the rules of such society and branch society respectively are in agreement as to—

- (a.) The respective functions of the society and the branch society :
- (b.) The district within which the branch society shall exercise its functions, and the respective rights of the society and the branch society to solicit contributions for a war fund within such district :
- (c.) The method of co-operation between the society and the branch society for the purpose of preventing expenditure by both for the same purposes within the district of the branch society, except in so far as such expenditure is in accordance with the functions of both within such district.

14. (1.) On the incorporation of a society or trustees the Minister shall endorse on one of the copies of the rules forwarded with the application for incorporation a certificate to the following effect, namely :—

“I hereby certify that the above [or within] is a true copy of the rules of the [Name of society] as approved at the time of the incorporation of the said society [or of and trustees appointed by the said society],”

and shall return such certified copy to the society or trustees, as the case may be.

(2.) In the case of the incorporation of a branch society the Minister shall endorse such certificate as aforesaid on one of the copies of the rules of the branch society, and on one of the copies of the rules of the society of which the branch society purports to be a branch shall endorse a certificate to the following effect, namely :—

“I hereby certify that the above [or within] is a true copy of the rules of the [Name of society] at the time of the incorporation of the [Name of branch society] as a branch of the said society,” and shall return both such certified copies to the branch society.

(3.) All copies of rules certified by the Minister as hereinbefore provided shall be open for inspection by all persons at such times and at such place as may be fixed by the society, trustees, or branch society, as the case may be, to whom they are returned.

15. All such rules as are referred to in clauses 10, 11, and 13 must contain a rule providing that no resolution or other proceeding amending, altering, extending, or repealing such rules shall take effect until and unless it has been approved by the Minister.

Transfer of Funds to Incorporated Societies.

16. Every application under section 13 of the said Act for the consent of the Governor in Council to the transfer of a war fund to a society or trustees incorporated under the said Act shall be in the form No. 8 in the Schedule hereto.

Definition of Purposes.

17. Every application under section 18 of the said Act for the definition by the Governor in Council of the purposes for which any war fund shall be deemed to have been established shall be in the form No. 9 in the Schedule hereto.

Accounts and Audit.

18. Every person in receipt of moneys belonging to a war fund shall as soon as practicable pay the same to the treasurer or other responsible official connected with the fund or into the appropriate bank account. The treasurer of such fund may retain in his possession for the purpose of making small emergency payments a sum not exceeding £2 at any one time, and shall pay the balance into the said account within twenty-four hours after his receipt thereof.

19. The audit of all war funds shall be under the control and direction of the Controller and Auditor-General.

20. All auditors of such funds shall be appointed by the Controller and Auditor-General, to whom all questions affecting the audit of the fund shall be referred by the various auditors.

21. Every local authority, society, association, or committee of persons, however designated, receiving contributions for patriotic or war-distress-relief purposes in any form shall cause accounts to be kept of all receipts and payments, and such other accounts as the Auditor-General may consider essential for purposes of security and general information.

22. The auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the balance-sheet, and it shall be his duty to examine the same with all the accounts, books, papers, documents, or tickets in relation thereto.

23. Every auditor shall have delivered to him all books that are or have been kept by the local authority, society, association, or committee dealing with the said war funds.

24. The auditor shall examine the general statement of the receipts and payments and verify the same with the accounts, vouchers, papers, and tickets relating thereto, and shall either sign the same as found by him correct and duly vouched for or specially report to the Controller and Auditor-General in what respects he found such accounts incorrect, unvouched-for, or not in accordance with the purposes of the fund.

25. It shall be the auditor's duty to report to the Controller and Auditor-General any irregular and improper expenditure which in his opinion is contrary to the objects for which the funds were contributed.

26. The Minister may at any time direct a special audit to be made of any accounts which in his opinion it is desirable should be so dealt with.

27. The auditor, on completion of his audit, shall make a report to the Auditor-General as to the correctness or otherwise of the accounts, together with such comments and recommendations as would, in his opinion, aid in the realization of the objects of the Act.

28. A certificate, in the form No. 9A in the Schedule hereto, shall be appended to the balance-sheet by the auditor dealing with the same, together with such qualifications (if any) as in his opinion the case requires, and the balance-sheet shall then be sent to the Auditor-General, who shall forward the same to the Minister, together with the certificate and such report as to the result of audit as the occasion demands.

Permits to solicit Contributions.

29. Every permit to solicit contributions for a war fund issued under section 22 of the Act shall be in the form No. 10 in the Schedule hereto in the case of a permit to solicit contributions to be paid direct to a war fund, and in the form No. 11 in the said Schedule in the case of a permit issued to members of or collectors for any branch of a society, association, or body of persons possessing a war fund, to solicit

contributions to such fund on behalf of such branch: Provided, however, that if any society, association, or body of persons possessing a war fund desires to use any other form of permit, it may, subject to the approval of the Minister, use or authorize the use of such form in lieu of the forms hereby prescribed.

30. (1.) Every such permit as aforesaid issued by a Mayor or County Chairman shall be a lawful authority to the person named therein to solicit contributions for a war fund only within the borough or county of which the person issuing the same is Mayor or Chairman.

(2.) Every such permit as aforesaid issued by the incorporated trustees of a war fund, or by an Inspector of Police, or by a person authorized in that behalf by the Minister, may authorize the holder thereof to solicit contributions for a war fund only within an area to be specified in the permit: Provided that a permit to solicit contributions for a war fund on behalf of any branch of a society possessing a war fund, whether incorporated under the Act or not, shall not be a lawful authority to solicit contributions for such branch in any district other than that within which such branch is authorized, either by its own rules or those of the society, to exercise its functions as a branch of such society: Provided further, that if any person authorized by the Minister to issue permits is authorized so to issue permits for a particular district only, a permit issued by such person shall be a lawful authority to solicit contributions for a war fund only within such district.

SCHEDULE.

Form No. 1.

War Funds Act, 1915.

REQUEST FOR NATIONAL WAR FUNDS COUNCIL TO CONTROL FUND.

Request for the National War Funds Council to undertake Control and Administration of [*Name of fund*] (a War Fund within the meaning of the War Funds Act, 1915).

To the Chairman of the National War Funds Council.

We, [*Names and addresses of trustees*], being not less than three-fifths of the trustees of the (Fund) hereby request the National War Funds Council to undertake the control and administration of that fund pursuant to section 4 of the above-mentioned Act.

The fund has been established for the following purposes, viz. [*Set out purposes of fund*], and with respect to the administration of the fund by the Council we desire to make the following recommendations [*Set out recommendations, if any*].

The moneys to the credit of the said fund are at present lodged in an account at the [*Name of bank*] at (such account being known as the " War Fund Account") [*or in the names of as trustees of the said fund*] and at the date hereof amount to £

Attached hereto is a statement of the receipts and expenditure from the date of establishment of the fund to the date hereof. This statement has [*or has not*] been audited.

All documents, books, and papers belonging to the trustees in connection with the said fund are in the possession of , of .

Given under our hands, at , this day of ,

191 .

[*Signatures of Trustees.*]

Form No. 1A.

(To be endorsed on Form No. 1.)

TRANSFER OF FUND TO NATIONAL WAR FUNDS COUNCIL.

Transfer of [*Name of fund*] to the National War Funds Council, pursuant to Section 4 of the War Funds Act, 1915.

We, [*Names and addresses of trustees*], being not less than three-fifths of the trustees of the [*Name of fund*], in pursuance of the powers conferred on us by section 4 of the War Funds Act, 1915, hereby transfer the said fund and the administration thereof to the National War Funds Council appointed under the said Act.

Given under our hands, at _____, this _____ day of _____, 191_____

[*Signatures of Trustees.*]

Form No. 2.

War Funds Act, 1915.

REQUEST FOR NATIONAL WAR FUNDS COUNCIL TO ASSIST IN ADMINISTRATION OF FUND.

Request for the National War Funds Council to assist in the Administration and [*or*] Investment of _____ Fund (a War Fund within the Meaning of the War Funds Act, 1915.)

To the Chairman of the National War Funds Council.

We, [*Names and addresses of trustees*], being the trustees of the _____ Fund, hereby request the National War Funds Council to assist in the general administration and [*or*] investment of that fund for the purposes for which it was established [*or* to assist in the administration and (or) investment of that fund in respect of the matters following, viz.: (*Set out particular matters in respect of which assistance is required*)].

The purposes for which the fund has been established are as follows: [*Set out purposes*].

The moneys to the credit of the said fund are at present lodged in an account at the [*Name, &c., of bank*] (such account being known as the " _____ War Fund Account") [*or* in the name of _____ as trustees of the said fund], and at the date hereof amount to £ _____.

Attached hereto is a statement of the receipts and expenditure from the date of establishment of the fund to the date hereof. This statement has [*or* has not] been audited.

All documents, books, and papers belonging to the trustees in connection with the said fund are in the possession of _____, of _____.

Given under our hands, at _____, this _____ day of _____, 191_____

[*Signatures of Trustees.*]

Form No. 3.

War Funds Act, 1915.

STATEMENT RESPECTING WAR FUND.

STATEMENT for the Quarterly Period ended the _____ Day of _____, 191_____, respecting the _____ Fund.

Balance at bank and in hand at beginning of period:

Moneys received during period [*Specify, where possible, branches or other organizations from which received. Individual donations need not be shown in detail*]:

Moneys expended during period [*Give details of expenditure on separate sheet*]:

Total amounts (without details of expenditure) paid during period—
 (a.) Towards relief or assistance of returned or discharged soldiers :
 (b.) Towards relief or assistance of the dependants of soldiers :

Name of bank :

Balance at bank as shown by pass-book, and cash in hand at end of period :

We have examined the above statement, and certify to its correctness.

[*Signatures of Trustees.*]

[*Date.*] Treasurer.

Form No. 4.

War Funds Act, 1915.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF WAR FUND TY COLLECTING SOCIETY.

STATEMENT for the Month ended the. Day of , 191 , of Moneys received in respect of the [*Name of fund*] by [*Name of society, committee, or organization, &c.*], being a Society, &c., collecting for but not administering a War Fund.

Balance in hand at beginning of month :

Moneys received during month (stating purposes for which received) :

Paid for goods, expenses, &c. :

Transmitted to [*Name of parent society or other organization*] :

Balances in hand at end of month :

I have examined the above statement, and hereby certify to its correctness.

....., President of Branch [*or other member duly appointed by resolution to certify*].

[*Date.*] Treasurer.

Form No. 5.

War Funds Act, 1915.

APPLICATION FOR INCORPORATION OF A SOCIETY POSSESSING A WAR FUND.

To the Hon. the Minister of Internal Affairs.

We, , of , of , and , of , hereby apply for the incorporation of the Society under the War Funds Act, 1915.

The said society was constituted on the day of , 191 , and at a meeting of members held on the day of , 191 , the rules attached hereto in duplicate and duly certified (pursuant to clause 10 of regulations under the said Act) were adopted as the rules of the said society.

The said society possesses a war fund known as the "Fund," the objects of which are set forth in the above-mentioned rules.

The moneys to the credit of the said fund amount to £ , and are lodged in an account at the [*Name, &c., of bank*] known as the

“ War Fund Account.” [If any moneys belonging to the fund have been invested, add: Of the moneys belonging to the fund, £ have been invested as follows (Set out particulars as to investments).]

This application is made pursuant to a resolution passed at a meeting of members [or the executive] of the said society held at on the day of , 191 .

....., President [or Chairman].
 Member.
 [Date.] Secretary.

Form No. 6.

War Funds Act, 1915.

APPLICATION FOR INCORPORATION OF TRUSTEES OF A WAR FUND.

To the Hon. the Minister of Internal Affairs.

We, [Names and addresses of trustees], being the trustees of the Fund, hereby apply for our incorporation under the War Funds Act, 1915.

We hereby certify that the said fund was established by the [Name of society or association, or description of body of persons] on the day of , 191 , and that we were duly appointed trustees of the said fund at a meeting of the said held at on the day of , 191 .

The moneys under our control belonging to the said fund amount to £ , and are lodged in an account at the [Name, &c., of bank], known as the “ War Fund Account.” [If any moneys belonging to the fund have been invested, add: Of the moneys belonging to the fund £ have been invested as follows (Set out particulars as to securities).]

We enclose herewith two copies of the rules of the said duly certified pursuant to clause 11 of regulations under the said Act.

Our relation to the said , our functions as trustees of the said fund, and provision for appointment of new trustees, are contained in Nos. respectively of the said rules.

[Date.]

[Signatures of Trustees.]

Form No. 7.

War Funds Act, 1915.

APPLICATION FOR INCORPORATION OF A BRANCH SOCIETY.

To the Hon. the Minister of Internal Affairs.

We, ; of , of , and , of , hereby apply for the incorporation of the [Name of branch society] as a branch of the Society, a society incorporated under the War Funds Act, 1915.

Attached hereto is a declaration, as required by clause 12 of regulations under the said Act, that the said branch possesses and is administering a war fund.

The name of such fund is the “ Fund.” and the purposes thereof are set forth in the rules of the said branch society, two copies

of which are attached hereto duly certified pursuant to clause 12 of regulations under the said Act. Also attached hereto are two duly certified copies of the rules of the _____ Society.

The moneys to the credit of the said fund amount to £ _____, and are lodged in an account at the [Name, &c., of bank], known as the " _____ War Fund Account." [If any moneys are invested, state amount and nature of investment.]

This application is made pursuant to a resolution passed at a meeting of members [or the executive] of the said branch society held at _____ on the _____ day of _____, 191 _____, and with the consent of the said _____ Society.

_____, President [or Chairman].
 _____, Member.
 _____, Secretary.

[Date.]

Form No. 8.

War Funds Act, 1915.

APPLICATION FOR CONSENT TO TRANSFER OF WAR FUND.

APPLICATION, under Section 13, for Consent of Governor in Council to the Transfer of a War Fund to a Society or Trustees incorporated under the War Funds Act, 1915.

To the Hon. the Minister of Internal Affairs.

I [We], _____, of _____, being the person [or society, or trustees] having the control of the war fund known as the " _____ Fund," do hereby apply for the consent of the Governor in Council to the transfer of the said fund to _____, a society [or trustees] incorporated pursuant to section 12 of the War Funds Act, 1915.

The said fund has been established for the following purposes, viz. : _____; and if transferred to the said society [or trustees] could be administered by it [or them] for substantially the same purposes as those for which it was established.

A copy of the rules of the [Name of society] is enclosed herewith, and the consent of the said _____ Society [or trustees] to the proposed transfer is appended hereto.

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____, 191 _____.
 [Signatures.]

CONSENT OF SOCIETY [or TRUSTEES] TO ACCEPT TRANSFER OF FUND.

The _____ Society [or trustees of the _____ War Fund], by resolution passed at a meeting thereof held on the _____ day of _____, 191 _____, agreed to the proposal of the above-named _____ that the _____ Fund be transferred to the said _____ Society [or trustees]; and we hereby declare that it [they] can administer and have undertaken to administer the said _____ Fund for the purposes for which it was established, as set forth in the above application for consent to the proposed transfer.

Dated at _____, this _____ day of _____, 191 _____.

[Signatures of Chairman and Secretary
 of Incorporated Society, or of Incorporated Trustees of War Fund.]

Form No. 9.

*War Funds Act, 1915.*APPLICATION FOR DEFINITION OF PURPOSES OF WAR FUND, UNDER
SECTION 18 OF THE WAR FUNDS ACT, 1915.

To the Hon. the Minister of Internal Affairs.

We, [*Names and addresses of trustees*], hereby declare that we are the trustees of the _____ Fund. In our opinion the purposes of the said fund are not sufficiently defined, and we hereby accordingly apply for the definition by the Governor in Council of the purposes for which the said fund shall be deemed to have been established.

We recommend the following purposes as being in our opinion the most suitable, and, to the best of our knowledge and belief, in accord with the general intention of the contributors to the said fund:

Dated at _____, this _____ day of _____, 191____.

[*Signatures of Trustees.*]

Form No. 9A.

War Funds Act, 1915.

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.

THE books, papers, accounts, and other documents relating to the receipt and expenditure of moneys of the [*Name of fund*] have been duly examined by me, and I hereby certify the foregoing balance-sheet to be in accordance therewith.

[*Date.*] _____, Auditor.

Form No. 10.

War Funds Act, 1915.

PERMIT TO SOLICIT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR WAR FUND.

PURSUANT to section 22 of the War Funds Act, 1915, I, _____, being [*State whether Mayor, &c.*], hereby authorize _____, of _____, to collect contributions for the _____ Fund, a war fund within the meaning of the said Act.

This permit shall remain in force for [*State period or periods or day or days*], and shall then be deemed to be revoked, and is issued subject to the following conditions:—

(a.) Collection-boxes: If a collection-box is used it must be one supplied by the trustees of the fund and fastened in such manner as the trustees deem suitable.

(b.) Personal donations: The collector shall keep, in the form on the back hereof, a full and true record of all contributions received by him by virtue of the authority of this permit.

Such box or record, as the case may be, together with the contributions, must be transmitted to the treasurer of the said fund within _____ days from the date hereof.

Nothing herein contained shall authorize the holder to solicit contributions in any district other than the [*Name of district*].

[*Signature of Mayor, County Chairman, Incorporated Trustees of a War Fund, Inspector of Police, or other Person authorized by Minister of Internal Affairs to issue Permits.*]

[*Date.*]

[To be printed on back of permit.]

RECORD of contributions collected by _____, of _____, for the War Fund under a Permit issued to him by _____, of _____, on _____, 191_____.

Name of Contributor.	Address.	Amount.	Initials of Contributor. [If contribution received by post, covering letter must be attached.]
		£ s. d.	

Form No. 11.

War Funds Act, 1915.

DISTRICT PERMIT CARD.

In accordance with the provisions of the above Act, I do hereby authorize _____, of _____, to collect money or goods for the [Name of fund and branch] within the district herein stated.

Name of district in which collector is to act :

[Signature.]

[Date.]

This card must be signed by a Mayor, County Chairman, incorporated trustees of a war fund, Inspector of Police, or person authorized by Minister of Internal Affairs to issue permits.

1. This card must be securely pasted in the front of a collecting-book provided by the collecting society, and opposite to the name of each donor must be written clearly the amount of his donation, which must be initialled by him.

2. The book must be returned to _____ every _____ days, with the money and goods collected, and a receipt must then be entered in the book by the officer to whom the money or goods are handed.

[Signature of collector to be written in margin.]

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 4th November, 1915, p. 3692.]

NATIONAL WAR FUNDS COUNCIL ESTABLISHED UNDER THE
WAR FUNDS ACT, 1915.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this first day of November, 1915. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

In pursuance and exercise of the power and authority vested in him by the War Funds Act, 1915, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion

of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby establish a National War Funds Council consisting of the Minister for the time being administering this Act and

The MAYORS for the time being of the Cities of Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin;

JOHN HENRY UPTON, Esquire, Auckland;
WALTER ELLIS BETHUNE, Esquire, Wellington;
WILLIAM REECE, Esquire, Christchurch;
HUGH MORRISON, Esquire, Masterton;
JOHN ROBERTS, Esquire, C.M.G., Dunedin;
JOHN DUNCAN MCGRUER, Esquire, Invercargill;

who are hereby appointed to be members of such Council.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 27th May, 1915, p. 1887.]

SAVINGS-BANK.—INTEREST-BEARING DEPOSITS BY TRUSTEES
OF CERTAIN WAR DISTRESS RELIEF FUNDS.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government Buildings at Wellington, this twenty-fourth day of May, 1915. Present: The Right Honourable W. F. Massey, P.C., presiding in Council.

IN pursuance and exercise of the power conferred upon him by section seventy-seven of the Post and Telegraph Act, 1908, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby prescribe that the limitation of the amount of interest-bearing deposits in the Post Office Savings-bank, as fixed by the said section seventy-seven as amended by section four of the Post and Telegraph Amendment Act, 1913, shall not apply to deposits of the bodies named in the Schedule hereto (being non-mercantile bodies within the meaning of the said section); provided that a copy of the conditions of control and expenditure of such deposits shall be forwarded to the Postmaster-General as soon as possible after the making thereof, together with the names and addresses of the trustees and other officers for the time being in office.

SCHEDULE.

The Trustees of any fund approved by the Governor under section 2 of the War Contributions Validation Act, 1914 (No. 2).

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 24th August, 1916, p. 2825.]

SAVINGS-BANK.—INTEREST-BEARING DEPOSITS BY SOCIETIES
OR TRUSTEES INCORPORATED UNDER THE WAR FUNDS
ACT, 1915.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this twenty-first day of August, 1916. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

IN pursuance and exercise of the power conferred upon him by section seventy-seven of the Post and Telegraph Act, 1908, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby prescribe that the limitation of the amount of interest-bearing deposits in the Post Office Savings-bank, as fixed by the said section seventy-seven as amended by section four of the Post and Telegraph Amendment Act, 1913, shall not apply to deposits of the bodies named in the Schedule hereto (being non-mercantile bodies within the meaning of the said section); provided that a copy of the conditions of control and expenditure of such deposits shall be forwarded to the Postmaster-General as soon as possible after the making thereof, together with the names and addresses of the trustees and other officers for the time being in office.

SCHEDULE.

Any society or trustees incorporated under the War Funds Act, 1915.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 13th January, 1916, p. 17.]

DEFINING PURPOSES OF NEW ZEALAND WAR RELIEF FUND.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government Buildings at Wellington, this fourth day of January, 1916. Present: The Right Honourable W. F. Massey, P.C., presiding in Council.

WHEREAS the war fund known as the New Zealand War Relief Fund (hereinafter referred to as "the said fund") and the administration thereof has been transferred to the National War Funds Council as established under the War Funds Act, 1915:

And whereas the National War Funds Council is of opinion that the purposes for which the said fund has been established are not sufficiently defined, and has made application to the Governor to define the purposes for which the said fund shall be deemed to have been established:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the power and authority vested in him in that behalf by the said War Funds Act, 1915, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby declare that the said fund shall be

deemed to have been established for the following purposes in connection with the present war, that is to say:—

- (a.) The relief of the sick and wounded soldiers;
- (b.) The relief of the dependants of sick and wounded soldiers and the dependants of soldiers killed in action or who have died while on active service;
- (c.) The establishment or equipment of institutions for the care of sick and wounded soldiers;
- (d.) Any other purpose arising out of or incidental to the proper administration of the said fund for the purposes hereinbefore defined:

And doth further declare that the term "soldier" as herein used shall be deemed to include any member of the New Zealand Naval Forces or of any Expeditionary Force raised in New Zealand for service in the present war.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

UNDER DEFENCE AMENDMENT ACT, 1915.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 9th March, 1916, p. 708.]

REGULATIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION, TRAINING, DISCIPLINE, AND CONTROL OF THE NATIONAL RESERVE.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.
ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government Buildings at Wellington, this first day of March, 1916. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

WHEREAS by section three, subsection three, of the Defence Amendment Act, 1915, it is enacted that the Governor may by Order in Council make regulations for the organization, training, discipline, and control of the National Reserve, or may in like manner approve any rules made for such purposes by the governing body of the National Reserve, or of any unit of the National Reserve:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in exercise of the powers conferred by the said Act, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby make the regulations set forth in the Schedule hereto, and order that such regulations shall have effect from and after the date of publication thereof in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1.—COMPOSITION AND ORGANIZATION.

1. The National Reserve shall consist of all voluntary military units throughout the Dominion organized for training, as provided in section 3, Defence Amendment Act, 1915, including all voluntary naval reserves when specially approved by the Governor.

2. Only British subjects are qualified to serve in the Reserve:—

- (a.) Ex officers of any military forces and of the Naval Reserve, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, and kindred colonial forces.

- (b.) (1.) Ex naval ratings and marine ranks.
 (2.) Naval and marine pensioners over fifty-five years; Royal Naval Reserve pensioners enrolled prior to 1906 at sixty-five years.
 (3.) Royal Fleet Reserve, Royal Naval Reserve, Royal Volunteer Reserve, and kindred colonial forces.
- (c.) Ex soldiers and special reserve.
 (d.) Ex militiamen.
 (e.) Ex Yeomanry, ex Volunteers, and ex members of colonial forces.
 (f.) Ex Territorials, if not disqualified under section 3, Defence Amendment Act, 1915.
 (g.) Individuals who have been duly granted a war-medal, and if not otherwise disqualified.
 (h.) Ex members of Constabulary.
 (i.) Legion of Frontiersmen.
 (j.) Honorary members of rifle clubs.
 (k.) Honorary Territorials.
 (l.) Members of St. John Ambulance and Red Cross Association.
 (m.) Other persons not prohibited by subsection (2) of section 3, Defence Amendment Act, 1915.

3. The general organization shall, so far as is practical and consistent, be in accordance with the conditions laid down in New Zealand establishments, the Staff establishment to vary according to requirements.

4. The National Reserve districts shall be as follows:—

- (1.) The Auckland Military District.
- (2.) The Wellington Military District.
- (3.) The Canterbury Military District.
- (4.) The Otago Military District.

Subdistricts shall be as follows:—

- (a.) Marlborough, excluding the portion south of the Clarence River, to be a subdistrict of Canterbury;
- (b.) Nelson and Westland to be a subdistrict of Canterbury; and
- (c.) Southland, including Wallace County and Stewart Island, to be a subdistrict of Otago.

The governing body shall have power to further subdivide any of the above National Reserve districts or subdistricts.

The Railway and Post and Telegraph Sections of the National Reserve shall be considered as separate divisions under its own commander.

Government.

5. The government of the Reserve shall be vested in an Executive Council of Officers as follows:—

The Dominion Commandant appointed by the Honourable Minister of Defence.

The District Commandant of each district or subdistrict.

The Commanders of the Railway Engineers and Post and Telegraph Sections.

The Commander, Volunteer Naval Reserves, when such reserve is approved.

The command and general military administration of the Reserve shall be in the hands of the Dominion Commandant, with headquarters at Wellington, and the Council shall meet at stated periods and places to be determined by the Council under their own rules of procedure; three to form a quorum.

The District and Subdistrict Commandants shall be appointed by the Honourable Minister of Defence on the recommendation of the Dominion Commandant.

SECTION 2.—COMMANDERS AND DUTIES.

6. Subject to approval of the Honourable Minister of Defence, by notification in the *New Zealand Gazette*, eligible officers may be appointed as follows:—

- (a.) The Dominion Commandant, National Reserve.
- (b.) The District Commandant of each district and subdistrict.
- (c.) The Commander of the Volunteer Naval Reserve Branches.
- (d.) The Commander of the Railway Engineers Section.
- (e.) The Commander of the Post and Telegraph Section.

The commander of the Railway Section shall be appointed by the Honourable Minister of Defence on the joint recommendation of the Commandant and the General Manager of Railways.

The commander of the Post and Telegraph Section shall be appointed by the Honourable Minister of Defence on the joint recommendation of the Commandant and the Secretary of the Postal Department.

7. The commandant of each district will recommend the appointments (or confirmation) of officers commanding the groups of their several districts, who shall be designated the Officer Commanding Group.

All district, group, and staff appointments shall from time to time be notified through general directions issued by the Dominion Commandant.

National Reserve officers will be granted honorary commissions in the National Reserve. The Dominion Commandant will rank as Colonel; district or subdistrict commanders, and the commanders of the Railway Engineers and Post and Telegraph Sections, will rank as Lieutenant-Colonels; and the Volunteer Naval Reserve Commander will rank as Commander. All other officers will rank in accordance with Army procedure. National Reserve officers will take precedence next after officers of the Defence Forces of New Zealand.*

Duties of Officers.

8. The duties of the several officers appointed to the National Reserve shall be as laid down from time to time by the Commandant, such duties to conform to the Regulations for the Military Forces of New Zealand.

Appointments of Officers.

9. The Council hereby constituted is appointed a "Selection Board," with power to confirm existing appointments in the Reserve, to frame a syllabus of subjects for the examination for such acting Reserve officers as may be required to pass before their ranks are confirmed. The Council will also lay down any necessary rules for the future appointments to honorary commissions throughout the Reserve, to be duly notified in General Directions.

SECTION 3.—GENERAL.

Obligations of Service in National Reserve.

10. All members of the National Reserve already enrolled shall be deemed to have made a military declaration of service, submitting during

* As amended by Order in Council dated 24th July, 1916, and published in *Gazette* of 27th July, 1916, at p. 2492.

the continuance of membership, to the conditions of the King's Regulations.

All members who may enrol in the future shall make a military declaration of service as above.

Arms and Uniforms

11. The arming and uniforming of the National Reserve shall be specially dealt with by the National Reserve Council.

Regulations.

12. The general military organization, training, and administration of the National Reserve shall be strictly in conformity with the Regulations of the Military Forces of the Dominion which the Reserve is formed to support, and assist in all such directions as their services may be required, and shall, as a voluntary reserve, co-operate with the General Officer commanding the Forces, Defence officers commanding districts, Defence officers commanding coast defence, and Territorial officers.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 27th July, 1916, p. 2492.]

NATIONAL RESERVE REGULATIONS AMENDED.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this twenty-fourth day of July, 1916. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

WHEREAS by section three, subsection three, of the Defence Amendment Act, 1915, it is enacted that the Governor may by Order in Council make regulations for the organization, training, discipline, and control of the National Reserve, or may in like manner approve any rules made for such purposes by the governing body of the National Reserve or of any unit of the National Reserve:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in exercise of the powers conferred by the said Act, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby amend in the manner set forth in the Schedule hereto the regulations published in the *New Zealand Gazette* No. 30, ninth March, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and order that such amendment shall have effect from and after the date of publication thereof in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION 2.—COMMANDERS AND DUTIES.

Delete final sentence of paragraph 7, and substitute therefor the following:—

“National Reserve officers will take precedence next after officers of the Defence Forces of New Zealand.”

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

UNDER FINANCE ACT, 1916.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 24th August, 1916, p. 2822.]

FIXING THE DATES AND PLACE FOR THE PAYMENT OF LAND-TAX, INCOME-TAX, AND EXCESS-PROFITS TAX UNDER THE LAND AND INCOME TAX ACT, 1916, AND THE FINANCE ACT, 1916.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government Buildings at Wellington, this sixteenth day of August, 1916. Present: The Honourable W. H. Herries, presiding in Council.

IN pursuance and exercise of the powers and authority vested in him under the Land and Income Tax Act, 1916, and the Finance Act, 1916, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby order and determine that the respective duties leviable under the said Acts by way of land-tax and of income-tax shall be paid on the days and dates set forth hereunder:—

Land-tax under sections two and three of the Finance Act, 1916 :
In one sum on Wednesday, the first day of November, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

Income-tax under sections two and four of the Finance Act, 1916 :
In one sum on Monday, the twenty-second day of January, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

Additional income-tax under section five of the Finance Act, 1916 :
In one sum on Thursday, the first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

Excess-profits duty under section nine of the Finance Act, 1916 :
In one sum on Thursday, the first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

And in further pursuance and exercise of the powers and authority aforesaid, and with the like advice and consent as aforesaid, His Excellency doth also determine that the place where the said duties of land-tax and of income-tax shall be payable shall be the office of the Commissioner of Taxes, at the Government Buildings, Wellington, and that notice to the foregoing effect shall be given by the said Commissioner accordingly.

J. F. ANDREWS,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 10th August, 1916, p. 2679.]

REGULATIONS UNDER SECTION 44 OF THE FINANCE ACT, 1916.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this tenth day of August, 1916.

Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

IN pursuance of the power and authority conferred by section forty-four of the Finance Act, 1916, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion

of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby make the following regulations under the said Act:—

REGULATIONS.

1. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any Act or in the charter (as defined by the Banking Act, 1908) of any bank, it shall be lawful for any bank which is now carrying on business in New Zealand, and is already empowered by law to issue bank-notes in New Zealand, to issue in New Zealand bank-notes of the denomination of ten shillings, in addition to bank-notes of any other denomination which the bank is already lawfully empowered to issue.

2. The issue of bank-notes by any bank under the authority of these regulations shall, save in respect of the denomination thereof, be subject in all respects to the same limitations, restrictions, conditions, and provisions as those which now exist by law with respect to the issue of notes of other denominations by that bank.

3. The form of bank return prescribed by the Second Schedule to the Banking Act, 1908, shall, so long as these regulations remain in force, be deemed to be modified by the insertion under the heading "Assets," and after the words "coined gold and silver and other coined metal," of the words "legal-tender notes of other banks" as a separate item in that return.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 21st August, 1916, pp. 2807, 2808.]

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS UNDER SECTION 44 OF THE
FINANCE ACT, 1916.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this twenty-first day of August, 1916. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

I, ARTHUR WILLIAM DE BRITO SAVILE, Earl of Liverpool, Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby, in pursuance of section forty-four of the Finance Act, 1916, make the following additional regulations under that Act:—

REGULATIONS.

1. The total amount of all bank-notes issued or reissued in New Zealand (whether before or after the date of these regulations) by any bank empowered by law to issue bank-notes in New Zealand, and for the time being in circulation, shall at no time exceed the limit of the note-issue of that bank as determined by these regulations; and the limit of note-issue as so determined shall, so long as these regulations remain in force, be deemed to be substituted for any other limit imposed upon the issue or reissue of the notes of that bank by any Act or by the charter of that bank as defined by the Banking Act, 1908.

2. Subject to the provisions of the next succeeding regulation, the limit of the note-issue of any bank shall be the total amount of all coin, bullion, and public securities held by that bank in New Zealand.

3. If the Minister of Finance is satisfied with respect to any bank that public securities held by the bank in the United Kingdom have been duly hypothecated to the Crown by way of a first charge to secure repayment of all moneys which may become payable by the Crown under the Banking Amendment Act, 1914, in respect of notes of that bank, the Minister of Finance may by warrant extend the limit of the note-issue of that bank to the same amount as if the public securities so hypothecated were held by the bank within New Zealand.

4. Any such warrant may be at any time revoked if the Minister of Finance is satisfied that the notes issued or reissued by the bank in New Zealand and then in circulation do not exceed the limit of the note-issue of the bank independently of any public securities so hypothecated in the United Kingdom, and on such revocation the charge given by the bank over these public securities shall be released by the Minister of Finance.

5. So long as these regulations remain in force, section 13 of the New Zealand Bank Act, 1861, section 13 of the Bank of New South Wales Act, 1861, and section 13 of the National Bank of New Zealand (Limited) Act, 1873, shall have effect as if the references therein to coin, bullion, and public securities held by the Bank of New Zealand, the Bank of New South Wales, and the National Bank of New Zealand (Limited) respectively were references to coin, bullion, and public securities, within the meaning of these regulations, held by such bank either in New Zealand or in the United Kingdom.

6. In these regulations the term "public securities" means the public securities of the Government of New Zealand or of the United Kingdom, or of the Commonwealth of Australia or of any State of that Commonwealth.

7. So long as these regulations remain in force subsection (2) of section 2 of the Banking Amendment Act, 1914 (imposing conditions on the issue of Proclamations declaring bank-notes to be legal tender), shall be suspended and shall have no operation, and a Proclamation may be made under that section with respect to the notes of any bank if the Governor in Council is satisfied that the total amount of the notes issued or reissued in New Zealand by that bank and then in circulation is within the limit of the note-issue of that bank as determined by these regulations, and no such Proclamation shall be made unless the Governor in Council is so satisfied.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

UNDER MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1916.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 28th August, 1916, pp. 2873-74.]

REGULATIONS UNDER THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1916.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this twenty-eighth day of August, 1916. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

IN pursuance of the authority conferred upon him by the Military Service Act, 1916, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zea-

land, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby make the following regulations under that Act:—

REGULATIONS.

1. Every application under section 33 of the Military Service Act, 1916, for enrolment in either division of the Expeditionary Force Reserve may be made in the form set out in the First Schedule to these regulations, and shall contain the particulars indicated in that form.
2. Every man enrolled in the said Reserve, whether on application under section 33 of the said Act or otherwise, shall be entitled to receive a certificate of enrolment in the form set out in the Second Schedule to these regulations on making written application therefor to the Government Statistician on a form provided for that purpose, and obtainable at all post-offices.
3. Every such certificate of enrolment shall be delivered personally to the applicant at the post-office mentioned in his application therefor, or at such other place as the Government Statistician thinks fit.
4. Before receiving delivery of any such certificate the applicant shall sign a receipt therefor, and shall also place his usual signature on the face of the certificate.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

NEW ZEALAND EXPEDITIONARY FORCE RESERVE.

<p>Name of County in which abode situated: _____</p>	<p>ENROLMENT-CARD. <small>(Please write clearly and distinctly.)</small></p>
<p>1. Name (In full)— Surname: _____ Christian name: _____</p>	<p>Address (In full)— Place of residence: _____ Place of business or employment: _____</p>
<p>2. A. State whether single ("S."), married ("M."), widower ("W."), divorced ("D."), or judicially separated ("J.S."): _____</p> <p>B. State number of persons dependent on you: _____ <small>(Give particulars on other side.)</small></p> <p>C. If married, state— (a) Place where married: _____ (b) Year and date of marriage: _____</p>	<p>5. A. What is your present occupation? _____</p> <p>B. Technical and professional attainments (if any): _____</p> <p>C. If employed, state name and business of employer: _____</p> <p>6. A. State (a) Height: _____ ft. _____ in. (b) Weight: _____ st. _____ lb. B. If suffering from blindness, deafness, loss of limb, or other physical infirmity, give particulars: _____</p>
<p>3. A. Date of birth: _____ Age last birthday: _____ years.</p> <p>B. State country of birth of (a) Yourself: _____ (b) Your father: _____ (c) Your mother: _____</p>	<p>7. If you have had military training at any time, state— (a) Arm of service: _____ (b) Rank held: _____ (c) Total length of service in all capacities: _____</p>
<p>4. Are you a natural-born British subject? _____</p>	

PARTICULARS AS TO PERSONS DEPENDENT ON YOU.

Name and Address.	Age.	Occupation (if any) or Condition (e.g., retired, Old-age Pensioner, Apprentice, Invalid, or as the case may be).	Relationship (e.g., Wife, Son, Mother, or as the case may be).	Whether wholly or partially dependent on you.	In Case of Partial Dependents, Extent of Dependancy per Annum.	Other Income (if any) of Dependant per Annum.
					£	£

I CERTIFY that the particulars given in this schedule are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Place and Date: _____ Signature: _____

SECOND SCHEDULE.

[Form M.S.A. 3.]

DIVISION.

MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1916.

DISTRICT
No.

CERTIFICATE OF ENROLMENT.

Name in full { Surname : _____
Christian name : _____

Occupation : _____

Address : _____

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the above-named, whose signature appears in the margin, has been duly enrolled in the New Zealand Expeditionary Force Reserve created under the above Act.

Government Statistician.]

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Signature of Reservist : _____
Date : _____[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 1st September, 1916, p. 2981.]

DIRECTING ENROLMENT OF FIRST DIVISION OF EXPEDITIONARY FORCE RESERVE.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance and exercise of the power and authority conferred upon me by the Military Service Act, 1916, I, Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, do hereby proclaim and direct the enrolment of the First Division of the Expeditionary Force Reserve.

Given under the hand of His Excellency the Right Honourable Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Member of the Royal Victorian Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's Dominion of New Zealand and its Dependencies; and issued under the Seal of the said Dominion, at the Government House at Wellington, this first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

J. ALLEN,
Minister of Defence.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 2nd September, 1916, p. 2933.]

DIRECTING ENROLMENT OF SECOND DIVISION OF EXPEDITIONARY FORCE RESERVE.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by a Proclamation heretofore made and gazetted on the first day of September, in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, in pursuance of the provisions of the Military Service Act, 1916, the enrolment of the First Division of the Expeditionary Force Reserve has been duly proclaimed and directed:

Now, therefore, I, Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in exercise of the power and authority conferred upon me in that behalf by the Military Service Act, 1916, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, do hereby proclaim and direct the enrolment of the Second Division of the Expeditionary Force Reserve.

Given under the hand of His Excellency the Right Honourable Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Member of the Royal Victorian Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's Dominion of New Zealand and its Dependencies; and issued under the Seal of the said Dominion, at the Government House at Wellington, this second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

J. ALLEN,
Minister of Defence.

Approved in Executive Council.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

PART III.—OTHER NOTICES, ETC., ISSUED BY THE
NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT (NOT ISSUED
UNDER AUTHORITY CONFERRED BY ACTS IN
PART I).

(ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.)

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 3rd August, 1914, p. 3035.]

DECLARING H.M.S. "PHILOMEL" AND NEW ZEALAND NAVAL
FORCES TO PASS UNDER CONTROL OF GOVERNMENT OF
GREAT BRITAIN.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by section nineteen of the Naval Defence Act, 1913, it is enacted that when, in the opinion of the Governor, it is expedient in the interests of Great Britain so to do, the Governor may by Proclamation declare that the ships, vessels, or boats acquired under that Act for Naval defence or for services auxiliary thereto and the New Zealand Naval Forces shall pass and remain under the control and be at the disposition of the Government of Great Britain for such time as he fixes by such Proclamation: And whereas His Majesty's ship "Philomel" has been acquired under the said Act for Naval defence under the said Act by way of transfer from His Majesty's Navy: And whereas in the opinion of the Governor it is now expedient in the interests of Great Britain that a Proclamation should, in pursuance of the said enactment, be issued in respect of the said ship and in respect of the New Zealand Naval Forces:

Now, therefore, I, Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance of the powers and authorities conferred upon me by section nineteen of the Naval Defence Act, 1913, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in that behalf, do hereby declare that His Majesty's ship "Philomel" and the whole of the New Zealand Naval Forces shall, on the making of this Proclamation, pass under the control and be at the disposition of the Government of Great Britain, and shall remain under such control and disposition for one calendar month from the date of this Proclamation.

Given under the hand of His Excellency the Right Honourable Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Member of the Royal Victorian Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's Dominion of New Zealand and its Dependencies; and issued under the Seal of the said Dominion, at the Government House at Wellington, this third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

J. ALLEN,
Minister of Defence.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 3rd August, 1914, p. 3036.]

REGULATIONS GIVING POWER TO CLOSE TELEGRAPH STATIONS
AND PROHIBIT TELEGRAPH MESSAGES IN TIME OF WAR.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this third day of August, 1914.

Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

WHEREAS by section two of the Post and Telegraph Amendment Act, 1910, it is enacted that the Governor may by Order in Council make such regulations as he thinks necessary for the effective regulation, control, or prohibition of telegraphic messages in time of war, or when in the opinion of the Governor war is reasonably to be apprehended:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities conferred by that Act, and of all other powers and authorities enabling him in that behalf, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby make the following regulations:—

REGULATIONS.

1. In these regulations the terms "telegraph station" and "telegraphic message" have the same meanings as those attributed to the terms in section two of the Post and Telegraph Amendment Act, 1910.

2. In time of war or at any time when in the opinion of the Governor war is reasonably to be apprehended the Governor may, by Warrant under his hand, close any telegraph station, and any such Warrant may be at any time revoked in the same manner.

3. So long as any such Warrant remains in force with respect to any telegraph station it shall be unlawful for any person to transmit or receive any telegraphic message from or at such telegraph station.

4. In time of war or at any time when in the opinion of the Governor war is reasonably to be apprehended the Governor may, by Warrant under his hand, authorize any officer of the Defence Forces or any other person to act during the pleasure of the Governor as a Censor of telegraphic messages either generally or in respect of any specified telegraph station.

5. So long as any such authority remains in force with respect to any telegraph station it shall not be lawful to transmit from that station any telegraphic message until and unless the transmission thereof has been approved by an officer or other person so authorized to act as Censor at that station.

6. So long as any such authority remains in force with respect to any telegraph station it shall not be lawful for any person employed at that station to deliver or disclose to any other person any telegraphic message received at that station until and unless such delivery or disclosure has been approved by an officer or other person so authorized to act as Censor at that station.

7. Every person who transmits, receives, delivers, or discloses any telegraphic message in breach of these regulations, or attempts so to transmit, receive, deliver, or disclose any such message, or is in any manner a party to any such breach of these regulations, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 19th August, 1914, p. 3179.]

RIGHTS OF GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS RESIDENT IN NEW ZEALAND.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS His Majesty is now at war with the German Emperor and with the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary: And whereas certain subjects of the German Emperor and of the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary are now peaceably resident in the Dominion of New Zealand, and it is desirable to extend to them the protection of the laws of the said Dominion:

Now, therefore, I, Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby proclaim and declare that all subjects of the German Emperor or of the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary being now peaceably resident within the said Dominion are, and at all times since the commencement of the present state of war have been, within the peace and protection of His Majesty in the same manner as if they were the subjects of His Majesty, and that they may sue and plead accordingly in all Courts of Justice within the said Dominion in respect of all contracts, rights, injuries, and other causes or matters whatsoever, saving always the prerogative right of His Majesty in time of war to do with such persons as aforesaid and with all other His Majesty's enemies in all respects according to his good pleasure.

Given under the hand of His Excellency the Right Honourable Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Member of the Royal Victorian Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's Dominion of New Zealand and its Dependencies; and issued under the Seal of the said Dominion, at the Government House at Wellington, this nineteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

J. ALLEN,

Minister of Defence.

Issued in Executive Council.

J. F. ANDREWS,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 27th August, 1914, p. 3318.]

SUSPENSION OF EXCHANGE OF MONEY-ORDERS BETWEEN NEW ZEALAND AND GERMANY AND BETWEEN NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

General Post Office,

Wellington, 26th August, 1914.

WHEREAS a state of war exists between the Dominion of New Zealand and the Empire of Germany, and between the Dominion of New Zealand

and the Empire of Austria-Hungary, and it is expedient to suspend the issue of money-orders for payment in the aforesaid countries, and the payment in New Zealand of money-orders issued in those countries :

Now, therefore, it is hereby notified for general information that from the date of the publication of this notice the issue of money-orders in the Dominion of New Zealand for payment in the Empire of Germany and the Empire of Austria-Hungary, and the payment in the Dominion of New Zealand of money-orders issued in those countries, is suspended. This suspension shall remain in operation so long as a state of war exists unless previously revoked.

R. HEATON RHODES,
Postmaster-General.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 27th August, 1914, p. 3240.]

REGULATION REGARDING GUNPOWDER AND OTHER EXPLOSIVES ON ARMED MERCHANT SHIPS.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this twenty-fourth day of August, 1914. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

WHEREAS by section two hundred and five of the Harbours Act, 1908, it is enacted that the Governor may from time to time, by Order in Council gazetted, make regulations, to be called "General Harbour Regulations," which shall be in force in all ports in New Zealand for, among other things, regulating the landing and shipping, transshipping, deposit, and removal of gunpowder and other explosive substances and compounds, or of any goods or substances declared to be "dangerous," or "specially dangerous," under the Explosive and Dangerous Goods Act, 1908, and regulating the use of fire and lights, and the keeping or using of gunpowder, combustibles, explosive substances, and other dangerous goods, and loaded guns, on board ship or elsewhere; and providing for the entry by any Harbourmaster or other harbour officer upon or into any ship or place to search for fire or light suspected to be therein contrary to any by-law, and extinguishing it if found :

And whereas by Orders in Council dated the fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and the fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* of the seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and the seventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine respectively, General Harbour Regulations were made regarding gunpowder and explosives :

And whereas it is desirable to provide that such regulations shall not apply to British merchant ships armed under the authority of the Admiralty :

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in exercise of the hereinbefore-recited power and authority, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby make the following general harbour regulation, and doth order and declare that it shall be in force in all ports of the Dominion:—

GENERAL HARBOUR REGULATION.

Clauses 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27 of the said General Harbour Regulations of the 5th day of June, 1883, clause 25A of the said regulations of the 1st day of February, 1892, and clauses 21 and 21A of the said regulations of the 4th day of December, 1899, shall not apply to British merchant ships armed under the authority of the Admiralty.

F. D. THOMSON,
Acting Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 27th August, 1914, pp. 3335-36.]

CONSTITUTION OF PRIZE COURTS.

LIVERPOOL, Governor and Vice-Admiral.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by section two of the Prize Courts Act, 1894 (Imperial), it is enacted that any Commission, Warrant, or instructions from His Majesty the King or the Admiralty for the purpose of commissioning or regulating the procedure of a Prize Court in a British possession may, notwithstanding the existence of peace, be issued at any time, with a direction that the Court shall act only upon Proclamation made in that possession by the Vice-Admiral thereof that war has broken out between His Majesty and any foreign State: And whereas in pursuance of the said enactment the Lords of the Admiralty have by Warrant under the Seal of the Office of Admiralty, and dated the seventeenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, authorized and required the Supreme Court of New Zealand and the Chief Justice of New Zealand and all others the Judges for the time being of the said Court, upon Proclamation being made as aforesaid, to take cognizance of and judicially to proceed upon all manner of captures, recaptures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships, vessels, and goods which shall on the outbreak of war have been already seized and taken, or which shall thereafter be seized and taken, and which are or shall be brought within the limits of the said Court, and all other matters of prize falling within the jurisdiction of the said Court, and to hear and determine the same according to the course of Admiralty and the Law of Nations and the statutes, rules, and regulations in that behalf for the time being in force, and to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods as shall belong to the foreign State named in such Proclamation, or to the subjects of such State, or to any others inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, or dominions of the same, or which are otherwise condemnable as prize and which shall be brought before the said Supreme Court for adjudication and condemnation:

Now, therefore, in pursuance and exercise of the authority conferred upon me by section two of the Prize Courts Act, 1894, I, Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, Governor and Vice-Admiral of the Dominion of New Zealand, being satisfied by information received by me from the Secretary of State for the Colonies in that behalf, do hereby proclaim that war has broken out between His Majesty the King and certain foreign States, to wit, the Empire of Germany and the Empire of Austria-Hungary, and do hereby declare that the Supreme Court of New Zealand is authorized and required accordingly to exercise jurisdiction as a Prize Court accordingly under the Naval Prize Acts, 1864-1914 (Imperial), and all Acts, rules, and regulations in that behalf.

Given under the hand of His Excellency the Right Honourable Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Member of the Royal Victorian Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's Dominion of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same; and issued under the Seal of the said Dominion, at the Government House at Wellington, this twenty-seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

A. L. HERDMAN,
Minister of Justice.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 29th August, 1914, p. 3339.]

BRINGING PRIZE COURT RULES, 1914, INTO OPERATION IN NEW ZEALAND.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by Order in Council dated the fifth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, His Majesty the King in Council did make rules of Court, therein called the Prize Court Rules, 1914, and hereinafter set forth, for regulating, subject to the provisions of the Naval Prize Acts, 1864-1914 (Imperial), the procedure and practice of Prize Courts within the meaning of those Acts, and the duties and conduct of the officers thereof, and of the practitioners therein, and for regulating the fees to be taken by the officers of the Courts, and the costs, charges, and expenses to be allowed to the practitioners therein: And whereas by the said Prize Court Rules, 1914, it is provided that those rules, so far as they apply to any Court in a British possession outside the United Kingdom, shall not come into operation until they are proclaimed in the possession by the Governor thereof:

Now, therefore, I, Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, do hereby proclaim in New Zealand the above-recited Prize Court Rules, 1914, as herein-

after set forth*, and declare that the said rules are in force in this Dominion accordingly.

Given under the hand of His Excellency the Right Honourable Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Member of the Royal Victorian Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's Dominion of New Zealand and its Dependencies; and issued under the Seal of the said Dominion, at the Government House at Wellington, this twenty-ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

A. L. HERDMAN,
Minister of Justice.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 19th November, 1914, p. 4082.]

TRADING INDIRECTLY WITH THE ENEMY.

Prime Minister's Office,
Wellington, 18th November, 1914.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Government is satisfied that certain business companies and firms trading or professing to trade at Rotterdam and other ports of Holland are, in fact, either actually enemy-traders or agents for enemies of His Majesty. The custom of New Zealand merchants and traders is being solicited with the object, not of advancing trade between His Majesty's Empire and the neutral State of Holland, but of enabling the enemy to carry on trade with His Majesty's subjects through the medium of Dutch ports. The Government requests all persons in New Zealand receiving directly or indirectly proposals for such trade to forthwith communicate with the Minister of Industries and Commerce at Wellington, and to abstain from any such trade without the authority of the Minister. The Department of Industries and Commerce will, at the request of any New Zealand trader or merchant, cause inquiries to be instituted as to the character and antecedents of any company or firm soliciting such business from New Zealand.

H. D. BELL,
For the Prime Minister.

* The Prize Court Rules are set out in full in the *Gazette* of the 29th August, 1914, pp. 3340-3402. Amendments of the said rules have been gazetted in New Zealand as follows: (1) 12th October, 1914, pp. 3745-46; (2) 13th April, 1915, pp. 1103-05.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 19th November, 1914, p. 4083.]

CORRESPONDENCE IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

Postmaster-General's Office,
Wellington, 18th November, 1914.

THE Imperial authorities have found so much difficulty in censorship of letters and documents written in Croatian and other uncommon languages sent from New Zealand to England for ultimate despatch to Austria-Hungary and elsewhere in Europe that it has been found necessary to direct that in future no letters or documents written or printed in languages other than English, French, Italian, or German shall be allowed to pass through the Post. All persons of any nationality must therefore write in one of those four languages. All letters and documents written or printed in other languages will be stopped by the New Zealand censor, and will not be permitted to pass from New Zealand.

H. D. BELL,
For Postmaster-General.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 17th December, 1914, p. 4340.]

ENEMY SUBJECTS TO REPORT TO POLICE.

Police Department,
Wellington, 9th December, 1914.

NOTICE.—It is hereby directed that all foreign residents of New Zealand who have not been naturalized within this Dominion, and who are subjects of any of the Sovereigns with whom His Majesty the King is now at war, are required to forthwith report themselves at the nearest police-station, and there register their names and such other particulars as may be required.

Such persons are hereby forbidden to travel more than twenty miles from their homes without first receiving a permit from the Police so to do.

J. CULLEN,
Commissioner of Police.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 26th August, 1915, p. 3053.]

EXECUTION OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS BY PRISONERS OF WAR.

Headquarters, New Zealand Military Forces,
Wellington, 18th August, 1915.

FACILITIES are to be given to prisoners of war to execute legal documents.

Any solicitor or other person who may visit a prisoner of war in connection with the preparation or execution of a legal document will be required to sign an undertaking in the form in the Schedule hereto.

C. M. GIBBON, Colonel,
Chief of the General Staff.

SCHEDULE.

Execution of Legal Documents by Prisoners of War.

UNDERTAKING.

I, _____, of _____, request permission to visit _____, a prisoner of war interned at _____, in connection with the preparation or execution of a legal document—namely,

I am acquainted with the provisions contained in the Acts passed by the New Zealand Parliament with reference to trading with the enemy, and with regulations in force under the War Regulations Act, 1914, and in particular I am aware of the penalties described in regard to any person who aids, abets, counsels, procures, or is in any way knowingly concerned in the commission of any offence against those Acts or regulations.

I undertake that no legal document in the preparation of which, or in the execution of which by a prisoner of war, I have assisted or been concerned shall be used to enable or shall result in the transmission of money to an enemy country.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 15th April, 1915, p. 1117.]

NOTICE.—PASSENGERS TO ENGLAND VIA FRANCE.

Customs Department,

Wellington, 9th April, 1915.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that British travellers desiring to pass through France *en route* to England should provide themselves with British passports or Consular passes, with photographs attached.

The visa of the French Consul at the port of embarkation is not obligatory.

Travellers without papers may be at any time refused permission to land at a French port.

W. H. HERRIES,
Minister of Customs.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 1st July, 1915, p. 2202.]

PASSPORTS.

Department of Internal Affairs,

Wellington, 10th June, 1915.

THE following extract from the *London Gazette* is published for general information.

F. H. D. BELL,
Minister of Internal Affairs.

[Extract from *London Gazette* (No. 29044, of 19th January, 1915).]

PASSPORTS.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs gives notice that it has been found necessary, in view of the present European War, to revise the system and form of passports granted to British subjects for travelling to foreign countries.

On the 1st February next all British passports held by British subjects who are in the United Kingdom, which were issued prior to the 5th August last, will become invalid.

Holders of such passports must make application for new passports in the proper form, which can be obtained from the Foreign Office and the usual agencies. Full particulars as to the new requirements will be found on the form.

Passports issued prior to the 5th August last and held by British subjects in France (including Algiers and Morocco), Spain, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, will become invalid on the 1st March next. Applications for new passports in such cases must be made to the nearest British Consul.

In other countries the date on which such passports will become invalid will be the 1st August.

Passports issued between the 5th August, 1914, and the 1st February, 1915, will be valid for two years only; but if the holders contemplate proceeding to France or Belgium they must previously obtain a supplementary document and visa from a French or Belgium diplomatic or consular officer.

On and after the 1st February no person will be allowed to leave the United Kingdom for France or Belgium without a passport valid in accordance with these regulations.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 11th November, 1915, p. 3781.]

PASSPORTS FOR EGYPT.

Department of Internal Affairs,
Wellington, 5th November, 1915.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that His Excellency the Governor has been advised by His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies that in future persons desiring to land in Egypt must be provided with passports.

Forms of application for passports may be obtained from the Under-Secretary, Department of Internal Affairs, Wellington, and no passport will be issued until fourteen days from the date of receipt of application have elapsed.

G. W. RUSSELL,
Minister of Internal Affairs.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 2nd December, 1915, p. 3951.]

REQUIREMENTS AS TO PASSPORTS, ETC., IN THE CASE OF PASSENGERS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Department of Internal Affairs,
Wellington, 29th November, 1915.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that His Excellency the Governor has received a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the provision of clause I of the Aliens Restriction Amendment Order, 1915, requiring aliens to be provided with passports has been extended to all British subjects.

Clause I referred to above reads,—

“ 1. (1.) After the twenty-fifth day of April, nineteen hundred and fifteen, an alien coming from, or intending to proceed to, any place out of the United Kingdom as a passenger shall not, without the special permission of a Secretary of State, land or embark at any port in the United Kingdom, unless he has in his possession a passport issued to him not more than two years previously by or on behalf of the Government of the country of which he is a subject or a citizen, or some other document satisfactorily establishing his nationality and identity, to which passport or document there must be attached a photograph of the alien to whom it relates.

“ (2.) Where any such special permission of a Secretary of State has been granted subject to any conditions, and the person to whom it is granted fails to comply with any such condition, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of the principal Order.

“ (3.) For the purposes of this article the expression ‘ passenger ’ includes any person carried on a ship other than the master and persons employed in the working or service of the ship.

“ (4.) This article shall have effect as if it were included in Part I of the principal Order, and that Order shall have effect accordingly.”

In order, therefore, that British subjects leaving New Zealand for the United Kingdom may land at any port in the United Kingdom, it will be necessary for them to be in possession of passports or other documents satisfactorily establishing their nationality or identity.

It is further notified that nothing in the above telegram in any way affects the War Regulations of 15th November, 1915, which provide that no person shall leave New Zealand without a permit issued in accordance with such regulations.

G. W. RUSSELL,
Minister of Internal Affairs.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 9th December, 1915, p. 4003.]

ISSUE OF PASSPORTS.

Department of Internal Affairs,
Wellington, 8th December, 1915.

It is hereby notified for public information that inquiry is in all cases necessary, even in the case of well-known colonists, before His Excellency the Governor can be advised to sign a passport.

Application in the prescribed form for a passport must be received by the Department of Internal Affairs at least fourteen days before such passport is required.

Forms of application are obtainable from the Department.

All persons intending to leave New Zealand are warned accordingly.

G. W. RUSSELL,
Minister of Internal Affairs.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 31st August, 1916, p. 2896.]

PERSONS LEAVING NEW ZEALAND FOR FRANCE.

Department of Internal Affairs,
Wellington, 21st August, 1916.

It is hereby notified that persons leaving New Zealand for France must be in possession of passports, and such passports must be viséd (endorsed) by the Consul for France at Auckland or the French Consular Agents at Wellington or Dunedin. In this connection it is necessary that the name of the port of disembarkation in France should be declared, in order that such information may be stated in the consular endorsement.

It should further be noted that persons proposing to travel to France via England must, in addition to the above, have them viséd at the Passport Bureau of the Consul-General for France at London or of the French Consulates at Liverpool, Southampton, or Folkstone. Persons failing to comply with these requirements will not be admitted into France.

G. W. RUSSELL,
Minister of Internal Affairs.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 30th March, 1916, p. 919.]

REGULATIONS.—TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government Buildings at Wellington, this twenty-first day of March, 1916. Present: The Honourable W. H. Herries presiding in Council.

In pursuance and exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section one hundred and twenty-five of the Education Act, 1914, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby make the following regulations relating to free instruction for discharged soldiers; and, with the like advice and consent, doth prescribe that this Order shall come into force as from the date hereof:—

REGULATIONS.

(1.) Where a controlling authority or a Technical School Board agrees, after consultation with the Discharged Soldiers Information Department,

to admit, without payment of fees, discharged soldiers duly certified by the said Department to be (a) unfitted to re-enter on their previous occupations, (b) likely to benefit by attendance at courses of instruction as offered and approved, a payment of 3d. for each attendance at a class included in an approved course may be made to the controlling authority in respect of each student so admitted; such payment to be in addition to the capitation payable under the Act: Provided that under these regulations not more than £10 per student may be paid in any year: Provided further that the provisions of the Regulations for Manual and Technical Instruction limiting the number of hours of attendance at a grouped course that may be counted for purposes of capitation under the Act shall not apply in the case of students admitted under these regulations.

(2.) A free place under these regulations shall be tenable for one year from the 1st January preceding the actual date of admission, but the period may be extended by the Minister for one year or more on the recommendation of the controlling authority or the Technical School Board and the Discharged Soldiers Information Department.

(3.) If on a report from the controlling authority or the Technical School Board it appears that the conduct, diligence, or progress of any student is unsatisfactory the Minister may determine that his free place under these regulations shall cease at the end of the term or quarter in which such report is received. In any case under review a special report may be required.

(4.) Free railway tickets will be granted where necessary to students holding free places under these regulations.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

PART IV.—ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS, ORDERS IN COUNCIL, ETC., PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION IN NEW ZEALAND.

(ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER, SAVE THAT ORIGINAL AND AMENDING PROCLAMATIONS RELATING RESPECTIVELY TO TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AND CONTRABAND OF WAR ARE GROUPED.)

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 7th August, 1914, p. 3109.]

NOTIFYING THAT BRITISH SUBJECTS CONTRIBUTING TO A LOAN RAISED ON BEHALF OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR OR CONTRACTING WITH THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT WILL BE GUILTY OF HIGH TREASON, AS ADHERING TO THE KING'S ENEMIES.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS a state of war exists between Us and the German Emperor: And whereas it constitutes adherence to Our enemies for any of Our subjects or persons resident or being in Our dominions during the continuance of the state of war to contribute to or participate in or assist in the floating of any loan raised on behalf of the said Emperor, or to advance money to or enter into any contract or dealings whatsoever with the said Emperor or his Government (save upon Our command), or otherwise to aid, abet, or assist the said Emperor or Government:

Now, therefore, We do hereby warn all Our subjects and all persons resident or being in Our dominions who may be found doing or attempting any of such treasonable acts as aforesaid that they will be liable to be apprehended and dealt with as traitors, and will be proceeded against with the utmost rigour of the law.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this fifth day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 15th August, 1914, p. 3175.]

THE LAW AND POLICY WITH REGARD TO TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS a state of war exists between Us and the Emperor of Austria: And whereas it is contrary to law for any person resident, carrying on

business, or being in Our dominions to trade or have any commercial intercourse with any person resident, carrying on business, or being in the Austro-Hungarian Empire without Our permission: And whereas it is therefore expedient and necessary to warn all persons resident, carrying on business, or being in Our dominions of their duties and obligations towards Us, Our Crown, and Government:

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, and We do hereby warn all persons resident, carrying on business, or being in Our dominions: Not to supply to or obtain from the said Empire any goods, wares, or merchandise, or to supply to or obtain the same from any person resident, carrying on business, or being therein, nor to supply to or obtain from any person any goods, wares, or merchandise for or by way of transmission to or from the said Empire, or to or from any person resident, carrying on business, or being therein, nor to trade in or carry any goods, wares, or merchandise destined for or coming from the said Empire, or for or from any person resident, carrying on business, or being therein: Nor to permit any British ship to leave for, enter, or communicate with any port or place in the said Empire: Nor to make or enter into any new marine, life, fire, or other policy or contract of insurance with or for the benefit of any person resident, carrying on business, or being in the said Empire, nor under any existing policy or contract of insurance to make any payment to or for the benefit of any such person in respect of any loss due to the belligerent action of His Majesty's Forces or of those of any ally of His Majesty: Nor to enter into any new commercial, financial, or other contract or obligation with or for the benefit of any person resident, carrying on business, or being in the said Empire: And We do hereby further warn all persons that whoever in contravention of the law shall commit, aid, or abet any of the aforesaid acts will be liable to such penalties as the law provides:

And We hereby declare that any transactions to, with, or for the benefit of any person resident, carrying on business, or being in the said Empire which are not treasonable and are not for the time being expressly prohibited by Us either by virtue of this Proclamation or otherwise, and which but for the existence of the state of war aforesaid would be lawful, are hereby permitted:

And We hereby declare that the expression "person" in this Proclamation shall include any body of persons corporate or unincorporate, and that where any person has or had an interest in houses or branches of business in some other country as well as in Our dominions, or in the said Empire (as the case may be), this Proclamation shall not apply to the trading or commercial intercourse carried on by such persons solely from or by such houses or branches of business in such other country.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this twelfth day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 15th September, 1914, pp. 3547-49.]

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS a state of war has existed between Us and the German Empire as from eleven p.m. on August fourth, nineteen hundred and fourteen, and a state of war has existed between Us and the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary as from midnight on August twelfth, nineteen hundred and fourteen :

And whereas it is contrary to law for any person resident, carrying on business, or being in Our dominions to trade or have any commercial or financial transactions with any person resident or carrying on business in the German Empire or Austria-Hungary without Our permission :

And whereas by Our Proclamation of the fifth August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, relating to trading with the enemy, certain classes of transactions with the German Empire were prohibited :

And whereas by paragraph two of Our Proclamation of the twelfth August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, the said Proclamation of the fifth August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, was declared to be applicable to Austria-Hungary :

And whereas it is desirable to restate and extend the prohibitions contained in the former Proclamations, and for that purpose to revoke the Proclamation of the fifth August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, and paragraph two of the Proclamation of the twelfth August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, and to substitute this Proclamation therefor :

And whereas it is expedient and necessary to warn all persons resident, carrying on business, or being in Our dominions of their duties and obligations towards Us, Our Crown, and Government :

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring and it is hereby declared as follows :—

1. The aforesaid Proclamation of the fifth August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, relating to trading with the enemy, and paragraph two of the aforesaid Proclamation of the twelfth August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, together with any public announcement officially issued in explanation thereof, are hereby, as from the date hereof, revoked, and from and after the date hereof this present Proclamation is substituted therefor.

2. The expression " enemy country " in this Proclamation means the territories of the German Empire and of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, together with all the colonies and dependencies thereof.

3. The expression " enemy " in this Proclamation means any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the enemy country, but does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the enemy country. In the case of incorporated bodies, enemy character attaches only to those incorporated in an enemy country.

4. The expression " outbreak of war " in this Proclamation means eleven p.m. on the fourth August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, in relation to the German Empire, its colonies and dependencies, and mid-

night on the twelfth August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, in relation to Austria-Hungary, its colonies and dependencies.

5. From and after the date of this Proclamation the following prohibitions shall have effect (save so far as licenses may be issued as herein-after provided), and We do hereby accordingly warn all persons resident, carrying on business, or being in Our dominions—

- (1.) Not to pay any sum of money to or for the benefit of an enemy.
- (2.) Not to compromise or give security for the payment of any debt or other sum of money with or for the benefit of an enemy.
- (3.) Not to act on behalf of an enemy in drawing, accepting, paying, presenting for acceptance or payment, negotiating, or otherwise dealing with any negotiable instrument.
- (4.) Not to accept, pay, or otherwise deal with any negotiable instrument which is held by or on behalf of an enemy; provided that this prohibition shall not be deemed to be infringed by any person who has no reasonable ground for believing that the instrument is held by or on behalf of an enemy.
- (5.) Not to enter into any new transaction, or complete any transaction already entered into, with an enemy in any stocks, shares, or other securities.
- (6.) [*Revoked. Substitute from paragraph one of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, dated 8th October, 1914. Infra, p. 319.*]
- (7.) Not directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from, an enemy country or an enemy any goods, wares, or merchandise; nor directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from, an enemy country or an enemy any goods, wares, or merchandise; nor directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from, any person any goods, wares, or merchandise for or by way of transmission to or from an enemy country or an enemy; nor directly or indirectly to trade in or carry any goods, wares, or merchandise destined for or coming from an enemy country or an enemy.
- (8.) Not to permit any British ship to leave for, enter, or communicate with any port or place in an enemy country.
- (9.) Not to enter into any commercial, financial, or other contract or obligation with or for the benefit of an enemy.
- (10.) Not to enter into any transactions with an enemy if and when they are prohibited by an Order in Council* made and published on the recommendation of a Secretary of State, even though they would otherwise be permitted by law or by this or any other Proclamation.

And We do hereby further warn all persons that whoever in contravention of the law shall commit, aid, or abet any of the aforesaid acts is guilty of a crime, and will be liable to punishment and penalties accordingly.

6.† Provided always that where an enemy has a branch locally situated in British, allied, or neutral territory, not being neutral territory in Europe, transactions by or with such branch shall not be treated as transactions by or with an enemy.

* See paragraph 2 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, dated 8th October, 1914 (*infra*, p. 319).

† This paragraph is modified by paragraph 5 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, dated 8th August, 1914 (*infra*, p. 320).

7. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be deemed to prohibit payments by or on account of enemies to persons resident, carrying on business, or being in Our dominions, if such payments arise out of transactions entered into before the outbreak of war or otherwise permitted.

8.* Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by Our license, or by the license given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State, or the Board of Trade, whether such licenses be especially granted to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons.

9. This Proclamation shall be called Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this ninth day of September, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 12th October, 1914, p. 3751.]

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

By the King.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N .

G E O R G E R . I .

WHEREAS it is desirable to amend Our Proclamation of the ninth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, called "The Trading with the Enemy Proclamation. Number two":

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring and it is hereby declared as follows:—

1. Paragraph five, heading (6), of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, Number two, is hereby revoked, and in lieu thereof the following heading shall be inserted in the said paragraph five as from the date hereof:—

(6.) "Not to make or enter into any new marine, life, fire, or other policy or contract of insurance (including reinsurance) with or for the benefit of an enemy; nor to accept or give effect to any insurance of any risk arising under any policy or contract of insurance (including reinsurance) made or entered into or for the benefit of an enemy before the outbreak of war; and in particular, as regards treaties or contracts of reinsurance current at the outbreak of war to which an enemy is a party or in which an enemy is interested, not to cede to the enemy or to accept from the enemy under any such treaty or contract any risk arising under any policy or contract of insurance (including reinsurance) made or entered into after the outbreak of war, or any share in any such risk."

2. (1.) The expression "Order in Council made and published on the recommendation of a Secretary of State" in paragraph five, head-

* The power to grant licenses may be exercised in New Zealand by the Governor. (See paragraph 3 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, dated 8th August, 1914, *infra*, p. 320).

ing (10), of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, Number two, shall, as regards persons resident, carrying on business, or being in Our dominions beyond the seas, be taken to mean an Order of the Governor in Council published in the official *Gazette*.

(2.) The expression "Governor in Council" in this paragraph means as respects Canada the Governor-General of Canada in Council, as respects India the Governor-General of India in Council, as respects Australia the Governor-General of Australia in Council, as respects New Zealand the Governor of New Zealand in Council, as respects the Union of South Africa the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa in Council, as respects Newfoundland the Governor of Newfoundland in Council, and as respects any other British possession the Governor of that possession in Council.

3. The power to grant licenses on Our behalf vested by paragraph eight of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, Number two, in a Secretary of State may be exercised in Canada, India, Australia, and the Union of South Africa by the Governor-General, and in any British possession not included within the limits of Canada, India, Australia, or South Africa by the Governor.

4. In this Proclamation the expression "Governor-General" includes any person who for the time being has the powers of the Governor-General, and the expression "Governor" includes the officer for the time being administering the Government.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph six of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, Number two, where an enemy has a branch locally situated in British, allied, or neutral territory, which carries on the business of insurance or reinsurance of whatever nature, transactions by or with such branch in respect of the business of insurance or reinsurance shall be considered as transactions by or with an enemy.

6. This Proclamation shall be read as one with the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, Number two.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this eighth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 24th February, 1915, pp. 662-63.]

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS as a result of the present war certain territory forming part of the territory of an enemy country is or may be in the effective military occupation of Us or Our Allies or of a neutral State (in this Proclamation referred to as "territory in friendly occupation"), and certain territory forming part of Our territory or of that of an allied or neutral State is or may be in the effective military occupation of an enemy (in this Proclamation referred to as "territory in hostile occupation"):

And whereas it is expedient in Our interest and in that of Our Allies that the Proclamations relating to trading with the enemy should apply to territory in friendly occupation as they apply to Our territory or that of Our Allies, and should apply to territory in hostile occupation as they apply to an enemy country :

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring and it is hereby declared as follows :—

1. The Proclamations for the time being in force relating to trading with the enemy shall apply to territory in friendly occupation as they apply to Our territory or that of Our Allies, and to territory in hostile occupation as they apply to an enemy country.

2. Any references to the outbreak of the war in any Proclamation so applied shall, as respects territory in friendly or hostile occupation, be construed as references to the time at which the territory so became in friendly or hostile occupation.

3. The certificate of any person authorized by a Secretary of State to give such certificates, that any territory is in friendly or hostile occupation within the meaning of that Proclamation, or as to the time at which any territory so became or ceased to be territory in friendly or hostile occupation, shall for the purposes of that Proclamation be final and conclusive.

4. Nothing in that Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything to stand expressly permitted by Our license or by a license given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade, or the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury, whether such licenses be specially granted to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons, or otherwise prohibit any special arrangement which may be made by any such license or otherwise with Our authority for special treatment of any occupied territory or persons in any such occupied territory entitled to such special treatment.

5. This Proclamation shall be called the Trading with the Enemy (Occupied Territory) Proclamation, 1915.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this sixteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 15th July, 1915, p. 2423.]

TRADING WITH PERSONS OF ENEMY NATIONALITY RESIDENT
OR CARRYING ON BUSINESS IN CHINA, SIAM, PERSIA, OR
MOROCCO.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS it is expedient that transactions between British subjects and persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China,

Siam, Persia, or Morocco should be restricted in manner provided by this Proclamation:

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring and it is hereby declared as follows:—

(1.) The Proclamations for the time being in force relating to trading with the enemy shall, as from the twenty-sixth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, apply to any person or body of persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, or Morocco in the same manner as they apply to persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in an enemy country: Provided that where an enemy has a branch locally situated in China, Siam, Persia, or Morocco nothing in Article 6 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, shall be construed so as to prevent transactions by and with that branch being treated as transactions by or with an enemy.

(2.) Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be specially permitted by Our license or by a license given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State, or the Board of Trade, or the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury.

(3.) This Proclamation will be called The Trading with the Enemy (China, Siam, Persia, and Morocco) Proclamation, 1915.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 19th November, 1915, p. 3873.]

TRADING WITH PERSONS OF ENEMY NATIONALITY RESIDENT
OR CARRYING ON BUSINESS IN LIBERIA OR PORTUGUESE
EAST AFRICA.

By the King.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N .

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS it is expedient that transactions between British subjects and persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in Liberia or Portuguese East Africa should be restricted in manner provided by this Proclamation:

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring and it is hereby declared as follows:—

1. The Proclamations for the time being in force relating to trading with the enemy shall, as from the tenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, apply to any person or body of persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in Liberia or Portuguese East Africa in the same manner as they apply to persons or bodies

of persons resident or carrying on business in an enemy country: Provided that where an enemy has a branch locally situated in Liberia of Portuguese East Africa, nothing in Article 6 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, shall be construed so as to prevent transactions by or with that branch being treated as transactions by or with an enemy.

2. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be specially permitted by Our license or by license given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State, or the Board of Trade, or the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury.

3. This Proclamation shall be called the Trading with the Enemy (Liberia and Portuguese East Africa) Proclamation, 1915.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this tenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 12th October, 1914, pp. 3749-50.]

PROHIBITING BRITISH VESSELS FROM CARRYING CONTRABAND FROM ONE FOREIGN PORT TO ANY OTHER FOREIGN PORT.

By the King.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N .

G E O R G E R . I .

WHEREAS a state of war exists between Us on the one hand and the German Empire on the other:

And whereas We have by Proclamation warned all persons resident, carrying on business, or being in Our dominions that it is contrary to law for them to have any commercial intercourse with any person resident, carrying on business, or being in the said Empire, or to trade in or carry any goods, wares, or merchandise destined for or coming from the said Empire, or for or from any person resident, carrying on business, or being therein:

Now, We do hereby further warn all Our subjects that conformably with that prohibition it is forbidden to carry in British vessels from any foreign port to any other foreign port any article comprised in the list of contraband of war issued by Us unless the shipowner shall have first satisfied himself that the articles are not intended ultimately for use in the enemy country. Any British vessel acting in contravention of this Proclamation will be liable to capture by Our Naval Forces and to be taken before Our Prize Courts for adjudication, and any of Our subjects acting in contravention of this Proclamation will be liable to such penalties as the law prescribes.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this fifth day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 20th October, 1915, pp. 3544-46.]

REVISING THE LIST OF ARTICLES TO BE TREATED AS CONTRABAND OF WAR.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS on the twenty-third day of December, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was Our intention to treat as contraband during the continuance of hostilities or until We did give further public notice: And whereas on the eleventh day of March and on the twenty-seventh day of May and on the twentieth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, We did by Our Royal Proclamations of those dates make certain additions to the list of articles to be treated as contraband of war: And whereas it is expedient to make certain further additions to and amendments in the said lists:

Now, therefore, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that the lists of contraband contained in the Schedules to Our Royal Proclamation of the twenty-third day of December, as subsequently amended by Our Proclamations of the eleventh day of March and of the twenty-seventh day of May and of the twentieth day of August aforementioned, are hereby withdrawn, and that in lieu thereof during the continuance of the war or until We do give further public notice the articles enumerated in Schedule I hereto will be treated as absolute contraband, and the articles enumerated in Schedule II hereto will be treated as conditional contraband.

SCHEDULE I.*

1. Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their component parts.
2. Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
3. Lathes, machines, and tools capable of being employed in the manufacture of munitions of war.†
4. Emery, corundum natural and artificial, alundum, and carborundum in all forms.
5. Projectiles, charges, and cartridges of all kinds, and their component parts.
6. Paraffin wax.
7. Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.
8. Materials used in the manufacture of explosives, including nitric acid and nitrates of all kinds, sulphuric acid, fuming sulphuric acid (oleum), acetic acid and acetates, barium chlorate and perchlorate, calcium acetate, nitrate and carbide potassium salts and caustic potash, ammonium salts and ammonia liquor, caustic soda, sodium chlorate and perchlorate, mercury; benzol, toluol, xylol, solvent naphtha, phenol (carbolic acid), cresol, naphthalene, and their mixtures and derivatives;

* As amended by Royal Proclamations dated 27th January, 1916, and 12th April, 1916 (*infra*, pp. 327, 328).

† As amended by Royal Proclamation dated 12th April, 1916 (*infra*, p. 328).

aniline and its derivatives, glycerine, *acetones and raw or finished material usable for their preparation*,* acetic ether, ethyl alcohol, methyl alcohol, formic ether, sulphuric ether,† sulphur, urea, cyanamide, celluloid.

9. Manganese dioxide, hydrochloric acid, bromine, phosphorus and its compounds,‡ carbon disulphide, arsenic and its compounds, chlorine, phosgene (carbonyl chloride), sulphur dioxide, prussiate of soda, sodium cyanide, iodine and its compounds.

10. Capsicum and peppers.

11. Gun-mountings, limber-boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges, and their component parts; articles of camp equipment and their component parts.

12. Barbed wire, and the implements for fixing and cutting the same.

13. Range-finders and their component parts, searchlights and their component parts.

14. Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.

15. Saddle, draught, and pack animals suitable or which may become suitable for use in war.

16. All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.

17. Hides of cattle, buffaloes, and horses; skins of calves, pigs, sheep, goats, and deer; and leather (undressed or dressed) suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots, or military clothing; leather belting, hydraulic leather, and pump leather.

18. Tanning substances of all kinds, including quebracho wood and extracts for use in tanning.

19. Wool (raw, combed, or carded), wool waste, wool tops and noils; woollen or worsted yarns, animal hair of all kinds, and tops, noils, and yarns of animal hair.

20. Raw cotton, linters, cotton waste, cotton yarns, cotton piece-goods, and other cotton products capable of being used in the manufacture of explosives.

21. Flax, hemp, ramie, kapok.

22. Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

23. Submarine sound-signalling apparatus.

24. Armour-plates.

25. Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

26. Motor vehicles of all kinds, and their component parts *and accessories*.‡

27. Tires for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tires.

28. Mineral oils, including benzene and motor-spirit.

29. Resinous products, camphor and turpentine (oil and spirit), wood tar and wood-tar oil.

30. Rubber (including raw, waste, and reclaimed rubber, solutions and jellies containing rubber, or any other preparations containing rubber, balata, and guttapercha, and the following varieties of rubber

* The words in italics have been substituted for "acetone." (See Royal Proclamation dated 27th January, 1916, *infra*, p. 327.)

† As amended by Royal Proclamation dated 12th April, 1916 (*infra*, p. 328).

‡ Words in italics added by Royal Proclamation dated 27th January, 1916 (*infra*, p. 327).

—viz., Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, Pontianac, and all other substances containing caoutchouc), and goods made wholly or partly of rubber.

31. Rattans.

32. Lubricants.

33. The following metals: Tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, sodium, nickel, selenium, cobalt, hæmatite pig iron, manganese, electrolytic iron and steel containing tungsten or molybdenum.

34. Asbestos.

35. Aluminium, alumina, and salts of aluminium.

36. Antimony, together with the sulphides and oxides of antimony.

37. Copper, unwrought and part wrought; copper wire; alloys and compounds of copper.

38. Lead.*

39. Tin, chloride of tin, and tin ore.

40. Ferro alloys, including ferro-tungsten, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-manganese, ferro-vanadium, and ferro-chrome.

41. The following ores: Wolframite, scheelite, molybdenite, manganese ore, nickel ore, chrome or hæmatite iron ore, iron pyrites, copper pyrites and other copper ores, zinc ore, lead ore, arsenical ore, and bauxite.

42. Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of four miles to one inch or any larger scale, and reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans.

[Add from Royal Proclamations dated respectively 27th January, 1916, 12th April, 1916, and 27th June, 1916. *Infra*, pp. 327-29.]

SCHEDULE II.†

1. Foodstuffs.

2. Forage and feeding-stuffs for animals.

3. Oleaginous seeds, nuts, and kernels.

4. Animal, fish, and vegetable oils and fats other than those capable of use as lubricants, and not including essential oils.

5. Fuel other than mineral oils.

6. Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.

7. Horse-shoes and shoeing materials.

8. Harness and saddlery.

9. The following articles, if suitable for use in war: Clothing, fabrics for clothing, skins and furs utilizable for clothing, boots and shoes.

10. Vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, available for use in war, and their component parts.

11. Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones.

12. Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds; floating docks and their component parts, parts of docks.

13. Field-glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.

* The qualifying words "pig, sheet, or pipe" have been omitted. (See Royal Proclamation dated 27th January, 1916, *infra*, p. 327.)

† As amended by Royal Proclamations dated 27th January, 1916, and 12th April, 1916.

14. Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money.*
 15. *Casein, bladders, guts, casings, and sausage-skins.*†

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 3rd February, 1916.]

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

Making certain Additions to and Amendments in the List of Articles to be treated as Contraband of War.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS on the fourteenth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was Our intention to treat as Contraband during the continuance of hostilities or until We did give further public notice:

And whereas it is expedient to make certain further additions to and amendments in the said list:

Now, therefore, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that during the continuance of the war or until We do give further public notice the following articles will be treated as absolute contraband in addition to those set out in Schedule I of Our Royal Proclamation aforementioned: Cork, including cork dust; bones in any form, whole or crushed, and bone ash; soap; vegetable fibres, and yarns made therefrom.

And We do hereby further declare that as from this date the following amendments shall be made in Schedule I of Our Royal Proclamation aforementioned:—

In Item 8, for “acetone” shall be substituted “acetones, and raw or finished material usable for their preparation.”

In Item 9, for “phosphorus” shall be substituted “phosphorus and its compounds.”

In Item 26 there shall be added, after the word “parts,” the words “and accessories.”

In Item 38 the more general term “lead” shall be substituted for the words “lead—pig, sheet, or pipe.”

And We do hereby further declare that the following articles shall as from this date be treated as Conditional Contraband, in addition to those set out in Schedule 2 of Our Royal Proclamation aforementioned: Casein, bladders, guts, casings, and sausage-skins.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this twenty-seventh day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

* Item 14 omitted as from 12th April, 1916. (See Royal Proclamation of 12th April 1916.)

† Words in italics added by Royal Proclamation dated 27th January, 1916 (*infra* p. 327).

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 18th April, 1916, p. 1101.]

By the King.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N

Making certain Additions to and Amendments in the List of Articles to be treated as Contraband of War.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS on the fourteenth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was Our intention to treat as contraband during the continuance of hostilities or until We did give further public notice:

And whereas on the twenty-seventh day of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, We did by Our Royal Proclamation of that date make certain additions to and modifications in the list of articles to be treated as contraband:

And whereas it is expedient to make certain further additions to and modifications in the said list:

Now, therefore, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that during the continuance of the war or until We do give further public notice the following articles will be treated as absolute contraband, in addition to those set out in Our Royal Proclamations aforementioned:—

- Gold, silver, paper money, and all negotiable instruments and realizable securities.
- Metallic chlorides except chloride of sodium.
- Metalloidal chlorides.
- Halogen.
- Compounds of carbon.
- Starch.
- Borax.
- Boric acid and other boron compounds.
- Sabadilla seeds and preparations therefrom.

And We do hereby further declare that as from this date the following amendments shall be made in Schedule I of Our Royal Proclamation aforesaid:—

In Item 3 the following shall be substituted for the present wording: "Lathes, machines, and tools capable of being employed in the manufacture of munitions of war."

In Item 8 for "ether" shall be substituted "formic ether, sulphuric ether."

And We do hereby further declare that no gold, silver, or paper money captured after this date shall be treated as conditional contraband, and that except as to captures already effected Item 14 shall as from this date be struck out of Schedule II of Our Royal Proclamation aforementioned.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this twelfth day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 10th July, 1916, p. 2336.]

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

Making certain Additions to the List of Articles to be treated as Contraband of War.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS on the fourteenth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was Our intention to treat as contraband during the continuance of hostilities or until We did give further public notice :

And whereas on the twenty-seventh day of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and the twelfth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, We did by Our Royal Proclamations of these dates make certain additions to and modifications in the said list of articles to be treated as contraband :

And whereas it is expedient to make certain further additions to the said list :

Now, therefore, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that during the continuance of the war or until We do give further public notice the following articles will be treated as absolute contraband in addition to those set out in Our Royal Proclamations aforementioned :—

Electric appliances adapted for use in war, and their component parts.

Asphalt, bitumen, pitch, and tar.

Sensitized photographic films, plates, and paper.

Felspar.

Goldbeater's skin.

Talc.

Bamboo.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the seventh year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 12th October, 1914, p. 3750.]

EXTENDING THE SCOPE OF CERTAIN EXISTING PROCLAMATIONS AND A CERTAIN ORDER IN COUNCIL CONNECTED WITH THE WAR.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS on the fourth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, a state of war came into existence between Us on the one hand and the German Empire on the other :

And whereas We did on the same date and on the fifth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, issue certain Proclamations and Orders in Council connected with such state of war :

And whereas a state of war now exists between Us on the one hand and the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary on the other :

And whereas it is therefore desirable to extend the scope of certain of the Proclamations and Orders in Council aforesaid :

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring and it is hereby declared as follows :—

1. The Proclamation warning all Our subjects and all persons resident or being in Our dominions from contributing to, or participating in, or assisting in the floating of any loan raised on behalf of the German Government, or from advancing money to or entering into any contract or dealings whatsoever with the said Government, or otherwise aiding, abetting, or assisting the said Government, shall be deemed as from this date to apply to all loans raised on behalf of, or contracts or dealings entered into with, or to aiding, abetting, or assisting the Austro-Hungarian Government.

2. [*Revoked by Proclamation of 9th September, 1914 (Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2).*]

3. (1.) In the Order in Council issued with reference to the departure from Our ports of enemy vessels, which at the outbreak of hostilities were in any such port or which subsequently entered the same, the word "enemy," as applied to either ships or cargo, shall be deemed as from this date to include Austro-Hungarian ships or cargo.

(2.) In the application of this article to Austro-Hungarian ships the date Saturday, the fifteenth day of August, shall be substituted for the date mentioned in Article 2 of the said Order in Council, and the date Saturday, the twenty-second day of August, shall be substituted for the date mentioned in Article 3 of the said Order in Council.

4. The Proclamation specifying the articles which it is Our intention to treat as contraband of war during the war with Germany shall be deemed to specify the articles which it is Our intention to treat as contraband of war during the war with Austria-Hungary.

5. In the Proclamation forbidding the carriage in British vessels from any foreign port to any other foreign port of any article comprised in the list of contraband of war issued by Us, unless the shipowner shall have first satisfied himself that the articles are not intended ultimately for use in the enemy country, the words "enemy country" shall be deemed as from this date to include the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this twelfth day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 15th August, 1914, p. 3176.]

BRITISH SUBJECTS CONTRIBUTING TO A LOAN RAISED ON
BEHALF OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA OR CONTRACTING
WITH THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT GUILTY OF
HIGH TREASON, AS ADHERING TO THE KING'S ENEMIES.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS a state of war exists between Us and the Emperor of Austria :
And whereas it constitutes adherence to Our enemies for any of Our
subjects or persons resident or being in Our dominions during the
continuance of the state of war to contribute to or participate in or
assist in the floating of any loan raised on behalf of the said Emperor,
or to advance money to or enter into any contract or dealings whatsoever
with the said Emperor or his Government (save upon Our command), or
otherwise to aid, abet, or assist the said Emperor or Government :

Now, therefore, We do hereby warn all Our subjects and all persons
resident or being in Our dominions who may be found doing or attempt-
ing any of such treasonable acts as aforesaid that they will be liable
to be apprehended and dealt with as traitors, and will be proceeded
against with the utmost rigour of the law.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this twelfth day of
August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred
and fourteen, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 9th November, 1914, p. 4019.]

CERTAIN PROCLAMATIONS AND ORDERS IN COUNCIL EX-
TENDED TO STATE OF WAR WITH TURKEY.

His Excellency the Governor has it in command from His Majesty to
notify, for the information of the public, that all Proclamations and
Orders in Council heretofore made or issued by His Majesty, and now
in force, relative to the present state of war between His Majesty and
the German Emperor, have been extended and are now applicable to
the present state of war between His Majesty and the Sultan of Turkey,
other than the Order in Council of the fourth day of August, one
thousand nine hundred and fourteen, relative to enemy merchant ships.

Government House,
Wellington, 9th November, 1914.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 20th October, 1915, p. 3543.]

CERTAIN PROCLAMATIONS AND ORDERS IN COUNCIL EXTENDED TO STATE OF WAR WITH BULGARIA.

HIS Excellency the Governor has it in command from His Majesty to notify, for the information of the public, that all Proclamations and Orders in Council heretofore made or issued by His Majesty, and now in force, relative to the present state of war between His Majesty and the German Emperor, have been extended and are now applicable to the present state of war between His Majesty and the Tsar of Bulgaria, other than the Order in Council of the fourth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, relative to enemy merchant ships.

Government House,
Wellington, 20th October, 1915.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 20th July, 1916, pp. 2479, 2480.]

MARITIME RIGHTS.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the seventh day of July, 1916.
Present: The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council dated the twentieth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, His Majesty was pleased to declare that during the present hostilities the provisions of the Declaration of London should, subject to certain additions and modifications therein specified, be adopted and put in force by His Majesty's Government:

And whereas the said Declaration was adopted as aforementioned in common with His Majesty's Allies:

And whereas it has been necessary for His Majesty and for His Allies from time to time to issue further enactments modifying the application of the articles of the said Declaration:

And whereas Orders in Council for this purpose have been issued by His Majesty on the twenty-ninth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, the twentieth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and the thirtieth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen:

And whereas the issue of these successive Orders in Council may have given rise to some doubt as to the intention of His Majesty as also as to that of His Allies to act in strict accordance with the Law of Nations, and it is therefore expedient to withdraw the said Orders so far as they are now in force:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the Declara-

tion of London Order in Council No. 2, 1914, and all Orders subsequent thereto amending the said Order, are hereby withdrawn; and His Majesty is pleased further to declare, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and it is hereby declared that it is and always has been his intention as it is and has been that of His Allies to exercise their belligerent rights at sea in strict accordance with the Law of Nations:

And whereas on account of the changed conditions of commerce and the diversity of practice doubts might arise in certain matters as to the rules which His Majesty and His Allies regard as being in conformity with the Law of Nations, and it is expedient to deal with such matters specifically, it is hereby ordered that the following provisions shall be observed:—

(a.) The hostile destination required for the condemnation of contraband articles shall be presumed to exist until the contrary is shown, if the goods are consigned to or for an enemy authority or an agent of the enemy State, or to or for a person in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or to or for a person who during the present hostilities has forwarded contraband goods to an enemy authority or an agent of the enemy State, or to or for a person in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or if the goods are consigned to order, or if the ship's papers do not show who is the real consignee of the goods.

(b.) The principle of continuous voyage or ultimate destination shall be applicable both in cases of contraband and of blockade.

(c.) A neutral vessel carrying contraband with papers indicating a neutral destination which, notwithstanding the destination shown on the papers, proceeds to an enemy port shall be liable to capture and condemnation if she is encountered before the end of her next voyage.

(d.) A vessel carrying contraband shall be liable to capture and condemnation if the contraband reckoned either by value, weight, volume, or freight forms more than half the cargo.

And it is hereby further ordered as follows:—

(1.) Nothing herein shall be deemed to affect the Order in Council of the eleventh of March, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, for restricting further the commerce of the enemy or any of His Majesty's Proclamations declaring articles to be contraband of war during the present hostilities.

(2.) Nothing herein shall affect the validity of anything done under the Orders in Council hereby withdrawn.

(3.) Any cause or proceeding commenced in any Prize Court before the making of this Order may, if the Court thinks just, be heard and decided under the provisions of the Orders hereby withdrawn so far as they were in force at the date when such cause or proceeding was commenced, or would have been applicable in such cause or proceeding if this Order had not been made.

This Order may be cited as the Maritime Rights Order in Council, 1916.

And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and each of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, all other Judges of His Majesty's Prize Courts, and all Governors, Officers, and Authorities whom it may concern are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 23rd March, 1915, pp. 929-30.]

RESTRICTIONS ON GERMAN COMMERCE.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

Whereas the German Government has issued certain orders which, in violation of the usages of war, purport to declare the waters surrounding the United Kingdom a military area in which all British and allied merchant vessels will be destroyed irrespective of the safety of the lives of passengers and crew, and in which neutral shipping will be exposed to similar danger in view of the uncertainties of naval warfare: And whereas in a memorandum accompanying the said orders neutrals are warned against entrusting crews, passengers, or goods to British or allied ships: And whereas such attempts on the part of the enemy give to His Majesty an unquestionable right of retaliation: And whereas His Majesty has therefore decided to adopt further measures in order to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany, though such measures will be enforced without risk to neutral ships or to neutral or non-combatant life, and in strict observance of the dictates of humanity: And whereas the Allies of His Majesty are associated with Him in the steps now to be announced for restricting by further measures the commerce of Germany:

His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. No merchant vessel which sails from her port of departure after the 1st March, 1915, shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage to any German port. Unless the vessel receives a pass enabling her to proceed to some neutral or allied port to be named in the pass, goods on board any such vessel must be discharged in a British port and placed in the custody of the Marshal of the Prize Court. Goods so discharged, not being contraband of war, shall, if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty, be restored by order of the Court upon such terms as the Court may in the circumstances deem to be just to the person entitled thereto.

2. No merchant vessel which sailed from any German port after 1st March, 1915, shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage with any goods on board laden at such port. All goods laden at such port must be discharged in a British or allied port. Goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the Marshal of the Prize Court, and, if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty, shall be detained or sold under the direction of the Prize Court. The proceeds of goods so sold shall be paid into Court, and dealt with in such manner as the Court may in the circumstances deem to be just: Provided that no proceeds of the sale of such goods shall be paid out of Court until the conclusion of peace, except on the application of the proper officer of the Crown, unless it be shown that the goods had become neutral property before the issue of this Order; provided also that nothing herein shall prevent the release of neutral property laden at such enemy port on the application of the proper officer of the Crown.

3. Every merchant vessel which sailed from her port of departure after 1st March, 1915, on her way to a port other than a German port, carrying goods with an enemy destination or which are enemy property, may be required to discharge such goods in a British or allied port. Any goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the Marshal of the Prize Court, and unless they are contraband of war shall, if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty, be restored

by order of the Court upon such terms as the Court may in the circumstances deem to be just to the person entitled thereto: Provided that this article shall not apply in any case falling within Articles 2 or 4 of this Order.

4. Every merchant vessel which sailed from a port other than a German port after the 1st March, 1915, having on board goods which are of enemy origin or are enemy property, may be required to discharge such goods in a British or allied port. Goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the Marshal of the Prize Court, and, if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty, shall be detained or sold under the direction of the Prize Court. The proceeds of goods so sold shall be paid into Court, and dealt with in such manner as the Court may in the circumstances deem to be just: Provided that no proceeds of the sale of such goods shall be paid out of Court until the conclusion of peace, except on the application of the proper officer of the Crown, unless it be shown that the goods had become neutral property before the issue of this Order; provided also that nothing herein shall prevent the release of neutral property of enemy origin on the application of the proper officer of the Crown.

5. (1.) Any person claiming to be interested in or to have any claim in respect of any goods (not being contraband of war) placed in the custody of the Marshal of the Prize Court under this Order, or in the proceeds of such goods, may forthwith issue a writ in the Prize Court against the proper officer of the Crown, and apply for an order that the goods should be restored to him, or that their proceeds should be paid to him, or for such other order as the circumstances of the case may require.

(2.) The practice and procedure of the Prize Court shall, so far as applicable, be followed *mutatis mutandis* in any proceedings consequential upon this Order.

6. A merchant vessel which has cleared for a neutral port from a British or allied port, or which has been allowed to pass having an ostensible destination to a neutral port, and proceeds to an enemy port, shall, if captured on any subsequent voyage, be liable to condemnation.

7. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect the liability of any vessel or goods to capture or condemnation independent of this Order.

8. Nothing in this Order shall prevent the relaxation of the provisions of this Order in respect of the merchant vessels of any country which declares that no commerce intended for or originating in Germany or belonging to German subjects shall enjoy the protection of its flag.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 28th April, 1915, pp. 1627-28.]

INSULATED SPACE.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Court at Windsor Castle, the thirteenth day of April, 1915. Present: The King's Most Excellent Majesty, Lord President, Lord Stamfordham, Sir Frederick Ponsonby.

WHEREAS a state of war exists between His Majesty and the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, and the Sultan of Turkey:

And whereas His Majesty holds it to be his prerogative duty as well as his prerogative right to take all steps necessary for the defence and protection of the Realm :

And whereas it has been made to appear to His Majesty that it is essential to the defence and protection of the Realm that in the exercise of his prerogatives as aforesaid he should cause the whole of the insulated spaces in British steamships usually engaged in trading between any port or ports in the Commonwealth of Australia or in the Dominion of New Zealand respectively and any port or ports in the United Kingdom to be requisitioned for the carriage of refrigerated produce from any port or ports in the Commonwealth of Australia and in the Dominion of New Zealand :

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, and in the exercise of his prerogatives as aforesaid, and of all other powers him thereunto enabling, to order and it is hereby ordered that the whole of the insulated spaces in British steamships usually engaged in trading between any port or ports in the Commonwealth of Australia or in the Dominion of New Zealand respectively and any port or ports in the United Kingdom shall be and is hereby until further ordered requisitioned by and on behalf of His Majesty for the carriage of such produce from any port or ports in the Commonwealth of Australia and in the Dominion of New Zealand :

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid, to authorize and direct the President of the Board of Trade, the Minister for Trade and Customs in the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Minister of Customs in the Dominion of New Zealand respectively to give effect to this Order in the following way, that is to say :—

(1.) That the President of the Board of Trade shall cause to be served notice of requisition on the owner of any such steamship if such owner be in the United Kingdom; that the Minister for Trade and Customs in the Commonwealth of Australia shall cause to be served notice of requisition on the owner of any such steamship if such owner be in the Commonwealth of Australia; and that the Minister of Customs in the Dominion of New Zealand shall cause to be served notice of requisition on the owner of any such steamship if such owner be in the Dominion of New Zealand; and that if there be a charterer of any such steamship, that such charterer shall be served with notice of requisition in the same way, according to whether such charterer be in the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia, or the Dominion of New Zealand.

(2.) That the President of the Board of Trade shall cause to be served notice of requisition on any such steamship if such steamship shall be in or shall come into the territorial waters of the United Kingdom; and that the Minister for Trade and Customs in the Commonwealth of Australia shall cause to be served notice of requisition on any such steamship if such steamship shall be in or shall come into the territorial waters of the Commonwealth of Australia; and that the Minister of Customs in the Dominion of New Zealand shall cause to be served notice of requisition on any such steamship if such steamship shall be in or shall come into the territorial waters of the Dominion of New Zealand; but that it shall not be necessary for more than one such notice of requisition to be served on any such steamship :

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid, to declare that service of notice of requisition on an owner shall be deemed sufficient and effective if served, in the case of an individual

owner, by being addressed to such individual owner and left at his last known place of business or abode, and, in the case of joint owners, by being addressed to such joint owners and left at the last known business addresses or places of abode of such joint owners, and, in the case of a company or corporation, by being addressed to such company or corporation and left at the registered or other address of such company or corporation, or in any of the aforesaid cases by being addressed to the managing owner, ship's husband, or other the person to whom the management of the ship is by law entrusted by or on behalf of the owners at the registered or other last known address or place of abode of such managing owner, ship's husband, or other such person, as the case may be; and that service of notice of requisition on the charterer (if any) of any such steamship shall be deemed sufficient and effective if effected, as regards such charterer, in manner similar to that prescribed for service on the owner; and that service of notice of requisition on any such steamship shall be deemed sufficient and effective if served on board such steamship on the master of the steamship, or other the person for the time being in charge of such steamship, or affixing a copy thereof to the mast or some other conspicuous part of such steamship:

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid, to declare that any notice of requisition which the President of the Board of Trade, the Minister for Trade and Customs in the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Minister of Customs in the Dominion of New Zealand may respectively cause to be served hereunder may be signed by any person from time to time authorized for such purpose either generally or specially by the President of the Board of Trade, or the Minister for Trade and Customs in the Commonwealth of Australia, or the Minister of Customs in the Dominion of New Zealand, as the case may be.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 23rd February, 1916, pp. 541, 542.]

BRITISH STEAMSHIPS NOT TO PROCEED ON ANY VOYAGE WITHOUT A LICENSE.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the fifteenth day of February, 1916.
Present: The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS a state of war exists between His Majesty and the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, the Sultan of Turkey, and the King of the Bulgarians:

And whereas His Majesty holds it to be His prerogative duty as well as His prerogative right to take all steps necessary for the defence and protection of the Realm:

And whereas His Majesty did by Order in Council dated November the tenth, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, prohibit the carriage of cargo by any British steamer exceeding five hundred tons gross tonnage registered in the United Kingdom from one foreign port to another unless exempted by license:

And whereas it has been made to appear to His Majesty that it is essential to the defence and protection of the Realm that in the exercise of His prerogative as aforesaid He should prohibit as from and after the first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, any British steamship registered in the United Kingdom exceeding five hundred tons gross tonnage, except steamships engaged in the coasting trade of the United Kingdom, from proceeding on any voyage unless the owner or charterer of such steamship has been granted a license as hereinafter provided :

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and in the exercise of His prerogatives as aforesaid, and of all other powers Him thereunto enabling, to order and it is hereby ordered that from and after the first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, no British steamship registered in the United Kingdom exceeding five hundred tons gross tonnage, except steamships engaged in the coasting trade of the United Kingdom, shall proceed on any voyage unless a license to do so has been granted to or in favour of the owner or charterer of such steamship by the Licensing Committee appointed by the President of the Board of Trade under the provisions of the aforesaid Order in Council of November the tenth, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, which license may be general in reference to classes of ships or their voyages, or special, and the President of the Board of Trade to act and give instructions and directions accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 3rd August, 1916, p. 2565.]

AUSTRALIAN BRANCH MINTS.

By the King

A P R O C L A M A T I O N .

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, did, on the thirteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, issue Her Royal Proclamation establishing a branch of Our Royal Mint at Perth in Western Australia :

And whereas by the Melbourne Mint Proclamation, 1900, and the Sydney Mint Proclamation, 1900, similar provision was made for establishing Branch Mints at Melbourne in Victoria and at Sydney in New South Wales :

And whereas under the Coinage Act, 1870, as amended by the Coinage Act, 1891, there is power to revoke or alter the said three Proclamations :

And whereas it is expedient that during the present war and a period of one year thereafter the said Proclamations should be modified in the manner hereinafter appearing :

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, and in pursuance of all powers enabling Us in that behalf, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, and We do hereby proclaim, direct, and ordain as follows :—

1. Where any person brings gold bullion to any of the Branch Mints established under the above-recited Proclamations the Deputy Master of

the Branch may, during the continuance of the present war and a period of one year thereafter, instead of delivering out coin to that person as provided by Article 5 in each of the said Proclamations, make payment for the bullion to that person in such manner as may be provided by regulations made under proviso (d) of subsection (1) of those articles, and those articles shall during that period have effect accordingly.

2. This Proclamation may be cited as the Australian Branch Mints Proclamation, 1916.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the seventh year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

ENACTMENTS SPENT.

EXPEDITIONARY FORCES VOTING ACT.

1914, No. 16.

Title.

An Act to enable the Members of the Expeditionary Forces to exercise their Votes at the next General Election of Members of the House of Representatives and Licensing Poll. [4th September, 1914.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Expeditionary Forces Voting Act, 1914.

Members of Expeditionary Forces to have opportunity of voting.

2. Every member of any Expeditionary Force sent from New Zealand to serve in the war in which His Majesty is at present engaged shall be entitled to vote in the manner hereinafter prescribed at the next general election of members of the House of Representatives, and also at the licensing poll taken simultaneously with such election.

Provisions to apply in respect to the votes to be given for members of the House of Representatives.

3. (1.) With respect to the votes to be given by members of any such Force at the next general election of members of the House of Representatives the following provisions shall apply:—

- (a.) The vote of each such member shall be recorded on a voting-paper in the form in the Schedule hereto by striking out the words indicating the parties for whom he does not wish to vote.
- (b.) Every vote given as aforesaid for any party shall be counted as a vote for the candidate who has been selected in the manner hereinafter prescribed as the candidate representing that party in the electoral district in which the voter resided immediately before joining the Expeditionary Force.
- (c.) Such selection shall be made—
 - (i.) In the case of the Government party, by the Prime Minister;
 - (ii.) In the case of the Opposition party, by the leader of the Opposition; and
 - (iii.) In the case of the Labour party, by two members of the House of Representatives (as now constituted) who shall be appointed as selectors by resolution of the said House on

the recommendation of a majority of the Labour members of the said House.

- (d.) If there is no candidate selected as aforesaid as representing the party for which the vote is given, the vote shall not be counted.
 - (e.) Every selection made under paragraphs (b) and (c) hereof shall be gazetted not later than five days after nomination-day, and shall be given effect to by Returning Officers at the election.
 - (f.) A voting-paper in the form in the Schedule hereto shall be supplied by an electoral officer appointed for the purpose by the Chief Electoral Officer to every member of the said Forces who applies for the same.
 - (g.) When the voter has marked his voting-paper as aforesaid he shall enclose it in an envelope addressed to the Returning Officer of the electoral district in which he resided immediately before he joined the Force, and having sealed the envelope shall deliver the same to the electoral officer, who shall forthwith forward it to the Chief Electoral Officer at Wellington.
- (2.) For the purposes of this section "Government" and "Opposition" mean respectively the Government and Opposition in office on the passing of this Act.

Provisions to apply in respect to votes to be given at the licensing poll.

4. With respect to the votes to be given at the licensing poll taken simultaneously with the said general election the following provisions shall apply:—

- (a.) The vote of each member shall be recorded on the voting-papers and in the manner prescribed by the Licensing Act, 1908.
- (b.) A voting-paper on each of the issues submitted at the licensing poll in the forms prescribed as aforesaid shall be supplied by the electoral officer aforesaid to every member who applies to vote under the last preceding section, and shall be dealt with in the manner provided by paragraph (g) of that section.
- (c.) In the event of the form of the voting-paper prescribed for the taking of the licensing poll on the issue of national prohibition being altered during the present session of Parliament, then the votes at the licensing poll under this Act on that issue against national prohibition and for national prohibition respectively shall be counted as if they had been given for national continuance or for national prohibition or otherwise in accordance with the tenor of the altered form of the voting-paper in which the issue is submitted for the determination of the electors at the general election.

Chief Electoral Officer to forward envelopes to Returning Officer.

5. Not later than seven days before the day fixed for the general election the Chief Electoral Officer shall forward to the Returning Officer of each electoral district and to the Returning Officer of each licensing district all envelopes addressed as aforesaid to that Returning Officer.

Counting of the votes.

6. At the counting of the votes at the said general election and licensing poll the Returning Officer shall open all envelopes so sent to him, and shall, subject to the foregoing provisions of this Act, deal with the voting-papers contained therein as if they had been issued pursuant to an absent voter's permit.

No person to vote again.

7. No person who has exercised his vote under this Act shall be entitled to vote again at the general election or licensing poll.

Electoral officers may be appointed out of New Zealand.

8. Electoral officers may be appointed out of New Zealand for the purpose of enabling any person to record his vote under this Act who is a member of any Expeditionary Force sent out of New Zealand before the passing of this Act.

Governor may make regulations.*

9. The Governor may from time to time, by Order in Council, make regulations prescribing anything necessary for carrying this Act into effect.

Proceedings under this Act not to invalidate election or poll.

10. The validity of the election at the said general election in any electoral district or of the licensing poll taken in any licensing district shall not be questioned on the ground that anything has been done irregularly or omitted to be done under this Act, or that for any reason whatever it is found impracticable for any member of any Expeditionary Force aforesaid to record his vote.

Duration of Act.

11. This Act shall be deemed to be repealed on the completion of the said general election :

Provided that such repeal shall not affect any proceeding in relation to the said election or to the said licensing poll.

SCHEDULE.

Form of Voting-paper.

Electoral District of—

GOVERNMENT.

OPPOSITION.

LABOUR.

Direction to Voter.

The voter must leave untouched the name of the party for which he desires to vote and must strike out the names of all other parties.

EXPEDITIONARY FORCES VOTING ACT (No. 2).

1914, No. 75.

Title.

An Act to enable Maori Members of the Expeditionary Forces to exercise their Votes at the next General Election of Maori Members of the House of Representatives. [5th November, 1914.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Expeditionary Forces Voting Act, 1914 (No. 2).

* Regulations made and gazetted 4th September, 1914 (*infra*, pp. 343-45).

Special provisions as to voting at general election by Maori members of Expeditionary Forces.

2. With respect to the Maori members of any Expeditionary Force formed in New Zealand for service in the war in which His Majesty is at present engaged the following provisions shall apply:—

(a.) If the said Expeditionary Force is still in New Zealand on the day on which the next general election of Maori members of the House of Representatives is held, every Maori member of the Force shall be entitled to vote in all respects as if this Act had not passed. For the purposes of such election the Governor may appoint a polling-place for each Maori electoral district at the camp at which the Maori members of the Expeditionary Force are attending.

(b.) If it is probable that the said Force will not be in New Zealand on the day aforesaid, the Governor may, by warrant under his hand, direct that the votes of the Maori members of the Force at the next general election aforesaid shall be taken in the manner prescribed by the Expeditionary Forces Voting Act, 1914, and the provisions of that Act shall extend and apply accordingly.

Method of voting in event of being in New Zealand when nominations close.

3. If any of the said Forces are in New Zealand on the day on which nominations of candidates for the next general election of members of the House of Representatives close, then, unless a poll has already been taken under the Expeditionary Forces Voting Act, 1914, the method of voting shall be that prescribed by the Legislature Act, 1908, and shall be used in lieu of the voting-paper prescribed by the Expeditionary Forces Voting Act, 1914.

Votes not to be invalidated by any error in selection.

4. The votes given by members of the Expeditionary Forces shall not be invalidated by any error or omission in the selection required to be made under paragraph (c) of subsection one of section three of the Expeditionary Forces Voting Act, 1914.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 4th September, 1914, p. 3483.]

REGULATIONS UNDER THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCES VOTING ACT, 1914.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this fourth day of September, 1914. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

In pursuance and exercise of the power and authority conferred on him by the Expeditionary Forces Voting Act, 1914 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive

Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby make the following regulations for the purpose of the said Act:—

REGULATIONS.

Preparation of Rolls.

1. The Chief Electoral Officer shall cause to be prepared from the several military rolls of the members of any Expeditionary Force such electoral rolls as may be required for the purposes of the election or poll to be held or taken under the said Act.

2. The name of every person whose name appears on any of the said military rolls shall be entered on the appropriate electoral roll, and no name shall be entered on the electoral roll that does not appear on any of the military rolls.

3. Every person whose name appears on any such electoral roll shall, on application in that behalf to the Electoral Officer as hereinafter provided, be entitled to vote under the said Act.

4. Any person who has been accepted for service with any Expeditionary Force but whose name does not appear on any such electoral roll as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote under the said Act on producing to the Electoral Officer a certificate signed by any officer of the Expeditionary Force to the effect that he is a member of that force. Every such certificate shall be attached by the Electoral Officer to his copy of the electoral roll, and shall be forwarded to the Chief Electoral Officer at the close of the poll.

Dates of Polls, &c.

5. The Chief Electoral Officer shall appoint such times and places as he thinks fit for the purpose of holding the election and poll under the said Act.

Conduct of Polls, &c.

6. Every person entitled to vote under the said Act shall, on personal application to the Electoral Officer appointed for the taking of the poll at any place, be entitled, on satisfying the Electoral Officer that he is a member of an Expeditionary Force, to receive a ballot-paper for the election of a member of the House of Representatives and a voting-paper for each of the issues to be submitted at the licensing poll.

7. On giving to the voter the ballot-paper and voting-papers as aforesaid the Electoral Officer or one of his assistants shall draw a line through the name of the voter on the roll as an indication that the voter has received the said ballot-paper and voting-papers, and shall mark the ballot-paper and voting-papers and the counterfoils thereof in the same manner so far as practicable as in the case of ordinary elections or polls.

8. Every person receiving a ballot-paper and voting-papers as aforesaid shall, before leaving the place where the same have been handed to him, record his vote thereon in the manner required by law, and after folding the same so that the contents cannot be seen shall proceed as directed by the said Act.

9. All envelopes containing ballot-papers or voting-papers shall in the presence of the voter be placed by the Electoral Officer in a ballot-box provided for the purpose.

10. The said ballot-box shall not be opened until the close of the poll on each day on which a poll is taken.

11. On the close of the poll on each day the Electoral Officer shall open the ballot-box and taking out all the envelopes contained therein shall make them into a parcel, and, after sealing the parcel, shall forward it by registered post to the Chief Electoral Officer at Wellington.

Scrutineers.

12. (1.) For the purposes of the voting under the said Act in connection with the licensing poll scrutineers may be appointed as follows:—

(a.) One scrutineer for each polling-place may be appointed on behalf of persons in favour of the issue that licenses be granted;

(b.) One scrutineer for each polling-place may be appointed on behalf of persons in favour of the issue that licenses be not granted.

(2.) Scrutineers under paragraph (a) may be appointed by the National Council of New Zealand, and scrutineers under paragraph (b) may be appointed by the Executive of the New Zealand Alliance.

(3.) All scrutineers appointed under this regulation shall before acting be required to make the same declaration as if they had been appointed as scrutineers under the Licensing Act, 1908.

F. D. THOMSON,

Acting Clerk of the Executive Council.

APPENDIX B.

LIST OF CERTAIN NOTICES, ETC., GAZETTED IN NEW ZEALAND BUT NOT HERE REPRINTED.

(NOT INCLUDING NOTICES, ETC., THAT HAVE LAPSED OR BEEN REVOKED.)

1. APPENDIX to, Army Order 303: Memorandum for Inventors. Published in *New Zealand Gazette* of 5th November, 1914, pp. 3951-52; and also in *Gazette* of 12th November, 1914, pp. 4044-46.

2. Foreign Office Circular (dated 1st September, 1914) *re* British subjects stranded on the Continent. Published in *New Zealand Gazette*, 6th November, 1914, p. 4043.

3. List of vessels detain'd in British ports or captured at sea by His Majesty's armed forces. Published in *London Gazette* of 1st September, 1914; reprinted in *New Zealand Gazette* of 26th November, 1914, pp. 4178-81.

4. List of articles prohibited to be imported into United Kingdom. Published in *New Zealand Gazette* as follows: 1st June, 1916, p. 1871; 15th June, 1916, p. 1974; 20th July, 1916, p. 2452; 10th August, 1916, p. 2633; 7th September, 1916, p. 2966.

5. List of goods prohibited to be exported from United Kingdom. Published in *New Zealand Gazette* of 20th July, 1916, pp. 2419-24.

6. Notices as to claims against ships condemned or detained by Prize Courts in the self-governing Dominions. Published in *New Zealand Gazette*, 9th May, 1916, pp. 1667, 1668.

APPENDIX C.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, PROCLAMATIONS, AND ORDERS IN COUNCIL, ETC., PASSED, MADE, OR PUBLISHED IN NEW ZEALAND IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE WAR.

- 1914.
- Aug. 3. Proclamation notifying the calling into actual service of the Reserve Naval Volunteers.
- „ 3. Proclamation declaring H.M.S. "Philomel" and the whole of the New Zealand Naval Forces to pass under control of the Government of Great Britain.
- „ 3. Order in Council making regulations giving power to close telegraph-stations and prohibit telegraph messages in time of war.
- „ 3. Censors of telegraphic messages appointed.
- „ 4. Proclamation calling out for active service the New Zealand Garrison Artillery.
- „ 4. Order in Council prohibiting the exportation of coal under certain circumstances.
- „ 5. Banking Amendment Act passed.
- „ 5. Proclamation declaring notes of certain banks to be a legal tender.
- „ 6. Publication of Order in Council (Imperial) as to granting days of grace.
- „ 7. Publication (by direction) of Royal Proclamation of 5th August, 1914, setting forth the law and policy with regard to trading with the enemy.
- „ 7. Order in Council prohibiting the exportation of certain goods, except to other parts of the British Empire for naval or military use.
- „ 7. Publication (by direction) of Royal Proclamation of 5th August, 1914, warning British subjects against contributing to loans on behalf of German Emperor.
- „ 8. Order in Council prohibiting the exportation of certain goods to foreign ports in Europe, and on Mediterranean and Baltic Seas (with certain exceptions).
- „ 8. Proclamation requiring special Reservists (Army Reserve) to report for service.
- „ 10. Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act passed.
- „ 10. Order in Council prohibiting the exportation (except in special cases) of flour, oatmeal, wheat, oats, and other cereals.
- „ 13. Order in Council partially revoking Order in Council of 10th August, 1914.
- „ 14. Mortgages Extension Act passed.
- „ 15. War Contributions Validation Act passed.
- „ 15. Trustee Amendment Act passed.

1914.

- Aug. 15. Publication (by direction) of Royal Proclamation of 12th August, 1914, setting forth the law and policy as to trading with the enemy.
- „ 15. Publication (by direction) of Royal Proclamation of 12th August, 1914, warning British subjects against contributing to loans on behalf of Emperor of Austria.
- „ 17. Proclamation calling out for active service certain parts of Territorial Force.
- „ 19. Proclamation declaring the rights of German and Austrian subjects peaceably resident in New Zealand.
- „ 20. Order in Council suspending certain statutory and other provisions restricting the employment of workers.
- „ 26. Notice suspending the issue of money-orders for payment in Germany or Austria-Hungary.
- „ 27. Proclamation authorizing the Supreme Court of New Zealand to exercise jurisdiction as a Prize Court.
- „ 27. Publication (by direction) of Order in Council (Imperial), dated 20th August, 1914, as to adoption of Declaration of London.
- „ 29. Proclamation bringing Prize Court Rules, 1914 (Imperial), into operation in New Zealand.
- „ 29. Proclamation appointing Alexander Lawrence Herdman to be the Proper Officer of the Crown to conduct Prize Proceedings under Prize Court Rules.
- „ 31. Proclamation appointing Commission to inquire into matters relating to prices of food-supplies, &c.
- Sept. 4. Expeditionary Forces Voting Act passed.
- „ 4. Order in Council making regulations under the Expeditionary Forces Voting Act.
- „ 4. Proclamation (extending) declaring notes of certain banks to be a legal tender.
- „ 7. Order in Council suspending certain provisions of New Zealand Typographers' award.
- „ 12. Mortgages Extension Amendment Act passed.
- „ 15. Publication (by direction) of Royal Proclamation of 9th September, 1914, relating to trading with the enemy.
- „ 29. Order in Council fixing the maximum price of wheat and flour.
- „ 29. Notice prohibiting the publication of information concerning military and naval operations.
- „ 30. War Risk Insurance Act passed.
- Oct. 5. Proclamation (extending) declaring notes of certain banks to be a legal tender.
- „ 12. Proclamation notifying amendments of Prize Court Rules.
- „ 12. Publication of Royal Proclamations of 4th August, 1914, and 21st September, 1914, as to contraband of war.
- „ 12. Publication of Order in Council (Imperial) dated 20th August, 1914, as to adoption, subject to modifications, of Declaration of London.
- „ 12. Publication of Royal Proclamation of 5th August, 1914, prohibiting carriage of contraband by British vessels.
- „ 12. Publication of Royal Proclamation of 12th August, 1914, extending to Austria-Hungary the application of certain Proclamations, &c., relating to the war with Germany.

1914.

- Oct. 12. Publication of Royal Proclamation of 8th October, 1914, relating to trading with the enemy.
- „ 19. Order in Council (amending) fixing maximum price of wheat and flour.
- „ 27. National Provident Fund Amendment Act (No. 2) (Expeditionary Forces) passed.
- Nov. 2. War Regulations Act passed.
- „ 2. Trading with the Enemy Act passed.
- „ 2. Friendly Societies Amendment Act (Expeditionary Forces) passed.
- „ 2. Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Amendment Act passed.
- „ 2. Order in Council restricting the export of wool.
- „ 2. Order in Council prohibiting the export of certain goods.
- „ 3. Notification of publication of amending Order in Council (Imperial) of 29th October, 1914, as to adoption, subject to modifications, of Declaration of London.
- „ 3. Notification of issue of Royal Proclamation of 29th October, 1914, containing a revised list of contraband of war.
- „ 5. Mortgages Extension Amendment Act (No. 2) passed.
- „ 5. War Contributions Validation Act (No. 2) passed.
- „ 5. Expeditionary Forces Voting Act (No. 2) passed.
- „ 9. Publication (by direction) of notice of extension of application of certain Proclamations and Orders in Council, relating to war with Germany, to a state of war with Turkey.
- „ 10. Order in Council prescribing War Regulations.
- „ 25. Order in Council prescribing additional War Regulations.
- Dec. 11. Publication of news relative to New Zealand Military Forces prohibited.
- „ 14. Order in Council prohibiting the export of hides and sheepskins, except to specified places.
- „ 17. Publication of notice requiring enemy subjects to report to police.
- „ 17. Order in Council prescribing additional War Regulations.
- „ 17. Order in Council prohibiting the export of forage.
- „ 17. Proclamation (extending) declaring notes of certain banks to be a legal tender.

1915.

- Jan. 7. Order in Council fixing the maximum price of wheat.
- „ 14. Notification of Royal Proclamation of 23rd December, 1914, containing revised list of contraband.
- „ 26. Order in Council prescribing additional War Regulations.
- Feb. 1. Order in Council restricting operation of Mortgages Extension Act.
- „ 6. Order in Council revoking former Order in Council fixing maximum price of wheat.
- „ 18. Order in Council prescribing additional War Regulations.
- „ 22. Order in Council (published 25th February) prescribing additional War Regulations.
- „ 22. Order in Council prohibiting the export of whale-oil, except to specified places.
- „ 23. Order in Council prohibiting export of mutton, beef, and tinned meats, except to specified places.
- „ 24. Publication of Royal Proclamation of 16th February, 1915, relating to trading with the enemy.

1915.

- Mar. 3. Publication of notice as to export of frozen meat for purposes of Imperial Government.
- „ 8. Order in Council amending War Regulations of 26th January, 1915.
- „ 8. Order in Council restricting export of veal and rabbits.
- „ 8. Order in Council restricting export of vessels, boats, and craft.
- „ 15. Proclamation (extending) declaring notes of certain banks to be a legal tender.
- „ 15. Order in Council restricting the prohibition of the export of oats.
- „ 17. License (published 25th March) permitting payment of certain fees in respect of patents, designs, and trade-marks.
- „ 23. Publication of Order in Council (Imperial) of 11th March, 1915, imposing restrictions on German commerce.
- „ 24. Notification of Royal Proclamation of 11th March, 1915, revising list of contraband of war.
- April 1. Order in Council (consolidating and amending), (published 6th April), prohibiting the export of certain goods.
- „ 6. Publication of consolidated list of contraband of war.
- „ 10. Proclamation (published 13th April) notifying amendments of Prize Court Rules.
- „ 28. Publication of Order in Council (Imperial) of 13th April, 1915, requisitioning insulated space in certain British steamships.
- May 3. Order in Council prohibiting the export of butter.
- „ 4. License (published 6th May) issued under the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914, *re* cargo on s.s. "Wismar."
- June 7. Order in Council prescribing additional War Regulations.
- „ 9. Notification of amendments (by Royal Proclamation of 27th May, 1915) of list of contraband.
- „ 21. Order in Council prohibiting the export of potatoes.
- July 3. Suspension of Disqualification During War Act passed.
- „ 3. War Regulations Amendment Act passed.
- „ 12. Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act passed.
- „ 12. Proclamation (extending) declaring notes of certain banks to be a legal tender.
- „ 15. Publication (by direction) of Royal Proclamation of 25th June, 1915, relating to trading with persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, or Morocco.
- „ 19. Order in Council prescribing additional War Regulations.
- „ 28. Enemy Contracts Act passed.
- „ 28. Local Authorities Empowering Act passed.
- „ 28. Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act passed.
- „ 29. Order in Council prohibiting the export of sheep and cattle.
- Aug. 2. Order in Council prohibiting the export of scheelite.
- „ 5. Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1915, passed.
- „ 5. War Pensions Act passed.
- „ 5. Crimes Amendment Act passed.
- „ 9. Order in Council prescribing additional War Regulations.
- „ 12. Publication of memorandum relating to goods imported from Belgium and certain neutral countries in Europe.

1915.

- Aug. 23. Order in Council amending Order dated 1st April, 1915, prohibiting the export of certain goods.
- „ 23. Order in Council prescribing regulations under War Pensions Act.
- „ 26. Publication of notice dated 19th August, declaring certain contracts to be enemy contracts.
- „ 26. Publication of notice dated 18th August, 1915, as to facilities to be given to prisoners of war to execute legal documents.
- Sept. 4. Regulation of Trade and Commerce Amendment Act (No. 2) passed.
- „ 6. Notification of Royal Proclamation of 20th August, 1915, amending list of absolute contraband.
- „ 11. Order in Council revoking Orders prohibiting export of butter and potatoes.
- „ 20. Order in Council prescribing additional War Regulations.
- „ 20. Order in Council prohibiting the importation of certain newspapers and other printed matter.
- Oct. 1. National Registration Act passed.
- „ 11. War Funds Act passed.
- „ 11. Expeditionary Forces Act passed.
- „ 11. Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act passed.
- „ 11. Mortgages Extension Amendment Act passed.
- „ 11. War Regulations Amendment Act (No. 2) passed.
- „ 11. Alien Enemy Teachers Act passed.
- „ 11. Order in Council prescribing additional War Regulations.
- „ 11. Proclamation (published 21st October) requiring registration of male residents of New Zealand between the ages of seventeen and sixty years.
- „ 12. New Zealand University Amendment Act (Expeditionary Forces) passed.
- „ 18. Order in Council prescribing form of National Register of Men.
- „ 20. Notification of extension of certain Royal Proclamations and Orders in Council (relative to war with Germany) to state of war with Bulgaria.
- „ 20. Publication of Royal Proclamation containing revised list of contraband of war.
- „ 26. Proclamation (extending) declaring notes of certain banks to be a legal tender.
- Nov. 1. Order in Council establishing a National War Funds Council.
- „ 4. Notification of Order in Council (Imperial) of 20th October, as to Article 57 of the Declaration of London.
- „ 8. Order in Council prescribing regulations under the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act.
- „ 8. Order in Council restricting operation of Mortgages Extension Acts.
- „ 15. Order in Council prescribing additional War Regulations.
- „ 19. Publication (by direction) of Royal Proclamation of 10th November, 1915, relative to trading with persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in Liberia or Portuguese East Africa.
- „ 22. Order in Council permitting the export of certain goods to British destinations.

1915.

- Nov. 22. Order in Council prohibiting the exportation or importation of unset diamonds.
 „ 29. Order in Council prescribing additional War Regulations.
 „ 29. Order in Council prescribing additional regulations under War Pensions Act.
 Dec. 6. Order in Council prohibiting exportation of goods to the Netherlands.
 „ 9. Notification of conditions attached to exportation or importation of unset diamonds.
 „ 13. Order in Council amending War Regulations of 15th November, 1915.
 „ 13. Order in Council restricting exportation of goods to China and Siam.

1916.

- Jan. 17. Proclamation (extending) declaring notes of certain banks to be a legal tender.
 „ 17. Order in Council prescribing additional War Regulations.
 „ 31. Order in Council restricting the export of tallow.
 Feb. 2. Order in Council restricting the exportation of hides.
 „ 3. Publication of Royal Proclamation of 27th January, 1916, revising the list of contraband of war.
 „ 11. Order in Council prescribing additional War Regulations.
 „ 15. Order in Council amending Order of 1st April, 1915, prohibiting the exportation of certain goods.
 „ 22. Order in Council prescribing additional War Regulations.
 „ 22. Order in Council prohibiting the importation of certain explosives.
 „ 23. Publication of Order in Council (Imperial) of 15th February, 1916, requiring British steamships to have licenses to proceed on any voyage.
 Mar. 1. Order in Council prohibiting the exportation of goods to Switzerland.
 „ 1. Order in Council providing for censorship of moving pictures (War Regulations).
 „ 1. Order in Council (published 9th March) prescribing regulations for National Reserve.
 „ 7. Order in Council prohibiting the exportation of wool.
 „ 7. Order in Council under Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act (published 16th March) prescribing regulations for loans to discharged soldiers.
 „ 9. Publication of notice under War Regulations prohibiting the sale of the *International Socialist Review* and other publications.
 „ 13. Order in Council prohibiting the exportation of copra, and of oleaginous seeds, nuts, and kernels.
 „ 29. Order in Council (published 13th April) prescribing additional War Regulations.
 „ 29. Order in Council prohibiting the exportation of hides and calf-skins.
 April 3. Order in Council prescribing additional War Regulations.
 „ 6. Publication of the Declaration of London Order in Council, 1916 (Imperial).
 „ 10. Order in Council (consolidated and amending) prohibiting the exportation of certain goods.

1916.

- April 10. Order in Council amending War Regulations of 26th January, 1915.
- „ 18. Publication of Royal Proclamation of 12th April, 1916, revising list of contraband of war.
- „ 20. Notice declaring certain persons, firms, and companies to be enemies.
- „ 20. License under War Regulations to wind up certain enemy businesses.
- May 2. Order in Council prescribing additional War Regulations.
- „ 4. Notice declaring certain companies, firms, and persons to be enemies.
- „ 9. Notice declaring certain companies, firms, and persons to be enemies.
- „ 9. Publication of notices from *London Gazette* of 21st April, with respect to claims against ships or cargoes condemned or detained by Prize Courts in self-governing Dominions.
- „ 11. Order in Council prescribing additional War Regulations.
- „ 11. Order in Council prohibiting the exportation of butter.
- „ 15. Issue of warrant of appointment of Public Trustee as Controller of Enemy Businesses.
- „ 26. Notice declaring certain companies, firms, and persons to be enemies.
- June 7. Notice declaring certain companies, firms, and persons to be enemies.
- „ 7. Appointment of Public Trustee as Controller of a certain enemy company.
- „ 23. Expiring Laws Continuance Act passed.
- „ 27. Proclamation (extending) declaring notes of certain banks to be a legal tender.
- „ 30. Notice declaring certain companies, firms, and persons to be enemies.
- July 5. Notice under War Regulations relating to alien enemies engaged in foreign trade.
- „ 6. Notice declaring certain firm to be an enemy.
- „ 8. War Pensions Amendment Act passed.
- „ 8. Discharged Soldiers Settlement Amendment Act passed.
- „ 10. Publication of Royal Proclamation of 27th June, 1916, revising list of contraband of war.
- „ 15. Revocation (published 20th July) of notice declaring a certain company to be an enemy.
- „ 20. Publication of the Maritime Rights Order in Council, 1916 (Imperial).
- „ 24. Order in Council prescribing additional War Regulations.
- „ 24. License under the Trading with the Enemy Act (to complete certain pending transactions).
- „ 24. Order in Council prohibiting the export of sheep-skins, pig-skins, and pelts.
- „ 24. Order in Council amending regulations relating to National Reserve.
- „ 31. Order in Council prescribing additional War Regulations.
- Aug. 1. Military Service Act passed.
- „ 7. War Regulations Amendment Act passed.
- „ 7. War Legislation Amendment Act passed.
- „ 8. Notice declaring certain companies to be enemies.

- 1916.
- Aug. 9. Order in Council (published 17th August) prohibiting the exportation of scrap-iron.
- „ 11. Notice declaring certain companies, firms, and persons to be enemies.
- „ 21. Orders in Council (four) prescribing additional War Regulations.
- „ 28. Order in Council prescribing regulations under the Military Service Act.
- „ 28. Order in Council prescribing additional War Regulations.
- „ 28. Order in Council amending War Regulations.
- „ 29. Warrant prohibiting the use of the word “ Anzac ” in connection with trade or business.
- Sept. 1. Proclamation directing the enrolment of the First Division of the Expeditionary Force Reserve.
- „ 2. Proclamation directing the enrolment of the Second Division of the Expeditionary Force Reserve.
- „ 2. Order in Council prescribing additional War Regulations.
- „ 2. Order in Council prohibiting the exportation of platinum.
- „ 2. Order in Council prohibiting the exportation of wattle-bark.
- „ 6. Notice declaring certain companies, firms, and persons to be enemies.
- „ 11. Order in Council amending War Regulations of 24th July, 1916.
- „ 13. Notice vesting certain shares in certain companies in the Custodian of Enemy Property.
- „ 18. Additional regulations under the Military Service Act.
- „ 18. Order in Council permitting the exportation of sheep-skins, pig-skins, and pelts to any part of British dominions.
- „ 18. Order in Council prohibiting the exportation of rennet.
- „ 18. Order in Council prohibiting the importation of soap of foreign manufacture.
- „ 18. Appointment of military authorities for purposes of War Regulations.
- „ 19. Notice declaring certain companies, firms, and persons to be enemies.
- „ 25. Notice constituting “ recruiting districts ” for purposes of Military Service Act.
- „ 26. Order in Council prohibiting the exportation of goods manufactured or produced in enemy territory, or exported therefrom.
- „ 26. Warrant establishing Military Service Boards, and appointing members thereof.
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APPENDIX D.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL, NOTICES, ETC., ISSUED SINCE
PRINTING OF MANUAL.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 11th September, 1916, p. 2989.]

ADDITIONAL REGULATION UNDER THE WAR REGULATIONS
ACT, 1914.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this eleventh day of September, 1916. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

I, ARTHUR WILLIAM DE BRITO SAVILE, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby, in pursuance of the War Regulations Act, 1914, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in that behalf, make the following additional regulation under that Act:—

REGULATION.

Clause 25 of the War Regulations of the twenty-fourth day of July, 1916, is hereby amended by adding to paragraph (a) thereof the words "such other discharges as the Superintendent of Mercantile Marine may deem satisfactory; or."

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 18th September, 1916, p. 3036.]

PROHIBITING THE EXPORTATION OF RENNET.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this eighteenth day of September, 1916. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

WHEREAS by section forty-seven of the Customs Act, 1913, as extended by section twenty-four of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, it is enacted that the Governor may from time to time by Order in Council prohibit the exportation of any goods the prohibition of the exportation of which is in his opinion necessary in the public interest:

And whereas, in the opinion of the Governor, it is necessary in the public interest that the exportation of rennet should be prohibited to the extent and in the manner hereinafter appearing:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities conferred upon him by section forty-seven of the Customs Act, 1913, and section twenty-four of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, and of all other powers and authorities enabling him in that behalf, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby prohibit the exportation of rennet from the said Dominion, save with the consent of the Minister of Customs.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 18th September, 1916, p. 3036.]

PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF SOAP OF FOREIGN
MANUFACTURE.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this eighteenth day of September, 1916. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

WHEREAS by section forty-six of the Customs Act, 1913, as extended by section two of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Amendment Act, 1915, it is enacted that the Governor may by Order in Council prohibit the importation into New Zealand of any goods the prohibition of the importation of which is in his opinion necessary in the public interest:

And whereas, in the opinion of the Governor, it is necessary in the public interest that the importation of soap should be prohibited to the extent hereinafter provided:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance of the powers and authorities conferred upon him by the aforesaid Acts, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby prohibit the importation, save with the consent of the Minister of Customs, of soap manufactured in or exported from any place other than the United Kingdom or a British possession.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 18th September, 1916, pp. 3029-3032.]

REGULATIONS UNDER MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1916.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this eighteenth day of September, 1916. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

I, ARTHUR WILLIAM DE BRITO SAVILE, Earl of Liverpool, Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, do hereby, in pursuance of the

authority conferred upon me by the Military Service Act, 1916, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in that behalf, make the following regulations under that Act; and, with the like advice and consent, I declare that these regulations shall come into operation on the twenty-fifth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

REGULATIONS.

1. In these regulations—

“Attesting officer” means an officer duly authorized under section 8 of the Expeditionary Forces Act, 1915, to administer the oath of allegiance :

“Voluntary recruit” means a man who voluntarily enlists in the New Zealand Expeditionary Force :

“Compulsory recruit” means a man who is called up for service with the New Zealand Expeditionary Force under the Military Service Act, 1916.

2. Every voluntary recruit shall at the time when he takes the oath of allegiance under the Expeditionary Forces Act, 1915, be attested in the presence of an attesting officer in the form set out in the First Schedule.

3. Every compulsory recruit shall, before being first received into a camp of military training, or forthwith thereafter, be attested in the presence of an attesting officer in the form set out in the Second Schedule.

4. Every compulsory recruit may, if he so desires, take the oath of allegiance and be attested in the same manner as a voluntary recruit, instead of in the manner set forth in the Second Schedule.

5. Every compulsory recruit who refuses or fails, when required to do so by any officer under whose command he is, to appear before an attesting officer and there to answer all questions submitted to him and be attested in accordance with these regulations shall be guilty of disobedience to the lawful commands of the officer under whose command he so is, and shall be liable under the Army Act accordingly.

6. A voluntary recruit may, on his attestation, indicate in accordance with the form provided in the First Schedule hereto the reinforcement draft to which he desires to be attached; but if he is a reservist belonging to the First Division no such indication shall in any manner limit or affect his obligation of immediate military service as a member of the Expeditionary Force, and he shall be liable by virtue of his enlistment to serve at any time and in any reinforcement draft in the same manner as if he had enlisted without any such indication. Nevertheless effect shall be given to any such indication so far as the Commandant thinks consistent with the public interest.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM OF ATTESTATION OF VOLUNTARY RECRUITS AND OF MEN CALLED UP FOR SERVICE UNDER THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1916, WHO ARE WILLING TO BE ATTESTED IN THIS MANNER.

NEW ZEALAND EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

ATTESTATION FOR GENERAL SERVICE.

Questions to be put to the Recruit.

- | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----|----|---------|
| 1. What is your name ? | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1. |
| 2. Where were you born ? | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2. |
| 3. Are you a British subject ? | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3. |

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 4. What is the date of your birth ? | 4. |
| 5. What are the names of your parents ?— | |
| Father | 5. |
| Mother | 5. |
| 6. Where were your parents born ?— | |
| Father | 6. |
| Mother | 6. |
| 7. If they are of alien origin, when and where were they naturalized ?— | |
| Father | 7. |
| Mother | 7. |
| 8. How long have you been resident in New Zealand ? .. | 8. |
| 9. How long have your parents been resident in New Zealand ?— | |
| Father | 9. |
| Mother | 9. |
| 10. What is your trade or calling ? | 10. |
| 11. Are you an indentured apprentice ? If so, where and to whom ? | 11. |
| 12. What was the address at which you last resided ? .. | 12. |
| 13. Have you passed the fourth educational standard or its equivalent ? | 13. |
| 14. What is the name and address of your present or last employer ? | 14. |
| 15. Are you single, married, widower, divorced or legally separated from your wife ? | 15. |
| 16. If married, a widower, divorced or legally separated from your wife, how many children under sixteen years of age have you ? | 16. |
| 17. If single, how many persons are absolutely dependent on you ? | 17. |
| 18. Have you ever been sentenced to imprisonment by the Civil power ? If so, when and where ? | 18. |
| 19. Do you now belong to any military or naval force ; if so, to what corps ? | 19. |
| 20. Have you ever served in any military or naval force ? If so, state which, and cause of discharge | 20. |
| 21. Have you truly stated the whole (if any) of your previous service ? | 21. |
| 22. Have you ever been medically examined for service with the New Zealand Expeditionary Force ? If so, when and where ? | 22. |
| 23. Have you ever been registered for compulsory military training under the Defence Act, 1909 ; if so, where ? | 23. |
| 24. Have you ever been rejected as unfit for the military or naval forces of the Crown ? If so, on what grounds ? | 24. |
| 25. Are you willing to serve in the New Zealand Expeditionary Force in or beyond the Dominion of New Zealand for the duration of the present war with Germany, and six months thereafter if your service is so long required ? | 25. |
| 26. For which Reinforcement draft do you volunteer ? .. | 26. |

NOTE.—Your discharge will not be granted before you return to New Zealand unless permission for discharge elsewhere be obtained from the General Officer Commanding the New Zealand Expeditionary Force.

I, _____, do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true, and that I am willing to fulfil the engagement made.

Signature of recruit :

Signature of witness :

OATH TO BE TAKEN BY RECRUIT ON ATTESTATION.

I, _____, do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to our Sovereign Lord the King, and that I will faithfully serve in the New Zealand Expeditionary Forces against His Majesty's enemies, and that I will loyally observe and obey all orders of the Generals and Officers set over me until I shall be lawfully discharged.—So HELP ME GOD.

CERTIFICATE OF ATTESTING OFFICER.

The above questions were read to the above-named recruit in my presence. I have taken care that he understands these questions, and that his answer to each question has been duly entered. The said recruit has made and signed the declaration, and taken the oath of allegiance before me at _____, New Zealand, on this _____ day of _____, one thousand nine hundred and _____.

[Signature of attesting officer.]

NOTE.—(1.) If any alteration is required in the attestation the attesting officer should be requested to make it and initial the alteration.

(2.) The recruit expresses a preference to enlist for *[Branch of service]*.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

FORM OF ATTESTATION OF MEN CALLED UP FOR SERVICE UNDER THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1916, WHO ARE UNWILLING TO BE ATTESTED IN THE SAME MANNER AS VOLUNTARY RECRUITS.

NEW ZEALAND EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

ATTESTATION FOR GENERAL SERVICE.

Questions to be put to the Recruit.

- | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|---------|
| 1. What is your name ? | .. | .. | .. | 1. |
| 2. Where were you born ? | .. | .. | .. | 2. |
| 3. Are you a British subject ? | .. | .. | .. | 3. |
| 4. What is the date of your birth ? | .. | .. | .. | 4. |
| 5. What are the names of your parents ?— | | | | |
| Father | .. | .. | .. | 5. |
| Mother | .. | .. | .. | 5. |
| 6. Where were your parents born ?— | | | | |
| Father | .. | .. | .. | 6. |
| Mother | .. | .. | .. | 6. |
| 7. If they are of alien origin, when and where were they naturalized ?— | | | | |
| Father | .. | .. | .. | 7. |
| Mother | .. | .. | .. | 7. |

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 8. How long have you been resident in New Zealand ? .. | 8. |
| 9. How long have your parents been resident in New Zealand ?— | |
| Father | 9. |
| Mother | 9. |
| 10. What is your trade or calling ? | 10. |
| 11. Are you an indentured apprentice ? If so, where and to whom ? | 11. |
| 12. What was the address at which you last resided ? .. | 12. |
| 13. Have you passed the fourth educational standard or its equivalent ? | 13. |
| 14. What is the name and address of your present or last employer ? | 14. |
| 15. Are you single, married, widower, divorced or legally separated from your wife ? | 15. |
| 16. If married, a widower, divorced or legally separated from your wife, how many children under 16 years of age have you ? | 16. |
| 17. If single, how many persons are absolutely dependent on you ? | 17. |
| 18. Have you ever been sentenced to imprisonment by the civil power ? If so, when and where ? | 18. |
| 19. Do you now belong to any military or naval force ? If so, to what corps ? | 19. |
| 20. Have you ever served in any military or naval force ? If so, state which and cause of discharge | 20. |
| 21. Have you truly stated the whole (if any) of your previous service ? | 21. |
| 22. Have you ever been medically examined for service with the New Zealand Expeditionary Force ? If so, when and where ? | 22. |
| 23. Have you been registered for compulsory military training under the Defence Act, 1909 ? If so, where ? .. | 23. |
| 24. Have you ever been rejected as unfit for the military or naval forces of the Crown ? If so, on what grounds ? | 24. |

I, _____, do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true.

Signature of recruit :

Signature of witness :

CERTIFICATE OF ATTESTING OFFICER.

The above questions were read to the above-named recruit in my presence. I have taken care that he understands these questions, and that his answer to each question has been duly entered. The said recruit has made and signed the above declaration before me at _____, New Zealand, on this _____ day of _____, one thousand nine hundred and _____.

[Signature of attesting officer.]

NOTE.—If any alteration is required in the attestation the attesting officer should be requested to make it and initial the alteration.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 26th September, 1916, p. 3121.]

PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF GOODS MANUFACTURED
OR PRODUCED IN ENEMY TERRITORY OR EXPORTED
THEREFROM.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this twenty-sixth day of September, 1916. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

WHEREAS by section forty-six of the Customs Act, 1913, as extended by section two of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Amendment Act, 1915, it is enacted that the Governor may by Order in Council prohibit the importation into New Zealand of any goods the prohibition of the importation of which is in his opinion necessary in the public interest: And whereas in the opinion of the Governor the prohibition of the importation of the goods hereinafter referred to is necessary in the public interest:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance of the authority conferred upon him by the Acts aforesaid, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby prohibit the importation into New Zealand, save with the consent of the Minister of Customs, of any goods which, whether before or after the commencement of the present war, have been manufactured or produced in or exported from any place which at the date of this Order in Council is enemy territory; and doth hereby declare that the term "enemy territory" includes all territory in the military occupation of an enemy State, but does not include territory in the military occupation of His Majesty; and doth hereby further declare that goods shall be deemed to be manufactured or produced in enemy territory if not less than one-fourth of the fair market value thereof as estimated in accordance with the provisions of the Customs Act, 1913, with respect to goods liable to *ad valorem* duty has its source in enemy territory.

J. F. ANDREWS,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 26th September, 1916, pp. 3123-3125.]

MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1916.—CONSTITUTION OF RECRUITING
DISTRICTS.

WHEREAS by section 32 of the Military Service Act, 1916, it is provided that the Minister of Defence may, for the purposes of that Act, by order signed by him, divide New Zealand into such recruiting districts as he thinks fit:

Now, therefore, I, James Allen, Minister of Defence for the Dominion of New Zealand, do hereby, in pursuance of the authority so conferred upon me, order and declare as follows:—

1. For the purposes of the Military Service Act, 1916, New Zealand is hereby divided into twenty-one recruiting districts under the designations set out in the Schedule hereto.

2. Each such recruiting district shall comprise the counties and other areas named or described in the Schedule hereto as comprised in that district.

3. Each such recruiting district shall comprise all cities, boroughs, and town districts which are included within the exterior boundaries of any county comprised in that recruiting district.

4. Each such recruiting district shall comprise all cities, boroughs, and town districts which are contiguous to the exterior boundary of any county comprised in that recruiting district, or which are contiguous to any other city, borough, or town district comprised in that recruiting district.

5. If any city, borough, or town district is so situated that the application of the foregoing provisions would place it in two or more recruiting districts, such city, borough, or town district shall form part of such one of those recruiting districts as bears the lowest distinguishing number in the Schedule hereto.

6. For the purposes of the foregoing provisions, a city, borough, or town district shall be deemed to be contiguous to the boundary of a county or of another city, borough, or town district, notwithstanding the fact that it is separated therefrom by a river, stream, or highway.

7. Except so far as otherwise provided in the Schedule hereto, every island not comprised in any county, but adjacent to the coasts of New Zealand and within ten miles thereof or lying within any gulf, bay, harbour, or other territorial waters of New Zealand, shall form part of the nearest recruiting district on the mainland.

8. Any part of New Zealand which is not included in any recruiting district in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Order and of the Schedule hereto shall form part of No. 1 (Auckland) Recruiting District as described in the Schedule hereto.

9. All references in the foregoing provisions and in the Schedule hereto to counties, cities, boroughs, and town districts are references to such areas as existing at the date of this Order, and the boundaries of the recruiting districts as hereby established shall not be altered or affected by any alteration which may hereafter take place in the existence or boundaries of any counties, cities, boroughs, or town districts.

10. In this Order the term "town district" means a town district not forming part of a county.

Dated at Wellington this 25th day of September, 1916.

SCHEDULE.

No. 1 (AUCKLAND) RECRUITING DISTRICT.

Comprising the counties of Waitemata, Eden, Manukau, Franklin, and Great Barrier Island, together with Little Barrier Island and all islands in the Hauraki Gulf.

No. 2 (HAURAKI) RECRUITING DISTRICT.

Comprising the counties of Coromandel, Thames, Ohinemuri, Piako, and Matamata.

No. 3 (NORTH AUCKLAND) RECRUITING DISTRICT.

Comprising the counties of Mangonui, Whangaroa, Hokianga, Bay of Islands, Whangarei, Hobson, Otamatea, and Rodney.

No. 4 (WAIKATO) RECRUITING DISTRICT.

Comprising the counties of Raglan, Waikato, Waipa, Kawhia, Awakino, Waitomo, and West Taupo.

No. 5 (WELLINGTON) RECRUITING DISTRICT.

Comprising the counties of Hutt and Makara.

No. 6 (MANAWATU) RECRUITING DISTRICT.

Comprising the counties of Horowhenua, Manawatu, Kairanga, Oroua, Pohangina, Kiwitea, and Rangitikei.

No. 7 (HAWKE'S BAY) RECRUITING DISTRICT.

Comprising the counties of Hawke's Bay, Waipawa, Waipukurau, and Patangata.

No. 8 (TARANAKI) RECRUITING DISTRICT.

Comprising the counties of Patea, Hawera, Eltham, Stratford, Waimate West, Egmont, Taranaki, Clifton, and Whangamomona.

No. 9 (CHRISTCHURCH) RECRUITING DISTRICT.

Comprising the counties of Waimairi, Heathcote, Paparua, Halswell, Mount Herbert, Akaroa, Wairewa, and Chatham Islands.

No. 10 (SOUTH CANTERBURY) RECRUITING DISTRICT.

Comprising the counties of Ashburton, Geraldine, Levels, Waimate, and Mackenzie.

No. 11 (NORTH CANTERBURY) RECRUITING DISTRICT.

Comprising the counties of Amuri, Cheviot, Waipara, Ashley, Kowai, Rangiora, Oxford, Eyre, Tawera, Malvern, Springs, Ellesmere, and Selwyn.

No. 12 (NELSON) RECRUITING DISTRICT.

Comprising the counties of Collingwood, Takaka, Waimea, Sounds, Marlborough, Awatere, and Kaikoura.

No. 13 (DUNEDIN) RECRUITING DISTRICT.

Comprising the counties of Peninsula, Waikouaiti, and Taieri.

No. 14 (SOUTHLAND) RECRUITING DISTRICT.

Comprising the counties of Southland, Wallace, Stewart Island, Lake, and Fiord.

No. 15 (NORTH OTAGO) RECRUITING DISTRICT.

Comprising the counties of Waitaki, Waihemo, Maniototo, and Vincent.

No. 16 (CLUTHA) RECRUITING DISTRICT.

Comprising the counties of Clutha, Bruce, and Tuapeka.

No. 17 (BAY OF PLENTY) RECRUITING DISTRICT.

Comprising the counties of Opotiki, Whakatane, Tauranga, Rotorua, and East Taupo.

No. 18 (WAIRARAPA) RECRUITING DISTRICT.

Comprising the counties of Featherston, Wairarapa South, Masterton, Castlepoint, Mauriceville, Eketahuna, Pahiatua, Akitio, Weber, Woodville, and Dannevirke.

No. 19 (POVERTY BAY) RECRUITING DISTRICT.

Comprising the counties of Wairoa, Cook, Waikohu, and Waiapu.

No. 20 (WANGANUI) RECRUITING DISTRICT.

Comprising the counties of Wanganui, Waitotara, Waimarino, Kai-tieke, and Ohura.

No. 21 (WEST COAST) RECRUITING DISTRICT.

Comprising the counties of Westland, Grey, Inangahua, Buller, and Murchison.

J. ALLEN,
Minister of Defence.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 26th September, 1916, p. 3125.]

MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1916. — WARRANT CONSTITUTING
MILITARY SERVICE BOARDS AND APPOINTING THE MEM-
BERS THEREOF.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

I, ARTHUR WILLIAM DE BRITO SAVILE, Earl of Liverpool, Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance of the authority conferred upon me in that behalf by section nineteen of the Military Service Act, 1916, do hereby constitute and establish for the purposes of that Act four Military Service Boards, to be known and distinguished respectively as the Auckland Military Service Board, the Wellington Military Service Board, the Canterbury Military Service Board, and the Otago Military Service Board.

And, in pursuance of the like authority, I do hereby appoint as the members of the Auckland Military Service Board the following persons, to hold office during my pleasure, to wit :—

FREDERICK JAMES BURGESS, of Thames, Stipendiary Magistrate
(who shall be the Chairman of the said Board);
GEORGE ELLIOT, Esquire, of Remuera; and
JOHN McCAW, Esquire, of Matamata.

And, in pursuance of the like authority, I do hereby appoint as the members of the Wellington Military Service Board the following persons, to hold office during my pleasure, to wit :—

DANIEL GEORGE ARTHUR COOPER, of Wellington, Stipendiary Magistrate (who shall be the Chairman of the said Board);
DAVID McLAREN, Esquire, of Wellington; and
WILLIAM PERRY, Esquire, of Masterton.

And, in pursuance of the like authority, I do hereby appoint as the members of the Canterbury Military Service Board the following persons, to hold office during my pleasure, to wit :—

JAMES SIM EVANS, of Nelson, Stipendiary Magistrate (who shall be the Chairman of the said Board);

JAMES DOTHE MILLTON, Esquire, of Fendalton; and

EDGAR CHANNON STUDHOLME, Esquire, of Waimate.

And, in pursuance of the like authority, I do hereby appoint as the members of the Otago Military Service Board the following persons, to hold office during my pleasure, to wit :—

HOWELL YOUNG WIDDOWSON, of Dunedin, Stipendiary Magistrate (who shall be the Chairman of the said Board);

EDWARD KELLETT, Esquire, of Dunedin; and

ALFRED DILLON BELL, Esquire, of Waihemo.

As witness the hand of His Excellency the Governor, this twenty-sixth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

J. ALLEN,
Minister of Defence.

[*New Zealand Gazette*, 21st September, 1916, p. 3066.]

1. Notice of cancellation of appointment of military authorities under War Regulations of 10th November, 1914.

2. Notice of appointment of military authorities for purposes of War Regulations.

3. Notice of approval of war funds under section 40 of War Legislation Amendment Act, 1916.

[*New Zealand Gazette*, 28th September, 1916, p. 3136.]

Notice of transfer of Fernhill Patriotic Fund to the Hawke's Bay War Relief Association (Incorporated).

[*New Zealand Gazette*, 28th September, 1916, p. 3142.]

Correspondence prohibited under clause 2 of War Regulations of 17th December, 1914, addressed to—

JOHN NÉMETH, 395 Broadway, New York; 227 10th Avenue, New York; 1597 Second Avenue, New York; 1361 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia; 150 Second Street, Passaic, New Jersey; 1416 South Broadway, St. Louis, Missouri.

ROBERT McNAB,
Acting Postmaster-General.

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